

The Gazette of Andia.

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No. 18. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886.

separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 18.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th April, 1886.

No. 8.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & e5 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 17, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 6th May, 1886, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Vicerceal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—Public.

Simla, the 29th April, 1886.

No. 591.—Under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exclude gun-wads, wire cartridges, and bullets from the operation of Section 6 of that Act. Bullets, however, will be

subject to the restrictions placed on lead by paragraph IV (b) of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th April, 1886.

No. 133.—Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma and officiating Commissioner of the Arakan Division, is confirmed in the appointment of Commissioner of a division, with effect from the 1st April, 1886, the date on which the services of Colonel E. B. Sladen were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department of the Madras Government.

Mr. E. S. Symes, C.S., Junior Secretary and officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the above date.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 30th April, 1886.

No. 47.—For the second proviso in the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 52, dated the 10th April, 1884 (Municipanties), relating to the levy of the Town

Fund assessment in the Hyderabad 'Assigned Districts in places where Municipalities have not been regularly constituted under Act IV of 1873, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided also that, in the computation of the income to be assessed, there shall be deducted from the full annual income of the assessee (a) the sum of two hundred rupees, being the minimum assessable income under these rules; and (b) subject to any conditions and restrictions which the Resident may prescribe in this behalf, such portion, if any, not exceeding one-sixth of the full annual income as is paid by the assessee in respect of life-in-surance, pension, or provident funds."

EDUCATION.

The 30th April, 1886.

No. 135.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the alliliation of the Morris College, Nagpur, to the Calcutta University in Law, with effect from the 29th January, 1886.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 27th April, 1886.

No. 877 G.—Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., C.S., Settlement Officer in Meywar, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 29th April, 1886.

No. 900 G.—The following Regulations which have been recently revised by command of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India are published for general information:—

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN ORDERS.

- 1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the Insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a Warrant under Her Royal Sign-Manual.
- 2. Excepting in the case of Special complimentary Missions to Foreign Sovereigns, such permission shall not be granted to any Subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished Service before the Enemy, either at Sea or in the Field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.
- 3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to couler upon a British Subject the Insignia of an

Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited to the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through His Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during War, the Notilication required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of Peace, the Notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such Notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, it the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from Naval or Military Services before the Enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an Officer in the Army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an Officer in the Navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favor it has been made to accept the Foreign Order, and wear the Insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the Warrant required by Clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the Queen, a Notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conterred.

- 7. The Warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.
- 8. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a Clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's Realms.
- To when a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the Decoration of a Higher Class of the same Order, to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the Foreign Service, or in the Service of his own country; or any other distinctive mark of honor strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.
- 10. The preceding Clause shall not be taken to apply to Decorations of the Guelphic Order, which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors, King George IV. and

King William IV., on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britain and of Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to , the purport of Clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favors bestowed on British Subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Foreign Office, February 3rd, 1886.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MEDALS.

- 1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British Subjects in the Army or Navy, should be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, as the case may be, who, if they see fit, may submit the same for Her Majesty's sanction, upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without other formality.
- 2. Any other British subject, having obtained Her Majesty's permission, is at liberty to accept and wear a Foreign Medal, not being the Decoration of a Foreign Order.
- 3. No permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such medal is not to be worn.

Foreign Office, August, 1885.

No. 901 G.—Captain G. E. Money, officiating and Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant at Goona, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th April, 1886, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., or until further orders.

No. 908 G.-Major F. II. Jackson, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, and Supermtendent of His Highness the Gackwar's Contingent in Kathiawar, was a Resident of the 2nd Class, and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, sub. pro tem., from the 4th March to the 11th April, 1886, inclusive;

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Scott, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal District, and Commandant of the Wagheer Corps, was sub. protem. Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Barada, in charge of the Amreli Mahals and Superintendent of His Highness the Gackwar's Contingent in Kathiawar, vice Major Jackson and

Mr. W. Barr, Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, was snb. pro tem. Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal District, and Commandant of the Wagheer Corps, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, during the same period.

No. 911 G.—Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, C.S., First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderanad, officiated as Resident of the 1st Class, and as Resident at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th to the 11th April, 1886, inclusive.

No. 913 G.—Surgeon A. Adams, M.D., Agency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States Residency, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 13th May, 1886, or date of departure.

INTERNAL.

The 28th April, 1886.

No. 1367 /.—The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has abolished all transit duties hitherto levied on that portion of the Bhopal-Ashta-Indore road, which runs through Her Highness's territories.

No. 1374 /.—Under the provisions of Clause I, Section 1)4 of Acts 44 and 45 Victoria, Chapter 58 (The Army Act, 1881), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revd. F. E. Cameron, Chaplain of All Saints Church at Triumlehorer, to be a Lighting Charles Church at Trimulgherry, to be a Justice of the Peace for the purpose of attesting soldiers in the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

The 30th April, 1886.

No. 1398 L.—Notifications by the Government of the Punjab, dated the 7th April, 1886 :---

" Home Department. "Juiicial.

The 7th April, 1380.

No. 306.—With the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the following Acts are declared, under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874, to be in force in the Scheduled District of Láhul in the Punjab:—

XXVI --Governor-General's Camp Police.
1V - Powers to acquire land.
XXV.- Wills executed before 1st January, 1336: 1537: 1838: 1800. XXXII. Interest.
XIX. - Counters in cases of succession.
V.- Slavery.
XX.--Copyright.
XVIII. --Procession of Judicial Officers.
XXI.--Non-forciture of rights by loss of 1830: 1841 : 1843 : 1847 ; 1850 : 1850: 1850: XXXIV. - Custok of State prisoners, 1850: XXXVII. - Enquises into behaviour of public

XXXVII. "Enquises into behaviour or public servants.

VIII.—Tolls on public roads and bridges.

XXXI. Nationalization or arisens.

XXXIII. Luffice ment of pridgments beyond 1851: 1852:

1852: jun diction, &c. 1953:

juri diction, &c.

II —Bind in on land

XXVI.—Fducit form of male minors, &c.

XII.—Executors and Administrators.

XVIII.—Interest.

XV.—Marriage of Hindu widows

XI.—Offences against the State.

XXXV.—Care of the estates of lumanes.

XXXVI.—Limatic Asylams.

XI.—Care of person and property of in it of a time of the care of minors. 1 54 : 1855 : 1855 : 1350:

1857: 1858 : 1358:

1858 ;

1858: 111. -- Arrest and detention of pri-oners' 150o: 1 101: 1803:

1403: 1864:

111.—Arrest and defention of physicisms XXVII. Collections of debts on succession. IX.—Minors.
XXIII.—Cl. ini to waste Linds.
XXXII.—Cl. ini to waste Linds.
XXXII.—Cl. ini to waste Linds.
III.—Foreignets.
VI.—Whipping.
XV.—Tolls on public roads and bridges.
XXI.—Dresolution of narriage of converts.
XV.—Preparents Testimony Act. 1864: 1864: 1300: taby:

No. 307.-With the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the following Acts are declared, under the provisions of Section 3 of

	The state of the s	r ein im der der gegensteren der gegensteren der
duled Di 1839: 1839: 1941: 1342: 1842:	of 1874, not to be in force in the Schestrict of Láhul in the Punjab: XXX.—Inbaitance—when descent took place be,ore 1st Junuary, 1366. XXIX.—Dowers—when the marriage was contracted before 1st January, 1366. XI.—Mid ary Courts of Request. IX.—Lea e and re-lease. XII.—Mid ary Bazirs.	1850: III.—Cantonment Joint Magistrates. 1850: IX.—Claims to forfeited property. 1800: XXI.—Registration of Societies. 1802: III.—Government Scal. 1803: XVI.—Excise duty on spirits used in arts. 1805: XI.—Small Cause Court. 1805: XXI.—Intestate succession among Parsis. 1805: XV.—Parsis' Marriage and Divorce. 1805: III.—Common carriers. 1800: V.—Bills of Exchange. 1800: XXVIII.—Trustees and Mortgagees' powers.
1850: 1851:	NIXBinding of apprentices. NIXRecognit wines es.	1807: XXVPrinting Presses, &c. 1570: 1Quarantine.
1354:	XXXI Barring enouls, &c.	
1855:	XI.—Me ne profits and improvements.	W. M. YOUNG,
1855:	XXIII Administration of mortgoged co- tates, &c.	Secretary to Government, Punjab."
1855 : 1856 : 1857 :	XXIV.—Penal servinde. XI.— Descrion by European Soldiers. XXV.—Fortciture by Mutmeers.	H. M. DURAND,
1859 :	XV Patents.	Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 27th April, 1886.

No. 148.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Reccipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

March 1886. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

and the second of the second o			T	a- ten		r rupees.	
•	In M	LARCH.	TO END	OF MARCH.	WHOLE YEAR.		
[For the explanation of these heads, see Gasette of India, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part 1, page 497.]	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Revised, 1885-86.	Actuals, 1884-85.	
Civil Revenue.							
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation). Opium Salt Stamps Excise Provincial Rates Customs Assessed Taxes Forest (Madras and Bombay only) Registration Tributes from Native States Other Civil Revenue	4.73 84 05 34 44 40 21 1 12 3 10 32	4.36 70 68 34 41 36 18 2 2 3 16 30	23,15 8,05 6,34 3,06 4,15 2,08 1,20 50 44 31 71 3,40	22,24 8,82 0,51 3,61 4,01 2,79 1,03 51 30 29 70 2,92	22,93 8,91 6,31 3,05 4,12 2,88 1,15 51 42 30 69 3,28	22,30 8,82 0,51 3,01 4,01 2,74 1,13 51 39 29 70 3,15	
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	8,28	7,62	55.79	53.73	55,15	54,11	
Civil Expenditure.	+ 4*						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works	- 25 6 50 2,89	- 24 - 0 - 52 - 2,62	- 3,81 - 3,05 2,36 - 22,25	- 3.78 - 2,07 - 3.37 - 20,28	- 3,80 - 3,10 - 3,48 - 22,15	- 3,78 2,96 3,44 21,20	
BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,70	3,47	31,47	 30,40	32,53	31,38	
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments. [The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and			•	-			
Debt and Remittance transactions.] Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, Receipts less, than issues) Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above) Guaranteed and Sub-idized Railways (Net as above) Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c. Military Receipts Military issues Public Works Department	+ 31 + 2 + 40 + 15 1,23	+ 1, - 9 + 57 - 2 + 15 - 1,40	+ 80 - 33 + 4.05 + 1.00 - 14.72	+ 57 25 + 4.70 40 + 81 12,31	+ 58 - 20 + 4.91 - 41 + 1.05 - 14.33	+ 62 - 21 + 4.83 - 46 + 99 - 12,39	
State Railways Receipts Source East Indian Railway Receipts Ordinary Branches Receipts Issues Total Non-Civil Departments	+ 53 + 40 - 13 + 19 - 1,02 - 1,00	+ 30 - 77 + 40 - 12 + 20 - 1,06 - 1,77	+ 4,18 - 5,88 + 4,18 - 1,35 + 1,00 - 7,53 - 13,31	+ 3,42 - 5,84 + 3,03 - 1,43 + 1,83 - 7,17 - 12,13		+ 3,29 - 5,73 + 4,31 - 1,83 + 1,87 - 7,23 - 11,94	
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.							
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, Receipts less, than payments) Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per L Other Debt heads (Net as above)	1 2,48 9	+ 1 + 2,01 + 5	- 6 + 17 - 11,17 + 25	- 1 + 18 - 12,68 + . 64	- 6 + 13 - 10,87 + 1,26	- 1. + 11 - 12,09 + 1.14	
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	- 2,58	- 1,95	— 10.SI	11,87	- 9,54	1145	
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES .	+ 94	+ 43	+ 20	- 66	- 14	66	
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,80	12,11	12,54	13,20	12,54	13.20	

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 28th April, 1886.

No. 470.—Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Auditor General, having been granted privilege leave for three months, made over charge of his duties after noon on the 17th April, 1886.

The 30th April, 1886.

No. 486.—The gentlemen nominated to be members of the Finance Committee assumed charge of their duties on the dates stated below:—

President:

Mr. C. A. Eiliott, -March 2nd, before noon.

Members :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham,- March 16th, before noon.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.R.,-April 15th, betor roon.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hunter, April 12th, before 1100n.

Mr. R. Hardie, -April 3rd, before noon.

Mr. J. Westland,- March 27th, before noon.

Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ram de, --- April 21 a, betore poeen

Mr. H. W. Bliss, April 19th, after noon,

Mr. S. Jacob assumed charge of the duties of Secretary to the Committee before moon on the 15th March, 1886.

No. 488.—Mr. E. Gay, efficiating Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, having been granted privilege leave for three mont is, and the following appointments having been made during his absence.—

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Custency;

Mr. E. W. Kellner to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal;

Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General; and

Mr. J. E. Cooke to officiate as Comptroller of India Treasurie, —

Mr. Gay made over charge of the duties of Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency;

Mr. Atkinson made over charge of the duties of Accountant General, Bengal, and assumed charge of those of Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency;

Mr. Kellner made over charge of the duties of Deputy Comptroller General, and assumed charge of those of Accountant General, Bengal;

Mr. Kiernander made over charge of the duties of Comptroller of India Treasuries, and assumed charge of those of Deputy Comptroller General; and

Mr. Cooke mad: over charge of the duties of Deputy Auditor General, and assumed charge of those of Comptroller of India Treasuries,

on the afternion of the 20th April, 1886.

CODES.

The 30th April, 1886.

No. 532.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 77.

Section 140.

Insert the following as Rule 3 under this Section:

"3. Members of the Police Force serving in the Beluchistan Agency, although the Force is not constituted under any Act of Legislature, are entitled to receive pensions and gratuities under the Rules contained in this Chapter."

Assessed Taxes.

INCOME TAX.

The 27th April, 1886.

No. 434.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Conneil is pleased to exempt from liability to the tax payable under the said Act the income of Universities or other Associations or bodies existing solely for educational purposes and of Local Authorities, as defined in Section 3, Clause (1); of the Act.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th April 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 268.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain A. D. Enriquez, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, vice Lieutenant W. E. Hill, Bengal S. C., who has rejoined the 18th Bengal Infantry. Dated 21st January, 1880.

No. 260, - MEDICAL DEPARTMENT-

Brigade-Surgeon T. N. Hoysted, Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, vice Deputy Surgeon-General R. Webb, on leave. Dated 13th April, 1886.

No. 270.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Harry Francis Holland, Dorsetshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 24th Bengal Infantry,—27th December, 1884.

Infantry,—27th December, 1884.
Lieutenant Herbert Lionel Showers, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 17th Bengal Infantry. Dated 12th February, 1885.

Volunteer Corps.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 271.—Mr. F. J. Raynor to be Lieutenant, complete the establishment.

Surgeon F.F. Perry to be Honorary-Surgeon, ice Surgeon-Major Lawrie, who vacates the prointment on transfer.

ppointment on transfer.
The Reverend F. J. Montgomery to be Ionorary-Chaplain, to complete the establish-

ient.

3rd, or Sind, Punjab and Indus Valley Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 272.—Mr. C. F. White to be Lieutenant, o complete the establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 273.—The undermentioned officers are ranted furlough out of India, with the necessary ubsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant H. Mansfield, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major H. K. M'Kay, (u. p. a.) for minety-one days, under rule XI of the regu-

lations of 1868.

No. 274.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Sectetary of State for India:—

Surgeon-Major P. Cullen, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

Sub-Conductor J. Owens, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 275.—In G. G. O. No. 245 of 1886, after 'Conductor O. Maguire, Ordnance Department," read "(m. c.) for six months."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 276.—ORDNANCE DLPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Michael Donaghue, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 16th September, 1885.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 277.—Captain Alexander James Corse-Scott, Bengal S. C., half pay list, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th March, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 278.—ORDER OF MERIT-

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit No. 3173, Sepoy Ramparshad Doobay, 11th Bengal Inlantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry, in the attack on the stockade at Minhla, Upper Burmah, on the 17th November, 1885.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 279.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has approved of the "Sibságar Mounted Rifles" being in future designated the "Sibságar Mounted Infantry."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 21.—The undermentioned officers of H. M.'s Indian Marine have been granted extension of furlough (m. c.) for six months by the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain W. C. Hotham. Mr. J. Balbi, Engineer. Mr. B. Ashburner, 3rd grade officer.

> O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simila, the 27th April, 1886.

No. 113.—Mr. M. H. Maw, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service under Sections 100 and 113 (a) of the Civil Pension Code.

The 28th April, 1886.

No. 114.—Mr. A. Sprenger, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Assam, temporarily employed on State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

No. 115.—Mr. E. H. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Chief Commissioner of British Burna.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28th APRIL, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—More rain has been reported from Assam, and there have also been showers in places in the south of the peninsula. With the exception of the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts of the Punjab, no rain has fallen in Upper and Central India.

In Madras and, except in the Kolar district, in Mysore the standing crops are generally in good condition, and the harvest in progress promises a fair outturn. In Coorg prospects are good.

The rabi harvest and the picking of cotton have been nearly completed in Bombay, and preparations for the *kharif* have commenced in that Presidency and in Berar. In Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana prospects are generally favourable, though water is scarce in places.

In the Central Provinces the rabi is being threshed and winnowed, and ploughing for the kharlf has begun in places. The rabi harvest is in progress in the Punjab, and has been nearly completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Prospects are good in both Provinces.

In Bengal generally rain is much wanted for crops on the ground and for aus cultivation. The boro rice is being harvested, with a good outturn. In Assam ploughing and sowing are in progress, and prospects are generally favourable.

The public health is generally fair, though small-pox and cholera are reported from most Provinces.

*Prices are rising in the Umballa, Ferozepore, and Lahore districts of the Punjab and in Coorg, and are falling in Peshawar. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and Histrict.			Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.				
Madras - (April	28th)							
Bellary		٠	Nil	Standing dry crops generally good, and wet crops in parts of two talules generally good, but water insufficient to support them; harvest cotton, cholum and sugarcane, outting cotton average.				
Kurncol	•		·0 5	sige, rest about average. Cattle-disease in two taluks. Standing second crops paddy good; harvest paddy and cotton, yield paddy average, cotton below average. Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in tour taluks.				
Ganjam	•		Nil	Sught small-pox in five, lever in three, and cattle-disease in six taluks; cholera prevailing. Average number employed on Cluber canal 364; desertion of cooles due to cholera.				
Kistna .	•		Nil	Shight fever and small-pox; cholera in five taluks and two divi- sions.				
Chingleput (1	Madras)	-	Nil	Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of one talid, where they are withering. Harvest paidly and ragi, yield below average. Cartle-disease in one talik.				
Coimbatore	•		Average 118	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and cholum, outturn paddy generally above average, halum average. Fever in one and slight small-pox: parts of four taluks.				
Tanjore.	•		Nil	Standing crops generally good, except in one taluk, where rain is wanted. Harvest we and dry crops, outurn below average.				
Madura	•		Average 112	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Slight small-pox in one and tever in two tables.				
Malabar	. •		Average 48	More run wanted for third crop cultivation. Fever in one, slight small-pox in time, and choleta in three taluks.				
Travancore	•		1.30	Small-pox and tever in parts. General Remarks General prespects fair.				
7								
Bombay-(April	28th)			•				
Kurrachee .	•	•	Nil	River at Kotri on 25th, 8 feet 1 inch against 62 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Rever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas; one renaining case of smell-pox recovered. Prices—wheat, red rice, and b ijer in Kurrachee, 20, 30 and 34, in Sakro nil, 38 and 48, in Jali-21, 40 and 42, and in Manjhand 32, 36 and 38 pounds per tupee, respectively.				
Hyderabad	•		Nil	Harvesting is still going on in some talukas; corn is being removed from fields. River at Kotri on 26th, 7 feet to inches against 11 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, cattled disease in one, and small-pox in two talukas. Wheat 25, juars 40, bajri 37, white rice 10, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee.				
Ahmedabad		1	Nil	Reaping of rabi crops completed. Public health good. Wheat				
Baroda			Niı	Public health good. Standing crops in good condition. Prices bajri 28, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupec.				

Presidency or Province and District.			Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.						
lombay-contd.										
Surat .	•	•	Nil Nil	Cotton-picking almost completed. Slight fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. Juari 383 and nagti 40 pounds per rupee. Rubz threshing nearly completed. Public health generally good.						
Nasik Colaba (Bomb	oay)	•	0.01 on 23rd	Wheat 31, bajri 38, and rice 20 pounds per rupee. Average abnormal temperature nil; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind southerly from 23rd to 25th and on 27th, wind normal on all other days; distant lightning on 22nd and						
Poona .	•	٠	Nil	Harvesting of rabi almust completed. Small-pox in Sirur and Purandhar talukas. Bajri 35 and juari 45, in Poona bajri						
Ahmednagar	•		Nil	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. Bajri average						
Sholapur	•	-	Nil	Land heing prepared to kharif sowing. Sky clouded and weather very sultry. Fuzzr 55 pounds 32 tolas and bajri 44						
Dharwar	•		Navalgund, '50; Hangal, '30; Ka- rijgi, '05.	pounds 32 tolas per rupee. Ground being prepared for early trops; harvesting of late juari and cotton-picking nearly completed. Scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund, Gadrig, Karajgi, and Kod. Cattle-disease in Bankapur; public health good. Rice 22 to 32 and juari 45 to to pounds per rupee.						
Kanara.	•		Haliyal, 48	Sugarcane planting in progress; preparing ground for mon- soon crop. Fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox prevalent in five talukas. Weather hot and cloudy. Common rice at Karwar						
Rajkot .	٠	-	Nil	14, in district average 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) seers per rupee. Whather hot. Health generally good. Wheat 35, bajri 32, and in part 45 pounds per rupee. Geoeral Remarks. Slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kamara. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts of 9 and fever in parts of 8 districts. Other conditions unchanged.						
engal—(April 2	7th)			•						
Chittagong	•		0.13	Weather cloudy, with toggy mornings. Winter crops harvested, outturn tair. Prices stationary. Small-pox continues; fever						
Dacca .	•	٠	Nil	reported from Cox's Bazaar. Public health generally good. Prospects of crops facourable; paddy and jute being sown; harvesting of boro paddy commenced. Sporadic cases of cholera reported.						
24-Pergunnah			NII	reported. No crops on ground, except sugarcane, which is doing well. Lands being prepared for paddy. Public health generally good.						
(Calcuit Moorshedabad		-!	Nil	Weather hot and seasonable. Ploughing for ans crop suspended. Ram wanted. Sporadic cases of cholera reported. Public health good.						
Rungpore	•	.	Nil	Prospects of any and jute good, but rain wanted. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from the interior. Bowel complaints increasing.						
Burdwan Bhagalpur	•	-	Nil Nil	Ram much wanted for ans rice cultivation. Public health fair. Ram wanted Sugarcane only on ground. Mohua crops shorter than expected.						
Parneah	•		Nil	Rabi outturn very good. Cultivation of jute and bhador rice thelaxed for want of rain. Public health good, except in Awatrah where cholera prevails						
Patna	•	• !	Nil	Reaping of rahar still continues; gathering of easter going on; sowing of character progressing. Public health g nd.						
Dhurbhunga	•	•	Ntl	Threshing of rabi continue; rahar gathering, with fairly good outurn. Rain ingently wanted for early paddy and moong. Prices rising. Public health good.						
Hazaribagh	•		Nil	Weather hot and oppressive. Molina yielding well; no other crops to report about. General health good.						
Cuttack	٠		Nil	Weather hot. Reaping of dalua rice continues; ploughing in progress. Price of sice unchanged. Public health generally good.						
Midnapore	•		Nil	Born harvest nearly completed, outturn generally good. Ram wanted. Public health fair.						
Khoolna	•	•	Nil	Weather hot. Boro rice harvest continues, ploughing for aus and amun tice going an. A little cholera in Bagirhat; public heath fair.						
Dinagepore	•		Nil	Weather hot. Rain wanted for ploughing. Cholera in several thanas.						
Pubna (Serajg Gya	(anj)	-	ν·27 Λ'ι Ι	Crops good. Cholera prevalent at head-quarters. Sugarcane and chrene in good condition. Prices moderate. Public health good.						
Chumparun	•		Nil	Rabi harvest nearly completed. Weighment of opium progressing. Prices stationary. Public health good. General Remarks. Slight rain in Darca, Pubna, Darjeeling, and parts of Julpaigori, but none in other districts; rain generally much wanted for crops on ground and for cultivation of aus rice and jute. Boro rice being harvested, with generally a good outturn; molina harvest in Bhagulpure and Chota Nagpurdivisions fair. General health good, though cholera prevalent in some places. Price of rice generally almost stationary.						

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under c report.	State of agricultural prospects.				
TIT Decisions and Onde						
W. Provinces and Oudh —(April 29th)		•				
Gorakhpur (April 26th)	Nil	Threshing progressing, outturn good. Opium weighment ir progress. Weather hot. Health fair; some small-pox. I				
Syzabad (", 27th)	******	Weather hot, with westerly wind. Sowing of sawan, chi indigo, and sagarcane commenced. Health of men and				
Allahabad (" ")	Nil	Wind westerly; heat increasing. Rabi crops being stored and sugarcane arrigated; supplies ample. Prices falling slightly Occasional cases of fever and small-pox, otherwise health good.				
arakhabad(", ")	Nil	Opium weighments commenced, estimated yield 20 per cent. below hist year's; grain being thre hed out; indigo and cane being irrigated. Health of people fair.				
Bareilly (" ")	Nil	Harvest cut; sugarcane sowings going on. Prices steady. Publi health normal. Weather clear and hot.				
Banda (" ")	Nil	Rabi harvest almost completed; prospects fair. Public health good				
Kumaon * (,, 28th)	Nil	cattle-disease in four villages. Prices stationary. Weather fine. Rabi crops nearly ripe; rice sowing commenced Mahamari and measles in some villages; cattle-disease on the decrease. Prices falling.				
Meerut (,, 27th)	` <i>Nil</i> •	Hot westerly wind. Rabi harvest approaching completion; las week's canada of wheat crop confirmed; it will not be ove twelve annus if as much crops on dry kind give better returns indigo and cane sowings in progress, and crops germinating				
•		well Some fever about, otherwise health good. New grain coming into market, but pinces analtered yet. General RemarksWeather seasonable. Harvesting nearly completed; supplies ample. Pinces generally steady. Health of				
njab-(April 28th)		people and condition of Cittle generally good.				
	37.7	 He.dth.good. Prices fluctuating.				
Delhi (April 27th) Iss-ar Jinballa ullundur	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Health good. Prices including. Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good. Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of the current harves				
Amritsar	Nil	good. Health good. Price stationary. Prospects of current harves				
Siałkot	Nil Nil	good. Health good. Prices stationary. Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest aver				
ahore Cawalpindi	Nil '30	Health good. Prices slightly using. Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harves				
Shahpur	NiI	Health good. Ptices almost stationary. Prospects of currer				
Mooltan Dera Ismail Khan .	Nil Nil	 harvest good Health good. Prices stationary. Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current parvest good. 				
Peshawar	1.0	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harve good.				
		Gineral Remarks—Ran has fallen on the Rawalpindi an Peshawar districts. Health of the province good. Prices of toodgrains rising in the Pinhalla, Rerozepore, and Lahore districts, and falling in the Peshawar district; elsewhere stationary Prospects of current harvest good; harvest in progress.				
ntral Provinces— (April 28th)	•					
Nagpur	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy. Ground being prepared for kharif soings. Fever, small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent. Price stationary.				
JubBulpore	Nil	Days hot. Threshing and winnowing well in hand Health good Prices steady.				
Saugor (April 27th)	NH	Weather bot and windy. Threshing continues. Prices falle				
Seoni	Nil	Fever and small-pox prevalent. Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing in progres ground being prepared for kharif sowings. Slight small-pot Prices steady.				
Hoshangabad	Nil	Weather hot. Winnowing continues. Small-pox and catt				
Khandwa	Nil	disease in places. Prices steady. Weather warm and cloudy. Kharif preparations continu				
Raipur	Nil	Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing continues. Cholera increating; small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Rice 24 second runes.				
Sambalpur (April 24th)	Nil	weather warm. Sugarcane planting completed. Cholera parts. Trade brisk. Prices stationary. General Remarks.—Weather hot and rather cloudy. Khan ploughings commenced in places. Cholera prevalent in Raip and small-pox in a few districts. Prices steady.				

Papsidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.					
British Burma— (April 28th)	to disputation of the control of the						
Akyab . (April 24th)		Public health good; cattle healthy.					
Bassein	Ail Nil	Slight cholera in town; cattle healthy. Public health good; cattle healthy.					
Amherst (Moulmein) .	Nil	Public health good; cattle healthy,					
Pegu Henzada	Nil Nil	Public health good; cattle healthy. Public health good; cattle-disease in one township.					
Prome	Nil	Public health and health of cattle good.					
Toungoo Thayetmyo	Nil Nil	Public health and health of cartle good. Public health and health of cattle good. General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Bassein and Thongwa tricts; elsewhere public health good; slight cattle-disease in a Tharrawaddy, Henzada, and Amberst districts; elsewhere catt healthy.					
Assam—(April 28th)							
Gauhati (April 27th) .	1.08	Weather hot. Cholcra prevalent in station Gauhati and in Luitalsil; cattle-disease still exists in some monras." Sowing ahu paddy nearly hushed; planting of sugarcane commenced.					
Sylhet Cachar	-50 Nil	State of crops good. Prospects tayoutable. Weather worm. Ploughing to: asra crops retarded for want or min. Common rice 13 seems 5\frac{1}{3} chattaks per rupee. Three deaths from choleta from Sadr and seven from Katigor					
Dibrugarh	3 52	Weather reasonable. Pressing of sugarcane nearly finished Sowing of alea allam continues, and land being prepared for sali dhan. Choleca stid prevaient in North Lakhimpur.					
Mysore and Coorg (April 28th)							
Bangalore	Rain, varying too 153 to 80, fell in four tradks of the 80 of mog (dr. friet; h. h.); rain i reported in the Mysore and	gene 'lv in good condition. Senou prospects fair. Publi- held a good, except they there are cases of small-pox in som taluk e of Bang fore and Funkin, and cattle-disease in parts of the Bangalore and Shinoga districts. No material change in					
Mysore	Innakoe distract, and m par's of the Bangalore and is o- lar districts.	prices.					
Mercara	Nil	Prices of foodgrains slightly risen. Prospects of season an public likalth good; lever prevalent in Nanjarajapatna taluk.					
Berar and Hyderabad (
Amraoti (April 28th)	Nil	Weather hot. Bields are being prepared for the next seasor					
Akola	Nº11	Wheat is and mail 20 vers per cupee. Weather hot. Prepara ions for the ensuing sowing are being					
ţ		made.					
Hyderaind	·05	Total (annual) since 101 January last 117. Standing crops prospering General health of fankas fair. Prices when 154, coarse ric 103, white pair 114, yellow pair 12, and tur 154 seers per current sicca (uper.)					
Central India States - (April 28th)							
Indore	Nil	Weather very warm and cloudy.					
Sutua	A il Nil	Weather sea on ible. Weather cloudy and very hor. Health and prospects good.					
Necmuch	Nil Nil	Wenther very warm. Water rather scarce Mealth good. Weather getting warm. Health good.					
Agra	Nil	Health and pro-pects fair.					
Schore	$\frac{NiI}{NiI}$	Weather clear. Health good. Weather normal. Days are hotter. Health good.					
Rajputana—(April 28th)		G 197					
Aba (April 28th)	$N_{I}I$	Weather sensonable and warmer; latterly slightly cloudy,					
Sirohi (25th) Marwar (23rd)	Nil Nil	Tanks dry; well- fair. Health good. Weather fine and hot. Tanks almost half tall. Health good. Crops being gathered Winds hot; we ther sometimes close and oppressive; hea increasing. Processtationary.					
Kherwara (" 25th)	Nil	Tanks and wells drying. Crops being reaped; threshing in					
Meywar (,, 241h)	Nil	progress. Health good. Prices steady. Heat increasing. Tanks and wells low. Crops gathered. Health very good					
Harowti (,, ,,)	Nil	Prices stanonary. Weather seasonable. Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Health					
Thullen and condition		good. Weather bot. Health fair					
Jhallawar (,, 23rd) Kotah (,, 24th)	Nil Nil	Hurvest being gathered. Weather hot and sensonable.					

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.				
Rajputana—contd.						
Ajmere (April 27th)	Nil	Tanks and wells decreasing. Heat increasing. Slight fever and small-pox in district. Reaping operations over.				
Jeypore (" ")	Nil	Harvesting almost completed, fair outturn expected. Prices				
Kerowlee (" 24th) Dholepore (" ")	Nil Nil	Tanks and wells dry. Harvesting finished. Prices rising. Tanks and wells decreasing. Harvesting finished. Prices stationary. Health good.				
Bhugtpore (" ")	Nil	Tank, and wells full. Harvesting continues. Health good. Prices steady.				
Ulwur (" 27th)	Nil	Harvesting almost completed. Small-pox and fever continue in parts. Prices steady.				
Bickanir (" 24th)	Nil	Fever in two districts. Prices stationary. Weather warmer.				
Nepal—(April 23rd)						
Katmandu (April 22nd)	.02	Prospects of the crops good.				

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LII or 1885-86. APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return		n length	RECFIP FOR 3 DAYS E 31ST MARCI	NUING	- <u>e</u>	RECEIP FOR 4 DAYS 31ST MARCI	ENDING	Total Receipts 181 April 1 3187 Marci	FROM	TOTAL RECEIPTS 1ST APRIL I 31ST MARC	FROM 885 TO	Total	Total
received.	Railways.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mde open.	Total.	l'er mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Increase in 1885-86.	Decreas 1885-8
	Quaranteed.		Rs.	٨٠,		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ks.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3rd April 1880 Ditto ,, Ditto ,, 10th April ,, 3rd do. ,,	Oudh and Robilkhand Madras South Indian Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda and	Str. 054	637/04 71/1/7 43/170 3/06/255	105 83 66 263	680 861 674 1,503	77,956 81,633 55,520 5,00,681	115 05 85 43	51,30,206 77,14,514 43, 0,778 3,595,4949	172 102 127 447	57,38,563 75,77,076 45,52,453 3,61,32,826	176 169 134 460	6,28,267 3,32,862 2,31,675 10,77,877	
gra do. "	Central India	491	1,18,170	.56	401	1,73,714	377	1, 10,70,458	46.2	1,.0,11,582	538	8,45,004	
	TOTAL	4,588	0,01,405	1(0)	4,100	8,50,404	214	6, 38, 17,325	30.	6,0),43,100	313	31,15,775	<u> </u>
	State.					<u> </u>			1				
10th April 1880	Kast Indian	1,500	4,46,966	206	1,515	5,50,241	,303	4, 10,70,774	540	4,67,77,683	592	37,56,911	
31d April ,, 1 teth da, ,, 31d do, ,,	Fastern Bengal Nathati Northern Bengal	233 27 24)	50, 176 800 17033	274 3. 61	234 -7 941	47,5 8 1,014 24,440	\$ \$ \$ \$	57,80, 111 77,600 21,,1,111	.476 55 105	45, 18,079 79,210 23, 25,000	372 56 179	1,616 1,50,580	12,31,9
gid do. ,, roth do. ,,	Kauma Dharfa	37	1,407 16,473	35 73	3.7 2.20	744 14.553	20 64	1, (4,033 1, (0),(0)	81	1, 7,039 1, 87,043	66 100	18,944	27,20
roth do. ,,	Pitna-Gva Cawupere-Achnera	37 249	7,000 7,000	91	5.7 - 53	8,314 12,641	147	5,40,537 9-7-744	181	4,01,021 9,10,1.9	166 71	1.1	46,8
10th do. "	Dildarnagar Ghoz par Ragintana-Malwa (a)	12	51 × 1,25°,700	45	12	1,83,000	47	4, 3 4	201	40,413	7.1	***	32,6
3rd do. ,,	Wardaa Corl Nagur and Chhatus-	45	71,01	167	45	4,24,	153	1,30,43, 35 1,50,773	204	1,64,46,429 6,35,884	273	25,03,593	. 48,81
	g o h	149	41,115	142	149	-70110		13,73,045	177	14,52,5/3	187	78,878	
ard do. "	Sindia	254 75	4,15	57	3/7	10-347 4-019	117 61	21,33,418 3, 0, 10	101	23.78,494 3.73,629	147 97	2,45,040	17,91
toth do. ,,	North-Western Amots a-Pathankot Baredly-Pahbat Narayangaoj-Dacca-	1,503 00 39	2,64,511 -,47 63,	37	1,503 60 36	3, (3-8 4-57-) 1-607	18. 190 28	24-940-4751 1794-5-3 (b) 304-17	70 31	2,84,65,47,9 2,93,779 79,4-8	313 85 42	55,63,148 63,8-3 48,990	::.
ijth March "	Mynnensingh	1.7	$(d)^{\frac{274}{114}}$	27	56	1,771 (a)	-21	(c) 27264 (c) 4, 37	207	1,^1,41,2 (f) 3,3,392	41 10	1,05,758 29,105	
	TOTAL .	1,11311	7,0 , 3 - 1	115	5,141}	7,11,109	1.40	- 7.35,55.	200	6,01,41,056	227	74,03,071	
GRAND TOTA STATE) .	L (GUARANTELD AND	105 = 30	172 6,0 (3.)	162	10,763	21,80274	. το υ .	17,07,36,054	۱۰,وډ	17,38,12,741	311	1,42,75,757	
GROSS ESTI	MATED EXPENSES .		• •					Co. 1995371	1 515	0.3 %41.319	167	,	
	NET RECITETS .			<u> </u>		.,		7.4 5 10/013	136	5,05,71,412	144	63,30,50)	
	Assisted Companies.											,	İ
ud April 1886 oth do. ,,	Bengal-Central. Rolelkhand and Ku-	1.6	9,801	7 ^S	126	6,360	50	5,22,846	80	5,32,511	82	9,665	
ırd do. "	maon Assam	175 178	1.744 2.277	26, -2)	67 78	3,611 3,485	54 4)	(b) 85,833 2,28,105	52 62	2,40,373 2,51,541	71 69	1,63,540 53,436	
ard do. ,,	Southern Mahratta Bengal and North-	214	5,477	28	316	15,7.0	50	3,35,814	41	10,00,8.3	61	6,68,009	•••
oth do. "	Western Tarakessor	30√ 22	11,197 3,507	37 162	303	19,619 (3,741	6 ₅ 170	(g) 3,20,939 (h) 79,812	53 28:	13,8-,678 , .6,371	231	10,55,710	••••
1	TOTAL .	Bα	3.4,6H 3	43	1112	52, 150	58	17,8-,369	59	37,12,/97	78	21,26,928	.,
	Native States.			— i	<u> </u>								
d do. ,,	Bhavnagar-Gondal . Jodhpore Nizam's	193 64 121	9,824 708 9,082	51 11 75	193 64 121	11,789 2,417 16,159	61 38 84	11,10,614 80,365 9,78,319	110 38 155	9,44,364 1,80,814 11,40,392	94 50 182	1,06,449	1,66,25
Maich 1886 th-April "	Mysore Rajpura-Patiala	140 10	3,733 465	25 29	140 16	4,460 710	32 45	3,814875 (3) 18,347	62 53	4,38,055 55,142	Gn 66	57,180 36,795	***
	TOTAL .	534	23,615	44	5.34	-9,541	55	25,68,720	102	27.70,767	99	2,02,047	

.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April to date," and ted figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Including Reward-Ferozepore State Rodway.

(b) Total receipts from 1:th October 1884 to 31st March 1885.

(c) Total receipts from 4th January to 31st March 1885.

(a) Peturn not received.

(c) Total receipts from 18th December 1884 to 14th March 1885.

(f) Total receipts from 18t April 1885 to 13th March 1886.

(g) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

(h) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1885.

(f) Fotal receipts from 18t November 1884 to 31st March 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E., Under Secretary.



The Gazette of Andia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, tili further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the Gasette of India, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the Gazette of India, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the Gasette on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gasette should be forwarded within a week after the day on which

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the Gazette of India should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India,

COMPTROLLER, INDIA TREASURIES.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 28th April 1880

It is notified that nine blank forms of Remittance Transfer Receipts, Nos 56513 to 56521 inclusive, have been stolen from the Mandalay Treasury.

J. E. COOKE,

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st April 1886.

No. 1.—Mr. G. Wheatley, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is allowed lurlough for nine months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th March 1886.

The 24th April 1886.

No. 2.—Mr. T. McKelvey, Superintendent, 4th Grade, is allowed furlough for eight months and sixteen days under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the torenoon of the 21st March 1886.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,

Director General of Telegrophs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BELUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 23rd April 1886.

No. 73.-Babu Aghore Nath Mookerjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Superintending Lagineer, Frontier Road Circle, to the 1st Division, Frontier Road

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

Joint Secy. to Agent to the clove treat . Beluchistan, I. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENE-RAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 26th April 1886

No. 1631.-Major C. Ransford, Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury, in addition to his own diffes, from the 8th March to the 16th April 1886, both days inclusive, during the absence on special duty of Colonel W. Kincaid at Calcutta.

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Gover. Genl.

for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR · GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTHER ATTONS.

Abu, the 22nd April 1886.

No. 904 G.-- Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I E., Political Agent, Kotah, is granted privilege leave for two morths, with effect from the 10th May 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent, Jhallawar, will hold charge of the current duties of. the Kotah Agency Office, in addition to his own, during Captain Wyllie's absence.

No. 908 G.—This Office Notification No. 1163 G., dated the 12th May 1885, accepting the resignation by Captain W G. Gilchrist of his commission in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, is hereby cancelled.

The 24th April 1886.

No. 926 G.—With reterence to Foreign Department Notification No. 680 G., dated the 29th March 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roherts took over charge of the Ulwar Agency from Lientenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock on the forenoon of the 17th April 1886.

No. 928 G. - Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.L., Political Agent, Bhurtpure and Kerowlee, is granted privilege leave for eighty-sixty days, with effect from the 28th April 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the

The 26th April 1886.

No. 941 G .- Second Class Hospital Assistant, No. 126, Goolam Nubbee, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, having returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 654G. dated 1st April 1886 on the 31st ultimo, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

HUGH DALY,

for 1st Asst. Agent to the Gour. Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTHICATION.

Alu, the 26th April 1886.

No. 417-330 /V.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 682G., dated the 20th March 1880, Captain A. M. Muir received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, from Lieutenaut-Colonel A Rober's on the forenoon of the 10th April 1886.

By Order,

HUGH DALY,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Gent .. Rajputana.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 22nd April 1886.

No. 1119.-Mr. S. Venkatavarada Iyengar, B.A., M.L., made over charge, and Major E. A Fraser assumed charge, of the Office of the Inspector General of Registration in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore on the forenoon of Thursday, the 15th April 1886.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major, Assistant to the Resident.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 10th April 1886.

No. 8.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Military Establishment are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, for civil employ in that Province, with effect from the dates specified:—

Third Grade Hospital Assistant, No 322, Jogashur Lall,—12th February 1886.

Third Grade Hospital Assistant, No. 464 Golam Mustafa,—15th February 1886.

Third Grade Hospital Assistant, No. 510, Jai Lal,—5th February 1886.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd April 1886

No. 2.—Lieutenant A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code II, 16, 18, for promotion to 1st Grade, on 10th April 1886

A. E. WARD, Major, S.C., tor Inspector General, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—Establishment.

Simla, the 20th April 1880.

No. 35. With reference to Public Works Department Northcation No. 98, dated 12th April 1880, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Chiel Engineer, 3rd Class, is posted to the North-Western Ranway!

The 22nd April 1816.

No. 36.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 107, dated 15th April 1880, Rala Ram, Apprentice Engineer, is posted to the Smd-Sagar State Railway.

No. 37.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 107, dated 15th April 1880, Sheo Nath, Apprentice Engineer, is posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

No. 38.— Mr. W. Monies, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the North-Western Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

F. S. STANTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Director General of Raslways.

YEARLY EXAMINATION FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Seebpore, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, and following day, at 10 A. M. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burmah only, as may be most convenient to the candidate.

All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10, and must reach the undersigned on or before oth May 1880.

For further particulars apply to-

S F. DOWNING.

Principal, Government Engineering College.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May 1886. The session begins on Monday, the 7th June 1886. Candidates must firmish proof that they have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and that they are inder 19 years of age. This limit will be raised 10-21 years of age in the case of candidates who have passed the F. A. Examination of the University.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of Junior Scholarships. The scholarships will be awarded with general reterence to the place taken by candidates at the Entrance Examination.

Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination in April are eligible for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department up to the 7th June 1889. They must send in their applications before 2-th May 1880.

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to bis physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye sight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

S. F. DOWNING,

Principal Govt. Engineering College.

SEERPORE.
The 22nd April 1886.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Garden Reach, Calculta, the 27th April 1886.

It is hereby notified that a statement of unclaimed behaves left by Lielen immigrants deceased in Demerara is now lodged in this Office for public inspection.

Since the 14th November 1885, the heirs of forty-eight of the deceased have been traced by

the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, and R9,458-15-4 paid to them.

ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL, Emigration Agent for British Guiana.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 21st April 1886.

*****	·	
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency De-	R	R
partment on the evening of the 14th April 1886. Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date.	12,34,294 6.35,677	2.5
ADD— Silver received by the Mint		18,69,971
ducing the week on account of the Currency Department Duto ditto Government	622 2,302	
_		2,924
New compand to Reserve Treasury during the week	2,10,000	15,72,895
Perty items issued for miscel- laneous purposes	596	2,10,596
Balance on the evening of the	 	10,02,299
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	9,66,193	
Ditto ditto Government There is in addition awaiting assay—	0,00,107	10,02,299
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals Ditto ditto Currency De-	2,89,100	
partment	55,85,350	58,74,450

A. W. BAIRD, Major, K.E., Off. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT, The 22nd April 1886.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 28th April 1886.

Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency De-	R	R
partment on the evening of the 21st April 1886 Value of Government silver in the	9.66,192	i -
Mint on the same date	6,06,107	16,52,299
ADD— Silver received by the Mint during the week on account		
of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	3,14.198	
		3.14,108
Dipuci —		
New com paid to Reserve	j	19.70.497
Treasury during the week .	1,62,000	
Petry items issued for miscella-	l l	
neous purposes		
4	·	1,62,000
Balance on the evening of the	1	
28th April 1880	•••	18,14,497
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the		
Carrency Department .	10,03,258	
Ditro ditto Government	7,21,230	
There as in addition awaiting		18,14,497
assay-	•	. 1.1.57
Bullion belonging to Private		
Individuals	501	
Ditto ditto Currency De-	, ,	
partment	55,85,350	
		55,85,851
		3000000

A. W. BAIRD, Major, R.E., Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT. The 29th April 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :-

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
2 .	R 10—64630 D 20—55280	. 100	The Executive Engineer, Pdi- bhit and Sehraman Rail- way Survey, Bareilly.
3 .	D 20-61120 R 10-68410	. 100 . 100	The Chaf Pay Master, East Indian Railway, Cal- cutta.
4 .	R 10-60016	. 100 } . 100 }	Pandit Jugalkishore Joshi, Mocadabad.
A1 1.4	AHABAD,		
The 28th	April 1880.		

II J BRERETON. Asst. Accountant Gent .. In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY COST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. I	No. No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant,
1880.		R	
W17	, S 3-19019	50	1
	,,19003	50	1
	,, -07745	50	į.
	31 →00441	50	
	,, -03232	50	Dorabji Rustom, Ahmedabad.
	,, rqo46	50	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	,, -tyooz	50	
	M 84 - 19108	50	
	M 57-05779	50	
W13	. M 70 - 80053	1,000	Bhawan Heerjee, Bombay.

BOMBAY,

The 20th April 1886.

R A SIFRNDALE, Asst. Acet. Genl , Paper Currenty Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY TOST OR DESTROYED

Regr.	No	No of Note	Value.	Name of Claimant	
			K		
3		E 26—28223	J 00	The Deputy Commissioner Police, Calcutta.	ú

LAHORE. The 19th April 1886.

F. LARPENT.

for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Name of Claimant, Regr. No. No. of Notes. Vaine, 501 Mr. J. Veil, Mercantile Mis-B 83-42529 B 86-46477

FORT ST. GRORGE, The 19th April 1886.

C HALL, Chief Superintendent, In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October 1884).

Register Number.	Description.	Metal.		Value.		Number available for sale.	Remarks.
1	Found in the Fattehgarh District. Coins of Maizz-ud-din Muhammad	1	R	a.	p .		
•	Obverse: Horseman with an indistinct Persion inscription probably "Mulammad." Reverse: Bull with a Hindi inscription "Shri Mulammad Sami."—Date about 1192 A.D.	Copper	. 0	each	٥	8	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 4th September 1886.
4	Found at Charbassa, in the Sing- bhum District. Old Hindu punched coins	Silver .	O	4 each	0	224	Do. 7th December 1886
22	Found in the Gujrat District (Punjab). Coins of Pathan Sikandar Lodi A. II, 894-923 = A.D. 1488-	Copper.	0	t leach	0	66) Do. 17th January 1887.
23	Ditto with illegible dates	Do	0	each	6	102	Bu. Tyth January 1887.
3y & 40	Found in the Hissar District Akbar Gold Mohur with two head- ed oblong and square areas Mint Dar-ul-Khilafat, Agra, dates	Gold .	: 22	each	0	15	
S 42	983984. Same as above.—Mint illegible, dates 982, 983, 984, and 985	1	22	each	0	37	
29 & 30	Akbar Gold Mohur, with two straight-lined, oblong, and round areas. —Muit Ahmadabad, dates	Do .	22	cach 	O	7	Do. 5th April 1887
31, 32. 33, &	980 and 981. Same as above, Mint Dar-ul-Khila- fat, Agra, dates 977, 978, 979.	Do .	22	each!		8	
34.	and 980.	Do .	22	i di	_	7	

A W. BAIRD, Major, RE., Offg Master of the M.nt.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th April 1886.

LIABILITIES	R ap	ASSETS	$R = a \cdot \rho$
Capital paid-up Reserve Fund Public Deposits at Head Office 8, \$5,031 o 3 Public Deposits at at Branches 1,35,54,500 12 to Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches Bank Post Bills, &c Sundries	41,56,694 15 C 2,18,40,401 13 1 3,33,30,926 8 11	Government Securities Other authorized levestments Loans on Government and other authorized Securities Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities Bills discounted and purchased Balances with other banks Bullion Dead Stock Scamps Sundries	59,72,051 4 0 47,32,153 12 0 1.05,44,074 17 5 79,01,056 3 10 2,50,00,036 5 0 7,51,020 3 3 3,588 14 0 11,34,058 3 11 0,308 1 0 0,53,482 1 3
•		Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 92,853005 4 0 Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,53,53,394 9 0	5,68,00,219 13 5 2,46,39,299 13 6
Rupers .	8,14,99,519 to 11	Rupers .	8,14.99,519 10 1

BANK OF BRIGAL, Calcutta, 22nd April 1880. J. GORDON,
Clitef Accit. & Dy. Secy.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 42'9.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th April 1886.

LIABILITH	BS. # a	ı p	ASSETS. # a.	þ.
Capital paid-up Reserve Fund Public Deposits at Head Office 85,61 259 Public Deposits at Branches 1,41,56,678 Other Deposits at Head O Branches Bank Post Bills, &c Sundijes	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 2	Government Securities	3 9 8 1 0
			Dead Stock	1)
		.	Cash and Cui- rency Notes at Head Office Cash and Cui- rency Notes at Branches . 1,53,28,973 3 0	1)
Rucki	is . 8,09,5a,876 i	11	Rupkes . 8,09,59,876 1 1	I

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 29th April 1880. J. GORDON, Chief A. H. & Pyr. Segr.

Rate for 10 m and Loans 6 per cent, Ter emage 4.5%. By Order of the Directors,
 W. D. CRIHCKSHANK,
 Offg. Secretary & Treasure.

POST OFFICE.

NOTHICATIONS

Simla, the 5th April 1886.

* See Clauses 210 to of weight for light paicels exchanged with the United Exchanged with the United Kingdom through the British of Office* will be raised from 7 lbs. to 11 lbs. The postage rate (8 annas per lb.) and general conditions relative to such parcels despatched from India remain unaltered.

- 2. From the same date the maximum limit of weight for parcels exchanged with Malta and Gibraltar will be raised from 7 lbs. to 11 lbs
- 3 Heavy parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom through the medium of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* are not allected by this change; the maximum limit of weight for such parcels is 50 lbs. as heretofore
- 4. The Commissioners of Customs in the United Kingdom have recently pointed out the frequent omission, on the part of senders, to give a proper or true description of the contexts of parcels forwarded from India; special attraction is called to a table 2.1 of the Postal Goide, where it is distinctly stated that "the contents (of a parcel) should be stated in full actual, a separate description of each article, and its value, being given" and that "an incorrect declaration of value renders a parcel liable to confiscation."

The 13th April 1886.

On and after the 1st May next the four descriptions of embossed envelopes described below will be available for sale to the public at Post Offices or by licensed stamp vendors at the prices stated.—

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l-xam	ple								
3 (ачеюре	s cost					0	٠	1.7
		.,					O	4	• •
1.2	.,	"		•			0	8	•
	(I	NF-4N	NA S	QI'AR	h I NV	FIOPES.			
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Exam	ple								
	nvelopi	s cost					o	3	6
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		•	•	•	Į,c,	par ket	- 4	-	0
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6	**	**	•	•		•		-	
12	,,	**	-	•	•	•	1	10	"
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2. The new half-anna and one-anna envelopes are larger in size than those now in use, and the quality of paper is also superior in the case of the new envelopes.

3. The existing half-anna and overanna embossed envelopes will still be offered for sale at the value denoted upon them.

The second secon

- 4. The registration envelopes of both sizes are now introduced into India, for the first time they are recommended for use in connection with registered letters as providing security against damage in transit and against tampering. It should be borne in mind that the embossed stamp on the registration envelopes represents the registration fee only, and that when using these envelopes postage stamps to the required amount should be affixed in the usual way in payment of ordinary postage
- An adhesive stamp of the value of 1) annas will also be available for sale to the public by the 1st May or shortly afterwards. This stamp is intended for use on letters addressed to the United Kingdom and to countries served through the United Kingdom.

L. G. WAIT,

Asst Derector General of the Post Office of India.

Unclasmed Setters held in the Calculta General Post Off. Fou 20th Abril 1886.

Muldiston, P. L. S.

Letters marked " Care of Post Office"

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Anian, A	Circtery, J. B	Percy A
llate , J N	Constant Most	Peterson, Dr. Gro.
Baxin Edit, 5	Criss, J. L	Ploage, W. G. St V.
Buny, Accieli	Grane, Mrs. 'I	Poetr, J. O
Higgs, Mon. F.	Coroscii in St. 1	Preston, R. C. Campbel
Ben, P.	G an, Otto	Par Mes t 1
Bowst , 5	Concrete, H. J.	R co. Vrs A
I R	Constant, It q	$\operatorname{Ric}_{\mathbf{r}}(\mathbf{W}) \in \mathbf{L}$
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Clare, James	K I M	Sam, H 1
Clarke, I G	Kaklande, J.	Sugrou, Percy
Cohe Mr	Lei fis	Same in a tand, trees
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Derham, Heurs	1 980 a, 35 1	Special V. P.
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Firl, 1°S	Moore W	10.00 94. }
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Mr. Mr. lus	March, Mr. Bish.	t'un that 1
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Friell, J. B	Non Anto N	Walter, P. C.
lez, littor	No the Mr. L	Ward, Lieut B R
lastor, l. Hugh	Olech, [Wrescut all, Hemr.
(settoere, Acro di.	Laiket, Mis, A. H.	.,
Fadting & C. tear of Cont.		

Registered Letters.

Freeman, S. Coursey, J. B.

Guerner H. J. Rebeno, A. J.

Ho s, A Sternzules, David,

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackfore Post Office on the 26th April 1886.

Arrakiel, M t harters, Atas, 'Chater, L. Chatterjee, Hari Das Coles, J. R. Cook, A.

DeMount, P Grey, H Hadgktos, Mrs. Hart, H. Owen, J. Owen, M. S

Taylor, G. N Thomas, Major C. F. Thomas, Mrs. M. J. Wordsley, Mrs. Zacheriah, H. C.

E. HUTION,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Calculta, the 1st May 1886.

Commencing from the 25th May 1886, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, the Mails chaing in Calcutta every Saturday. The last Tu sday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 18th May current, and the first Saturday Mail on the 22nd May 1886.

The 1st May 1886.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Mail Despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during May 1886 :-

DATE OF CLOSING.	i					1	र क्षा	E.	
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tille May (88)	. 19	. 14	<i>8</i> ∠ (n •	Stra	1171° F	100	l'nr	nłay,
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10 th May 1886	1 150	1		,	-(+	11111	ti ani	1 110	tta cssci.
20th M. v 1/80#	110	13.	1.5	. N		0'5	Poss	a v	r Khri

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

**N ** The First Box will close at 7 mm precisely, after which hour actes for by preparal and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (i) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 50 mm.

. The rate of pushage α - letters conserved by private vessels in two (2) annas prir $\frac{1}{3}$ α 2 - pre-payment computatory).

The postage on letters convey d by the P. & O, and French Steamers is three $\{g_i\}$ annas per $\frac{1}{2}[\alpha_i]$ (propagment optional).

The 1st May 1886. SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

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	Mails for		10-11	12 11	Route.
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B. In left clow will close of 7 cm green by after which hour claim better 1 do propa transform a mostra house-stamp of four amacon rath tools, will be received up to 7 hours.

E HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates-per four-onnce tin, R4-8; per eight-ounce tin, R8-8; per pound tin, R16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the undernoted rates--per four-ounce tin, R5-8; per eight-omice tin, RIO-8; per pound tin, R20. Ims medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight armas per tour and eight ounce tms, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٿ سنکونا فبري فيوج

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Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra By A. G. BREMBER, Assistant Engineer, R3 (40)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 181 Linuary (886 $- \aleph_3$ (4a.)

REVENUE.

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 2a Ga Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Bengali. 2a (\$a) Rules under the Be igal Act in Hindi 2a. (4a)

Official Report of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84. Vals Land II.

In tall vellum. Ross (K1-). In tall cloth. Ry (2 (K1-))

Bihar Peasant Life. Illustrated. By G. A GRIERSON, Esq., B. C. S. R5 (Sa.)

Certificate Procedure, 1885. 8a. (1a 6h)

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the administration of the Salt Department. R14(31)

ard's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Vols 1 and 11. Board's Rules, R4 (5a.) and R3 (5a.) Interleaved copies, R5 (8a) and R3-8 (8a.) respectively. Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly at R2 per annum, including postage

Bengali Translation of the Revised Salt Manual, 40 (6p.

Bengal Embankment Manual. R.: With Map. R3 (4a.)

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By II J. S. COLTON, C.S. R2-4 (4a)

Village Directory of the Presidency of Bengal -

I lliudwan. Vol.

Vol. H. Bankura.

Vol. III Beerbhoom.

Vol. IV. Mulnapp.e.

Vol. V. Hooghly

Vol. VI Howrah. Val. VII. 24 Pergunnah .

Val. VIII. Khoulua

Vol. X. Jesšair

XI Moorshedahad Vol.

Vol. XII, Dinagepore,

Vol. XIII. Raishahi

Vol. XV. Bogra. Vol.

XVI. Pobna.

Vel. XVII. Darjeeling.

XVIII. Julpigoree. Vol.

Vol. XVIIIA. Couch Behar,

Vol. XIX. Dacca

Vol. XX Forreedpore.

Vol. XXI. Backergunge Vol XXIII Tupperab.

Lo I XXIV. Noakhali.

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XXV Chittagong Distinct and Chittagong Hill Lineis

XXVI. Patna. Vol

Vol. XXVII, Gya,

Vol. XXIX, Durbhanga, Vol

XXX. Mozufferpore

Vol. XXXIII. Monghyr.

Vol. XXXV, Parmali

Vol. XXXIX, Balasore, Vol. XLH Lohardagga

KoS enin (2a) per cops

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs,&c., in India and Australian Snakeporsong. R3 (ht)

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. By J. Wissing Esq. (1997).

Report of the Vizaganatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1870. Right

Winds of Northern India. Ri (2a)

Manual of Materia Medica, in Urdn. Ey Shaik Akbar Abby on (200)

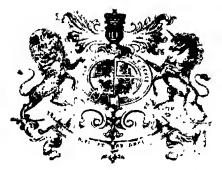
Buddha Gaya, the Hermitage of Sakya Muni R 30 (R1-4

Further Notes on the Rangpore Records, Vol. II. By E. G. Grazhek, 2.8 Review

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assain and Burma, and on the Upper Branmapooter.

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel Enward I of the Dation.

Bound copies Unbound copies



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCETTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRITISH BURMA.

NOTICE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT, DISTRICT THONEGWA.

The 4th February 1886.

CIVII SIDE MISCELLANEOUS CASE NO 4 OF 1885.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF G. J. ROBERTS, DECEASED

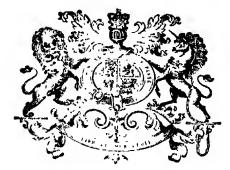
Whereas G. J. Roberts, late Manager, Gevenment Tobacco Plantation, Maubin, Thonegwa

District, died intestate on the 5th January 1885, Notice in pursuance of the 7th Section of Regulation V of 1799 is hereby given to all persons claiming to have any interest in the property and credits of the said G. J. Roberts, deceased, to appear in the said matter (if they think fit so to do) either personally or by a duly authorized agent, on the 15th May 1886, when the Court will proceed upon all the claims and pronounce judgment in the matter.

Dated Maubin, the 6th February 1886

W. W. PEMBERTON.

District Tudge, Thonegwa.



The Gazette of Andia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 19. 3

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART 1.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Compitalist General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Pendency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mont Michel, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Odicers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissarist Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and *Corporations.

Part IV.— Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General!—-

Nothing for publication

PART V. - Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General for in thing Laws and Regulations, or published under Kule

N thing for publications

SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS Simla, the 7th May, 1886.

No. 144.—Mr. W. M. Tidy is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 10th May, 1880, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

On the Covernment of the Covernment o

MEDICAL.

The 3rd May, 1886.

No. 168.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 84, dated the 19th February, 1884, Surgeon-Major R. C. Sanders, M.D., is appointed substantively pro tempore Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the 6th April, 1886.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th May, 1886.

No. 506.—Erratum.—In Home Department Notification No. 469, dated the 31st March last, appointing Mr. T. W. Smyth to officiate as a Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, for "2nd proximo," read "1st proximo."

The 7th May, 1886.

No. 620.—The services of Lieutenent J. M. A. Retallick, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 45th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punials for employment as an obsciating Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 622—...pp.intment.—Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, vice Mr. Jardine Mr. Ward to continue to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam until further orders

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th May, 1886.

No. 116.—The Reverend Edward Daubeny Elton, B.A., has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment

PATENTS.

The 26th April, 1886.

No. 502.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the

Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bomhay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupec. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No. 110 of 1884.— Jonathan Smith, of the I land of Jusey, Meichant, for improvement, in the treatment of vegetable librator the extraction of the extraction are matter therefrom

No 94 of 1885 —James Pine Cleghorn, at present of Akia, no ir Calentia, Civil Engineer and in Engineer in the Public Works. Department, Bea. ii, for improvements in the process of recting silk from Present cocons and for apparatus in connection therewith.

No 100 of 1885.---Francis Casembou Lynde, of Ahmedabad, in the Presidency of Bombay, Civil Engineer, 100 is provements in the means of se using rails to their chairs.

No top of 1885. Junes Urighton Kinmond, C. Sunniverott, Learnington, W. awickstire, Emfland, Lunco, and John Richard, or, or the farm Robey and Company of Lucobe Lugland, Engineers, for respect manus in Telesco'ing Michigan.

We sti of 1385 William Blackbain Tu ner, resident of Compore, near Caranta, in the Province of Bougal, for an improved steam, hard, or around or power press called the "Commercial Press."

No 116 of 1385. -Gottieb Dambe, of Canastade, Wartendorg, in the German Empre, for in-provement in moor engine, worked by combinable gases or perfoleum vapour or spray.

No. 134 of 1885 — John S rachan, District Locomerive Superatordent, Latt Indian Ratway, and brief tick Watken, Locomonive foreman, East Indian Ranwey, both to rain gray John Spore, in Bengal, for an improved holder and guide for brainings of journals of axles for all kinds of rainway yilludes and train cars.

No. 138 of 1385 "Filward Spencer Paper, of the City on Porents, in the County of York, in the Presiment of Outario, elimated, Minutecturer, for supprovenients in Semantical and other lelevated Second La Pits.

No 145 of 1385.—We'dam Webster, Engineer, its idmic at Armley, Leads, in the Compty of Yok, Isingdon of Creat Britain and Ireland, for improvements in overedge sewing machines.

No 169 of 1885 - With im Bruce Dick, of London, E. gland, E. grocer and Contractor, for improvements in apparatus for exangulating for

No. 172 of 1385 — Exaristo Com ido Engelberg, Mechanical Engineer, a resident of the City of Patrice ba, in the Province of Sac Paido, Beizil, for an inproved machine for bulbing the

No 130 of 1885.—Benjamin Longacie Ryder, Centher an, of Chambersburg, in the County of Frankhi and State of Pennsylvania in the United States of America, for an improvement in method and apparatus for deal-cading vegetable and animal matter.

No. 182 of 1885.—Jopathan Smith and Philip Winter Nicolle, of the Island of Jersey, Merchants, for improvements in the extraction of the extraneous matters from, and in bleaching vegetable fibres.

No 136 of 1885.—Henry Shield, of the Firm of Fawcett, Preston and Company, of Liverpool, England, Engineers, and Jahez Howarth, of the same place, Mechanical Draughtsman, for improvements in baling presses.

No. 194 of 1885.—James Gresham, of the firm Gresham and Craven, of Craven Ironworks, Salford, in the County of Lincaster, Engineers, for improvements in injectors.

No. 13 of 1886.—Frederick Sunders, of St. Petersburg, in Russer, Merchant, for emprovements in the system of removing sewage, &c., from cesspools, sinks, and the fike.

No. 15 of 1886.—Henry Hamilton Remfry, of 5 Fancy Line, Calcuta, Solicitor and Patent Agent, for improvements in Pen-holders and the like.

No. 10 of 1886.—Emil Kretzner, Kiln birck owner in Kumzendor, Kingdom of Prussia, for improvements in mouth-pieces of clay-rould, for the manufacture of furrow tiles.

No. 17 of 1886.—William Henry Johnson, of 26 Lever Screet, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, from Merchant, for improvements in walls, tools, partitions, and other similar structures.

No. 19 of 1886.—Jules Wentch, of Béziers Hérault, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for improvements in the treatment of autrerous and auroargentiterous materials.

No. 25 of 1336.—Henry Handton Remfry, of 5 Fancy Lane, Calcotta, Solicifor and Patent Agent, for improvements in Pencil-holders.

No. 26 of 1336. -- John Darling, of 11 Bothwell Street, Gla-gow, in the County of Lanark, North Baram, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for coupling and uncoupang tailway velacie.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Off: Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS, - SURVEYS.

Simia, the 5th May, 1886.

No. 307 · 83-4 S.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted seven months' furlough on medical certificate under Section 52, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th ultimo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 7th May, 1886.

No. 405—42-13 S.—Major C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, 2nd grade, and Assistant Surveyor General, is deputed to Madras on special duty prior to his availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 60, dated the 29th January, 1880.

EXHIBITIONS.

The 6th May, 1886.

No. 1357 Ex.—The following papers relating to the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, on the 4th instant, by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which have been received by telegraph from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commissioners, are published for general information:—

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Address by His Royal Highness, the Executive President, to Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the opining of the Exhibition.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, -As Executive President of the Royal Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty's Royal Warrant of the 18th of November, 1884, for the promotion of an Exhibition of the Brash Colonial and Indian Empire, and subsequently incorporated by Your Majesty's Royal Charter of the 10th Soptember, 1885. I humbly be a leave to by helore you a brief statement of our proceedings up to the present time. The general interest minifested in the display made by Your Majesty's Colonial and In Jian Empire at the Paris Exhibit on of 1878 led me, as President of the British Commission, to express a hope that an opportunity might soon occur by which Your Majesty's subjects in England would be enabled to witness the may cloud development. which, under your benchcent rule, their brethren and fellow-subjects had attained throughout so many portions of the globe. It was, therefore, with the highest gratification that I accepted Your Majesty's gracious invitation to assense the Executive Presidency of this Commission, the appointment of which by Your Majesty has been the means of making this hope a reality. The invitations which we were compowered by Your Majesty to issue to the Colonial Governments and to the Government of India were forwarded towards the close of the year 1881, and from the answers received it at once become apparent that thes undertaking had obtained warm and hearty sympathy throughout Your Majesty's dominions. In Your Majesty's dominion of Canada, throughout Your Australasium, African, West Indian, and Eistern Colonies, in your Mediterranean Possessions and elsewhere, grants were voted, Commissions formed, and Executive Commissioners appointed. That the work of preparation was undertaken with enthusiasm and attended with success, is evident from the complete and varied collections which at present fill the buildings through which Your Majesty has just passed. The response received from the Government of India was also of the most cydial character. Its Excellency the Viceroy caused, through the Revenue and Agricultural Department, instructions to be issued to every district of Your Majesty's Indian Error re for the collection of objects illustrative of the arts, manufactores, and resources of that great realm. These collections, which now adorn a large section of the Exhibition, have been supplemented by ean roos contributions from their Highnesses the Praices of India, by collections the formation of which we ourselves have authorised, and by the contributions of privat. Native exhibitors. We are described in bringing under Your Majesty's notice our deep appreciation of the hearty cooperation of the Colonal Governments in this Exhibition, and of taking this except on a opportunity of stating how greatly we are indebted to the Commissions appointed by these they ram his and to the Executive Commissioners on whom the superint indence of the entire work of metallation has devolved. We further desire to record the valuable absetures which we have received from Your Majesty's Viceroy, from the Supreme Government of Ind i, and from the votions officials who have so ably and thoroughly carried out their instructions. On grateful thanks are also due to the Colonial Governments, to the Government of India, to the Cooperation of the Colonian, to many City Companies, and to the firms and individuals who have contributed to the guarantee lunds. The fact that the list of subscribers not only includes those was anterest care liberto be specially affected by the Exhibition, but also comprehends every class of the community, supplies a gratifying proof of the universal sympathy and interest which this undertaking has aroused. We venture to avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to Your Majesty our dutiful and loyar acknowledgments of the interest which Your Majesty has been pleased to take in our labours, proved as it is by Your Majesty's presence here today, nor can I resist a reference to a similar ceremonial presided over by Your Majesty, but a few paces from this spot, thirty-live years ago. On that memorable occasion, the first of its kind, the Prince Consort, my beloved and revered father, filled the position which I, following in his faotsteps at however great a distance, now have the honour and gratification of occupying. Your Majesty alone can fully realise with what deep interest my beloved tather would, had he been spared, have watched, as their originator, the development of the Exhibitions, both in this country and abroad, and with what especial pleasure be would have welcomed one having for its object the prosperity of Your Majesty's Empare, the interests of which he had so much at heart. In the great Exhibition of 1851 Your Majesty's Colonial and Indian Possessions were indeed represented, but their importance was then but little realised, and their present greatness was at that time unforeseen. During the years that have elapsed since 1851, few greater changes have heen wrought than the marvellous development of the outlying portions of your Maiesty's Empire. It is our heartfelt prayer that an undertaking intended to illustrate and to record this development may give a stimulus to the commercial interests and intercome of all parts of Your Majesty's dominions: that it may be the means of augmenting that warm affection and brotherly sympathy which is reciprocated by all Your Mijesty's subjects; and that it may still lurther deepen that steadfast loyalty which we, who dwell in the Mother-country, share with our kindred who have elsewhere so nobly done honour to her name.

Reply of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Bernard Control of the Control of th

I receive with the greatest satisfaction the Address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition. I have observed with a warm and increasing interest the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission, and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the magnificent Exhibition which has been gathered together here today. I am deeply moved by your reference to the circumstances in which the ceremony of 1851 took place, and I heartily concur in the belief you have expressed that the Prince Consort, my beloved husband, had be been spared, would have witnessed with intense interest the development of his ideas, and would, I may add, have seen with pleasure our S in taking the lead in the movement of which he was the originator. I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that this undertaking may be the means of imparting a stimulus to the commercial interests and intercourse of all parts of my dominions by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, and by strengthening the bond of union which now exists in every portion of my Empire.

ODE ON THE OPENING

or THE

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

ß Y

LORD TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE.

W. leone ! we leone! with one voice In your welfare we rejoice, Sons and brothers that have sent From Isle and Cap—and Continent Produce of your tend and flood, Mount and mine, and primal wood, Works of subtle bra'n and hand, And splendoue of the morning land, Gifts from ever: British zone. Britons hold your own!

May we find, as ages rin, The mother tentured in the son! And may yours for ever be That old strength and constancy, Which has made your fathers great In our ancient island State.

And may yours for ever be That old strength and constancy, Which has made your fathers great In our ancient island State, And where'er her flag may fly, Glorying between sea and sky, Makes the might of Britain known! Britons hold your own!

Britain fought her sons of yore Britain failed; and never more, Careless of our growing kin. Shall we sin our fathers' sin—Men, that in a narrower day, Unprophetic rulers they, Drove from out the mother's nest That young eagle of the West To forage for herself alone. Britons hold your own!

Sharers of our glorious past,
Brothers, must we part at last?
Shall not we, through good and ill,
Cleave to one another still?
Britain's myriad voices call
Sons, be welded each and all
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain heart and soul,
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne 1
Britons hold your own 1

And God guard all!

Telegram from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, to His Excellency the Vicerov. dated the 5th May, 1886.

Opening of Indian and Colonial Exhibition went off splendidly. Great enthusiasm. Delighted to see so many of my Indian subjects.

C. J. LYALL,

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May, 1886.

No. 18 S./.—The following extract which appeared in the London Gazette, dated the 16th February, 1886, is republished for general information:—

India Office, 8th February, 1889.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Juland Danvers, Esq., Secretary to the Public Works Department of the India Office, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Evalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

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NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 5th Max, 1886.

No. 22 I.E.—The following extra to which appeared in the London Gazettes, dated the 20th January and 12th March, 1886, are republished for general information—

India Office, 22nd January, 1880,

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint General the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

India Office, 10th March, 1886.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major Viscount Downe, and Life Guards, to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

H M DURAND.

Secretary to fix Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 6th May, 1880.

No. 948 G.—The services of Assistant Surgeons Benod Behari Das and Sodhi Fatch Singh are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which they may be relieved of their duties in the Rashmir State.

No. 95x G.—Hospital Assistant A. Samuel Pillay, attached to the Civil Dispensary at Quetta, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 953 G.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 26th March, 1886, consequent on the departional formula of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879.

ture on furlough of Mr. A. Elliett, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, sub. pro tem.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Thompson, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, sub. pro tem.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, sub, pro tem., to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Saiyad Shams-ud-Din Ali, Khan Bahadur, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, sub. pro tem.

No. 958 G.—The services of Lieutenant I. Herbert, Squadroa Ofticer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, for employment on the personal staff of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with effect from the date of joining.

The 7th May, 1886

No. 967 G.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to conterup on Khizar Khan, R ding Master in the Mayo College, Ajmere, late a Duffudar, 19th Bengal Lancers, the honorary rank of Jemadar.

EXTERNAL.

The 4th May, 1886.

No. 789 E.—It is hereby notified that the Scretary of State for India has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the lirst section of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 3, cutitled "An Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto," to be from the 1st of March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States, being part of the territories under the government of the Governor-General of India in Conneil.

No. 701 E.—By command of the Queen-Empress, it'is hereby notified that the territories of Upper Burma which were formerly governed by King Thebaw, and which are mentioned in the Proclamatar of 1st January, 1880, are, and shall be deemed to have been, from the 26th day of February, 1886, part of the territories vested in Her Mijesty by virtue of Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106 (An Act for the better government of India),

Internal., The 7th May, 1886.

No. 1503 /.—Whereas His Highness the Raja of Maharaja of Patiala, His Highness the Raja of Nabha, and His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands which lie within their respective States and are occupied by the North-Western Railway, till lately called the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway within their territories). In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign lurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1870

and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification:-

-(1) The provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of all laws for the time being in force in the Ludhiana district of the Punjab, are hereby extended to the portion of the aforesaid lands which lies in the Pail

tabsil of the Patiala State.

Commissioner Deputy (2) The Ludhiana district and the Commissioner of the Jalandhar division, for the time being, shall have within this portion of the aforesaid lands the same executive powers as they have respectively within the British territories subject to their administration.

(3) All British Courts having jurisdiction within the Ludhiana district shall have within this portion of the aforesaid lands the jurisdiction which they have, respectively,

within the said district.

II.—(1) The provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of all laws for the time being in force in the Umballa district of the Punjab, are hereby extended to the portions of the aforesaid lands which lie in the Nabha State or in any subdivision of the Patiala State other than the Pail tabsil.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner of the Umballa district and the Commissioner of the Delhi division, for the time being, shall have within these portions of the aforesaid lands the same executive powers as they have respectively within the British terri-

tories subject to their administration. (3) All British Courts having jurisdiction within the Umballa district shall have within these portions of the aforesaid lands the jurisdiction which they have, respectively, within the said district.

III.—(1) The provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of all laws for the time being in force in the Jalandhar district of the Punjab, are hereby extended to the portion of the aforesaid lands which lies in the Kapurthala State.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner of the Jalandhar district and the Commissioner of the Jalandhar division, for the time being, shall have within this portion of the aforesaid lands the same executive powers as they have, respectively, within the British territories subject to their administration.

(3) All British Courts having jurisdiction within the Jalandhar district shall have within this portion of the aforesaid lands the jurisdiction which they have, respectively,

within the said district.

IV.-The Financial Commissioners of the Punjab and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, for the time being, shall have within all the aforesaid lands the same executive powers as they have, respectively, within the British territories subject to their administration.

V.—Within all the aforesaid lands the administration of the Police shall be vested in the Assistant Inspector-General of Radway Police, or such other officer or officers as the said Lieutenant-Governor may appoint, by name or in virtue of office, in that behalf; and the Assistant Inspector-General or other officer or officers as aforesaid shall

have within the several portions the said lands, in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner having jurisdiction therein, and to the Inspector-General of Police of the Punjab, all the powers which the District Superintendent of Police has for the time being in the Ludhiana, Umballa, . or Jalandhar district, as the case may be.

The second secon

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1886?

No. 635.—Surgeon-Major II. E. Busteed having resigned his appointment as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, with the intention of retiring from the service, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department, with effect from the ist June, 1880, or such other date as he may be relieved of the duties of his appointment.

SEPARATE REVENUE. STAMPS.

The 5th May, 1886.

No. 590.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 9 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and in supersession of Notification No. 4043, dated the 31st October, 1882, the Govern-or-General in Conneil directs that the following shall be added to Rule 10 (b) of the Rules promulgated by Notification in this Department, No. 1288, dated the 3rd March, 1882;-

"In Calcutta the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's Office, as well as the Collector, are empowered to initial any label or labels, and to attach their usual signatures to any instrument immediately under the labels."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Juncial. Exemptions, &c.

The 7th May, 1886.

No. 661.-Whereas, under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta have paid Rs. 8,000 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 16,00,000 which has been raised by the said Commissioners by the issue of the undermentioned debentures bearing date the 15th February, 1886, namely-

			Rs.		Rs.
Nos.	1 to	60 at	5,000		3,00,000
Nos.	61 to	860 at	1,000		8,00,000
Nos.	801 to	1010 at	500		3,75,000
Nos.	1011 10	2360 at	100	•••	1,25,000
			To:al	•••	10,00,000

therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from the payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or subdivision.

SEPARATE REVENUE. ASSESSED TAXES, INCOME TAX.

The 7th May, 1886.

No. 624.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Provident Fund of the Bengal and North-West Railway Company shall be deemed to be a "Service Fund" within the meaning of Rule 13 of the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 593, dated the 5th February, 1886.

No. 674.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that the name of any person who is receiving, at the date of the return prescribed by Section 10 of the Act, a salary, annuity, or pension which does not amount to Rs. 300 per annum, or has received during the year ending on that date a gratuity which does not amount to that sum, need not be shown in the return.

SEPARATE REVENUE. ASSESSED TAXES.

The 3rd May, 1886.

• No. 579.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from liability to the tax payable under that Act the whole of the income of persons residing in the scheduled districts of the Presidency of Madras and not in the service of the Government,

SEPARATE REVENUE. STAMPS.

Non-Jedicial Stamps. Remission, &c.

The 7th May, 1886.

No. 664.—Whereas, under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated 13th November, 1880, the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta has paid Rs. 12,500 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 which the said Corporation was authorised to borrow and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures dated 1st September, 1885, namely—

Loan of 1885-86. Dated 1st September, 1885.

Numbers.		Amount.
	(a) 1,000 each	Rs.
1 .0 450	, , ,	4,50,000 2,10,000
451 to 870	(0) 500 ,,	
871 to 1010	(0) 5,000 ,,	7,00,000
1011 to 1030	@ 10,000 ,,	2,00,000
1031	*****	2,000
1032 & 1033	(a) 1,000 ₁ ,	2,000
1034 & 1035	@ 500 "	1,000
	Carried over	15,65,000

Numbers.			Amount,
	1		Rs.
		nt forward	15,05,000
1036 to 1043	(0)	1,000 each	8,000
1044 1045 & 1046	(0,	1,000	500
1047		1,000 ,,	2,000 5,000
1048	ł		1,000
1049	•		500
1050	1		7,000
1051	1	•••	0,500
1052			8,000
1053	1	• •	9,000
1055			3,500 5,000
1050	1		1,000
1057	1	•	2,500
1058			7,000
1059			3,500
1000	1	•	2,000
1061 1062	i		1,000
1063		•	2,500
1064	1		5,500 500
Iotis	1	•	8,000
1000	1	•••	2,000
1007	1		10,000
1068			500
1009			3,000
1070	1	•	2,500
1071	1	•	7,000
1072 1073		•	3,000 500
1074	1		1,000
1075	1	• • •	5,000
076 10 1108	(a)	1,000 each	33,000
109 10 1118 -	(0)	500 "	5,000
119 10 1148	(9)	1,000 ,	30,000
149 to 1152	(a)	5,000 ,,	20,000
53 & 1154	(0)	1,000 ,,	2,000
56 & 1155	·	1.400	500
56 & 1157 58 to 1160	(6)	1,000 ,, 500 ,,	2,000
1161	(5)	300 5	1,500 5,000
2 to 1164	(a:	1,000 ,,	3,000
1165	,		500
1106			3,000
67 to 1170	(ii)	1,000 ,,	4,000
71 10 11 74	(a.	500 .,	2,000
175 10 1184 185 10 1189	(0)	1,000 ,,	10,000
igo to 1197	(a) (a)	5,000 ,,	2,500 40,000
198 to 1205	(a)	1,000 m	8,000
200 to 1214	(iii	500 ,	4, 00
215 to 1222	(0)	1,000 ,,	8,000
23 to 1231	(6)	500 ,,	4,500
232 to 1266	(4,	1,000 19	35,000
1267 68 to 1619	1 .		500
05 10 1019 20 to 1802	@	500	3,52,000
3 to 1500	(4)	T 11000	91,500 7,000
1810		1,500 ,,	500
1811	J ,		1,000
1812	! .	•	10,000
13 to 1819	@	I,000 ,,	7,000
1820		••••	500
1821	_		5,000
12 & 1823	@	500 ,	1,000
14 & 1825 16 to 1830	6	5.000	10,000
31 to 1838	(a)	500 ,,	5,000 4,000
39 10 1844	(4)	1,000 ,,	6,000
1845	1		4,000
1846	1		2,000
17 to 1856	(a)	500 ,	5,000
57 10 1800	(m	1,000 ,,	13,000
70 & 1871	(<u>a</u>	500 ,,	1,000
1872		* ***	5,000
73 to 1876	@	1,000 ,,	4,000
1877 78 to 1882	Con	1.000	5000
75 to 1862 83 to 1892	(a) (d)	1,000 ,, · 500 ,,	5,000 5,000
13 to 1917	@ .	1,000 ,,	25,000
8 to 10.17	(6:	500 ,	15,000
1948			1,000
1949			500
	1		25,00,000
	1	Total ,	

therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from the payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise he charg able, whether on issue, renewal, or subdivision.

> D. M. BARBOUR, Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th May, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

BRIGADE.

No. 280.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 188 of 1886, it is notified that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a third brigade in Upper Burmah, and to appoint Colonel H. S. Anderson, Bombay S. C., to the command.

No. 281.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 280 of this date, Colonel H. S. Anderson, Bombax S. C., to have the temporary rank of Brigadict-General (2nd class), whilst commanding a Brigade of the Field Force in Upper Burmah.

No. 282.—Divisional Staff—

Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., Madras S. C., to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., who has vacated the appointment on promotion. Dated 20th March, 1886.

No. 283.—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DE-PARTMENT-

Colonel C. R. Matthews, Bengal S. C., Deputy Judge Advocate, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. Clementi, officiating as Judge Advocate General. Dated 27th March, 1886.

No. 284.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. D. H. Waller, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, with effect from the 20th March, 1886, vice Lieutenant A. L. M. Turner, seconded. Major T. Mayhew, R.A., officiating Assistant Superintendent of Factories is conferent.

Superintendent of Factories, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th March, 1886, vice Lieutenant J. D. H.

No. 285.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Behar Light Horse.

Captain G. Adye, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on furlough of Captain O'Mealy. Dated 21st April, 1886.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 286.-Major-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal S. C., is permitted to proceed to England on the completion of his tour of service on the Divisional Staff of the Army. Dated 30th October, 1885.

No. 287.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :--

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D'A. Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868,

Deputy Surgeon-General H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 814, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I. Honorary-Surgeon F. W. Hall, (m. c.) for 214

days, under the regulations of 1854.

No. 288,—Major-General S. H. E. Chamier, R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for ninety-one days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 239.—The following extracts are published for general information :-

"London Gasette," dated the 26th March, 1886, page 1409.

"WAR OFFICE:

Pall Mall, 26th March, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels .

Arthur Robert Chapman, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th January, 1886.

John Pyne Grant, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 4th January, 1886.

Frederick Charles St. John, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th January, 1886.

"London Gazette," dated the 30th March, 1886, pages 1536 and 1537.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 30th March, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

Brigadier-General G. S. White, C.B., v.C., to have the local rank of Major-General in Upper Burmah, whilst commanding the Force in that Dated 1st April, 1886. country.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. W. Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., Her Majesty's Indian Local Forces, has been granted the local rank of Colonel in Afghanistan, whilst employed in charge of the Boundary Commission in that country. Dated 2nd March, 1885.

[This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 136 of 1885, which relates to Major and Brevet-Lientenant-Colonel Joseph West Ridgeway, Bengal General List, Infantry.]

The undermentioned Conductors, Bengal Establishment, have been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 7th August, 1885 .-

> Alfred Broom Cross. William Alexander Murison,

"London Gasette," dated the 2nd April, 1886, page 1595.
"INDIA OFFICE;

and April, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officers from the Temporary Halt-Pay List to the Retired List:—

Captain Alexander James Corse-Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th March,

1886.

Captain Robert Henry Forrest, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th March, 1886.

Promotions.

No. 200 — The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.
Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Beckford Middleton, Madras S. C., +4th May, 1886.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Reginald Beavan,—4th May, 1886.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Alliston Champion Toker,—4th May, 1886.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.
 Major Henry Philip Kirke, General List, Intantry,—4th May, 1886.

Major Charles Walter Babington, General List, Infantry,—4th May, 1880.

No. 291.—Commissariat Department, Transport Branch—

Conductor James Staines to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 26th February, 1886, subject to the provisions of Clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for services during the late operations at Suakin.

[The part of G. G. O. No. 134 of 1886, which refers to this warrant officer, is cancelled.]

No. 292.—NATIVE ARMY—

Bengal Suppers and Miners.
Subadar Ali Baksh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Khan Muhammad Khan to be Suba-

dar, vice Subadar-Major Utter Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided, with effect from the 24th February, 1886.

Havildar Shiunaudan Misr to be Jemadar; Havildar Chauharja Bakhsh to be Jemadar; Havildar Mula Singh to he Jemadar;

Havildar Dewa Singh to be Jemadar,

with effect from the 16th December, 1885, to complete establishment.

Havildar Hira Singh to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Khan Muhammad Khan, promoted, with effect from the 24th February, 1886.

No. 203.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Henry Preist, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from the 9th October, 1885.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 291.—Major T. Manderson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class II, sub. pro tem., to officiate as In pector General of Military Works, during the absence of Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., on privilege leave. Dated 24th April, 1886.

Major N. Arnott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, vice Major Manderson, R.E., appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Military Works. Dated 24th April, 1886.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 22.—Mr. J. Clarke, 1st Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, has been granted an extension of turlough (m. c.) for six months by the Secretary of State for India.

O, R. NEWMARCH, Colonel, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 10th April and the 7th May, 1886:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
South Staffordshire Regi- ment (Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps).		21st April, 1886	Hlinedet, Burmah.	•••	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 17th April and the 7th May, 1886.

			******	,	_ 		·
On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
•					Rs. A. P.		
Travers Dodgson Madden	Lieutenant-Colo- nel.	tzih Bengal In- fantry.	12th June, 1885	No will found.	829 15 0	4	

O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1886.

No. 116.—Mr. L. Ward, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, British Burma, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 3rd May, 1886.

No. 117.—Erratum.—Public Works Department Notification No. 96, dated 9th April, 1886, is cancelled.

No. 118.—Mr. F. N. Gutersloh is promoted from Class I, grade 3, to Class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1886.

The 4th May, 1886.

No. 119.—Public Works Department Notification No. 114, dated 28th April, 1886, transferring Mr. A. Sprenger, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is cancelled.

No. 120.—The following reversions and promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Names.	From	То	With effect from
Major E. A. Trevor, R.E.	Examiner, 2nd class, sub. p o tem.		
Mr. Morrison	tem.	; //// r / t //// .	15t April, 1886.
	Deputy Examiner, 1st grad , sub. pro tem.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Permanent.	•
Mr. E. A. Lec	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. pro tem.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Permanent.	8th April, 1886.
Mr. D. C. Gordon	Examiner, and class, Permanent		
ieutenant-Colonel J. Grierson, Bo. S. C.	Examiner, 3rd class, Permanent	Examiner, 2nd class, Temporary.) 1010 April, 1880.

The 5th May, 1886.

No. 121.—Mr. E. N. Homan, Class III, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is appointed Stock Verifier for State Railways, with effect from the date of his arrival at Lahore. Mr. Homan's services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 6th May, 1886.

No. 122.—Mr. S. Finney, Class II, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred, temporarily, from the Establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

No. 123.—Mr. A. Greenless, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred, temporarily, from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 7th May, 1886.

No. 124.—Mr. J. C. Kidd, Head Foreman, Telegraph Workshops, is promoted to the honorary rank of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 9th May, 1886.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5th MAY, 1886. .

GENERAL REMARKS.-Slight rain has fallen throughout Southern India and most parts of Bengal and British Burma. In Assam the fall has been heavy. With the exception of a few showers, Northern and Central India have been rainless.

In the Madras Presidency, with the exception of the Ganjam district, agricultural prospects continue fair. In Mysore the standing crops promise well on the whole, though rain is wanted in some parts. In Coorg prospects are good.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is approaching completion, and preparations for the *kharif* are in progress in that Presidency and in Berar. In Hyderabad, Central India and, with the exception of Aimere, Rajputana agricultural prospects continue generally good.

The *rabi* harvest is still in progress in the Central Provinces and has been nearly completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Ploughing for *kharif* cultivation has commenced in some districts in the Central Provinces. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is in progress and promises well.

The recent rain in Bengal has been very beneficial to the crops, and the aus rice and jute where sown are coming up well. Sugarcane, indigo, and cheena are thriving. The horo rice harvest is proceeding, with a good outturn. Seasonable weather prevails in Assam, where ploughing and sowing are still in progress.

Seasonable weather prevails in British Burma. The public health is generally lair.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjah, rising in Mysore, and falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are for the most part stationary.

:-			•	The second secon
Presidency or and Dist			Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras - (May	5th)			The state of the s
Bellary	•		Average 119	Standing dry crops generally good, and wererop-in parts of one talus generally good, but water in ufficient to support them; harvest sugarcane, co ton, and white coolum, yield about average.
Kurnool	•	•	Average 103	age. Carle-disease in three taink Standing record crop paddy good; harvest paddy, outturn average. Small-pox and carle-direase in three tatuks.
Canjam	•	٠	Average 07	Priver in one and mall-pox and slight carle-drease in five balliky, cholera prevaring. Average number employed on Crilla canal 207
Kistna .	•	•	Ntl	Peyer in some taluks; cholera in all taluks but one; and cattle- disease in one vallage.
Chingleput (Madras)		Nil	Standing crops fan, except in parts of two taloks, where withering; barve t wet and dry grain, outtoin below average. Small-pox in one and cardesdisease in three taloks.
Coimbatore	•	•	Average 123	S anding crops good; Latve tipoldy and cholum, outurn paddy generally above average and cholum average. Fever in one tahi, and small-pox in two villages.
Tanjore .	•		Average to2	Standing crops good, except in one talith, where can is much wanted, harvest wet and dry crops, out in below average. Cholera in one talith.
Midura.	•		Average '91	Harvest paddy, yield above average. Small-pox prevailing in one tallik.
Malabar	•	٠,	Average 172	Harvest the dictop paddy, outtural below average. Fever in one, hight smell-pox in nine, and cholera in two tainks.
Travancore	•		1.32	Small-pos and lever in parts. General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in Ganjam, where the season is unsatisfactory.
Bombay-(May	5th)	1		where the season is unsatisfactory.
Kurrachee	•	•	Nil	River at Kotri on 3rd, 9 feet 2 inches against 11 feet on same date last year. Rula harvesting continues. Fever in four and cartle-th case in two tabilities. Where, redsing, and bojet in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 26, 40 and 40, to Shahhandar 20, 42 and 44, and in Korri 20, 38 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
i Lyderabad	•	٠	Slight rain	Rabi harvest is being trodden in the Nausharo subdivision; preparations for kharif cultivation in progress in other subdivisions of the district. River at Kotii on gd, 9 feet 2 inches against 11 feet on same date ast year. I even a five and small-pox and cattle-disease in four attaka. Wheat 25, juari 49, bajiri 38, white tice 19 and red tice 30 pounds per rupee. Weather cloudy.
Ahmedahad	•		Nil	Reaping of rabi crops completed. Public health good. Wheat 38 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat Surat Na ik Such to the VS 2000, 1980 in 1980 count in its month of the variety of Subaration during the part of Suration during the Sura	• •		-	
Barala Barala Suman Sum		ice		State of agricultural prospects.
Surat Surat Surat Surat Surbitions of Survey and produced in all calibles, save Barboli. Step between the configuration tables. John of Survey and Sur	Bombay-contd.	•	1	
Surat Naik Sight tom YS 1996. Natik Sight tom YS 2806. Naplet, Chande Naplet, Chande And Souther (Boudset) And Roman YS 2806. Naplet, Chande And Naplet, Chande And Naplet, Chande Souther (Boudset) And Naplet, Chande And Naplet, Chande And Naplet, Chande And Naplet, Chande Souther (Boudset) And Naplet, Chande Naplet, Chande And Naplet, Chande		• .	λu	Public health good; small-oox and measles prevail in Naosari town; scattle-dreate in Konaj talieer of Naosari distant. Sandred crops in good confinion. Rajra 10, wheat 22, and rec
No. ik Nojek 1, Grand 198 years of the proposed of the propos		•	Nil	Colon-picking completed in all talukas, save Bardoli. Slight tever and rough in Bardoli (aluka. "Tuari 38 and nagit 46
Poona Remin Sook, Pramison Have bedden Remin Sook, Pramison Have beddens; report by the poon Have beddens; re	Na ik	•	Niplack, Chandon,	Kabi crop threshing abnorate completed; land being prepared for the next years crop in Igatpuri tabuka. Public health generally good. When 34, bajvi 33, and rice 17 pound per
Pouna R. un in Scal, Puname allan, Here had, and Have a table, see the pounal and the state to the pounal before a table, see the pounal and the pounal before a part of the pounal part of the pa	Colaba (Bombay)	•	NII	Average abnormal temperature warm; vapour in air excessive from 23th to 2nd, afterwards normal; wind normal; distant
Shodapur Shedapur, 224 Shodapur Shedapur, 234 Shedapur Shedapur, 234 Shedapur, 2	Poona		ollan, Rew bach, and Hovek adulats; an Poona halstorne and ram, he ram a'l	Robi lenves admost completed. Small-pox in Sirur and Puran- alhar taluk c., Briri 34 and fauri 44, in Poona bajri 32 and
Shodapur Shodapur, 53; Kan taka 23. Dharwar Routh and the direct post of the short state of the tract in the state of the tract in the short of the	Ahmednagas			Reaping almost complete l. Public health good. Bajra average
Cound being persisted to create top a harvesting of lare from them to a man to the personnel to the person	Sholapur		Sholapur, 1034 Kar-	April being prepared for Marit sowing Functi 57 pounds to
Saldepair, 3, 1 S. September Coop. Consistence on Harteley, bear and small monstoner coop. Consistence on Harteley, bear and small person four rithers. Comment cook Kinxan (1, in district ace as 1 file on person four rithers.) Comment cook Kinxan (1, in district ace as 1 file on person four rithers.) Comment cook Kinxan (1, in district ace as 1 file on person four rithers.) Southerpool is possible to the December of the De	Dharwar .	٠	R in throughout the districts in the experimental of the experiment of the experimental of the experiment of the experim	Gound being predicted converse is harvesting of late fauri- and conton-packing nearly completel. Scarcity of dunking- water in Naval good, tradity, Karaiga, and Kod. Cattle-disease in Bank (page, public halta good. Rice 20 to 30 and fuari 45
Rogher . Mil Weither hot. Soriel pieces in Novamagir and Ledinker fewer and hower complaints in some press pointh, health generally grow Where 35, burget 31, and process pointed per rupper. General Remarks — Run in process pointed per rupper. General Remarks — Run in process pointed per rupper. General Remarks — Run in process per proper. General Remarks — Run in process per proper. General Remarks — Run in process per process of clops and carebach case in parts of nine districts of the Decement Pointed in parts of nine districts of the Continuous nucleus decements. Process with the per per to of clops table. Process with tangel. Process of clops table. Process with tangel. Process in the fill be of the per per to of clops table. Process with tangel. Process of the per per solid per per per district defer in Manuel Squing. Not tops on ground, except sugar, the whall should propose of the control of ment and toward pable. Process common the 14 for 10 society of control of ment and the generally good per alt color in than 10 society. Publis health generally good per alt color in than 10 society. Publis health generally good per alt color in than 10 society. Publis health generally good per alt color in than 10 society. Publis health generally good per alt color in than 10 society. Publis health generally good per alt color in than 10 society. Publis health generally good per alt color in than 10 society. Publis health generally good per alt color in than 10 society. Publis health generally good per alt color in than 10 society. Publis health generally good per alt color in the process of the color and color an	Kanara		Suddeput, 3, 1 S. 23 : Halvil, 45.	Sugarcane crop thereast; ploughing and manuring fields for monsorer crops. Cyteschorer or in Bhatkal; fiver and small-poxing board that is. Common to a Katwar 14, in district average of the common with a deader and her means.
Clattagong 184 Weather year hot until and instant, since when unsettled. Properts of crops tail. Parces unchange I. Pexer continues; pul at health good. Datea . All Swing of sice and jury going on; bits ince being harvested properts of crops good. Specialis (closure in Maintegning.) 24-Pergunnahs (Clatuta). Swing of sice and jury going on; bits ince being harvested properts of crops good. Specialis (closure in Maintegning.) Moorshodabad Sovie rain (Clatuta). Sovie rain (Clatuta). Sovie rain (Clatuta). Swing of sice and jury pergundal continues well; land being prepared for early and animous paddy. Proc of common ince 14 to 10 sec. per rapec. Publish health generally good peralt (Colorin in than 18 process.) Rungpiec (Colorin in than 18 process.) Swill continue. Price of colorin wanted to, the cand soc plonebung for any crop. Publish health fair. Proceedings of the cand social process and maintenance. Process and maintenance in the colorin colorin for the colorin colorin colorin for the colorin c	Ru _i k æ	•	Nil	Weither hot. South posein Newmarg ir and Leidaka; fever and hower complaints in more process patch, health generally good. When 35, bajer 31, and poor 15 pounds pre-rupre. General Remarks—Remain processor Shkarpin and all districts of the Docean and Southern Malmanta Country. Scarcity of drinking water in four tablate of Dianwar and one of Khandesh. Fover, small-pox, and carelesh case in parts of nine districts;
Daca . Ad Soung of size and jury going on; baro new being harvested proposts of crops good Sprachic clotera in Mainckgnin; Nor open on ground, except sugarance whach is doing well; land being prepared for early and one and independently good operation which is doing well; land being prepared for early and one in which gonerally good operation of the 14 for 40 early per rupes. Public health generally good operation of the health fair, the early of plantament is a subject of the early per rupe. Rungpore 362 Property of copy layourable. Public health generally good in early and in many participation. Price of the early and plantament wanted for agricultural operations. Price of the 12th care the early of the 15th fair. And the fair wanted for cultivation and for early sowings. Public for the 15th fair price of the 2 for early sowings. Price of the 15th fair price of the 2 for early sowings. Price of the 15th fair price of the 2 for early sowings. Price of the 15th fair price of the 2 for early sowings. Price of the 15th fair price of the 2 for early sowings. Price of the 15th fair price of the 2 for early sowings. Price of the 15th fair price of the 2 for early sowings and price of the 2 for early sowings and price of the 15th fair price of the 15th fair price. But has grantly be admost a failing that the price of the included want for early sowings and many sowings; mange for will be admost a failing that year in the early and many sowings; mange for will be admost a failing that year in the early and the price of the included want for early and the fair price of the included price of high price of the included price of high price of the included price of high price of the included price of health good; a few cases of children in the interior. Midnapore 1902 Rain very useful, Sowings last progressing. Cholera at head	Bengal - (May 5th)			
Datea	Cluttagong .		1184	Weather year hot until and instant, since when unsettled. Prospects of crops tale. Prices unchange l. Pever continues; public health good.
Noscops on ground, except sugarance which is doing well; land being prepared for early and amon paddy. Proceed common nor 11 to 10 over per rupee. Public health generally good neath colors in than Bataset. West here say outside. Bose to early and indigo doing tairly well, but a read to plone hung for any crop. Public health sur, but a few choices a colors any commune. Price of the satisfied wants of the conditional for any crop. Public health sur, but a few choices a colors and tomuse. Price of the satisfied wants of the colors and the	Dacea .	. '	$\lambda i l$	Sowing of the and jury going on; bure the being harvested;
Moorshadd Some ran Walker san madde. Boro we and unling doing tairly well, but he hearth four, but a few choles a cross sail continue. Price of eastmonace. Rungpore 362 Property crops tayourable. Public be deliberation of the hearth four, but a few choles a cross sail continue. Price of eastmonace.		:	Nil •	Non-raps on ground, except sugarrance which is doing well; lands being prepared for early and amon paddy. Price of cummon tree 44 to 46 arc per rupes. Public health generally good;
Rungpore Burdwan Or2 Prospect of crops becominded. Public be delighted. Note and shower her been of some bearing; and all much wanted for agricultural operation. Proceedings for the 21 stats per rupe. Blagalpur Or14 More and wanted for cultivation and for rarly sowings. Proceeding to the control of 21 stats per rupe. Patha Or62 Properts of crops good. More thin wanted to complete sowing Proceding to 21 stats per rupe. Properts of crops good. More thin wanted to complete sowing Proceding and repart and ong this mass sowing per ceeding, and repart and ending planted opinion well thin in early at an end. Public health good. But ha grants benefited paddy and mine sowings; mange crown be almost a failure the year. Proceding. Public health coult wanted to completed, with early wild; mange prome charty. A few cases of small-power delights are always as a failure that year. Proceding good. Curtack Nil Weather hot, with high wind. Regging of datas continues ploughing in progress. Rain wanted. Price of rice unchange Public health good; a few cases of chultera in the interior. Weather storms. Bira harvest completed; lands being cult varied. Public health good. Rain very useful. Sowings last progressing. Cholera at head	Moorshi,dabad		Some rain	We's here sea onable. Born to e and indigo doing fairly well, but convenient wanted to the could see planething for any crop. Public health tair, but a tew chole a case stall continue. Price of
Bhagalpur Purneah More tain wanted to complete sowing Purneah Purneah Purneah More tain wanted to complete sowing Purneah Purneah Purneah More tain wanted to complete sowing Purneah Purneah Purneah More tain wanted to complete sowing Purneah Purnea		•	•	Prospective crops (avourable). Public lifted the fair. A priority hower has been open or benefit; a unsull much wanted for
Patna	Bhagalpur .	•	0.17	More nor wanted, for cultivation and for early sowings. Price
Patha	Pmneah .		erfe <u>r</u>	Pro perts of crops good. More thin wanted to complete sowings.
Durbhanga	Patna .	• . !	Nil	Resping of radiar almost fini hed; castor gathering still going on; character sowing proceeding, and marchine being planted;
Hazardagh	Durbhunga .	٠	o 7a	Rainha grouts benefited paddy and man esowings; mango crop will be almost a failure the year. Page, rising. Public
Curtack	Hazanlaigh .	,	0.51	Weathervery hot. Harvesting of molina nearly completed, with could yield; mango promes landy. Alterverses of small-pox
Midnapore . 104 Weather stormy, Boro harvest completed; lands being cult vared. Public health good. Pubna . 102 Rain very useful, Sowings last progressing. Cholera at head	Cu ^r tack .	٠	Nil	Weather how with high wind. Recaing of dalua continues; ploughing in progress. Rain wants d. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good; a few cases of chulera in the
Pubna . 1902 Ram very useful. Sowings last progressing. Cholera at head	Midnapore .	•	1.04	Weather storms. Biro harvest completed; lands being culti-
quarters	Pubna .	٠	1*02	Rain very useful. Sowings last progressing. Cholera at head- quarters.

Presidency or and Dist		nce	Rainfall for week under report,	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal-contd.	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
Khoolna		•	1723	Writher ho . Boro dech trye e ownuns, outburn good. More tang water dor ploughing. Sight cholers and tever in Bagubar
Duragepore	•	•	O 10	Public health fair. We cher unsettled and damp, with a few shower. Lend being ploughed; sowing of ans and jute communed. Cholers in
Gya			A few drops of rain	t – Gama Raj Gampore. , Crops in good condicion. – Public health, good. – Pace – moderate,
Caumparan	•		o (1)	Heixes nogot table completed; fields being prepared for blinling and arbanic top; repain weightnen progressing. Prices start mark. Public hear littur. General Romarks,Rua, recomprised in some place, by a storm, relian most distincts during the week; rain has done much good to crops on ground, and his mark trail ploughand and early sowings, but mose rain still much wanted in several distincts. The rice and procable own coming up will, and suggestion index, and chana thirms, become harve t proceeding with programment. Price of nice generally standarry. Choice a previous
• •			1	leve in Nuclein and Telegraphical in places in East Bingal; otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinc		d Ondh iy 6th)		ociceat e piline neum ga.
Binaris	(Ma	v 301)	$\sum_{ullet} iI$	We absend a firm of the street and womening continues fields a regard, where promotion, Supplies ample Proceedings Some challenges and an also provedents in each subsections.
Gorakhpore	f	•••	Nil	The Pieze going only common with mill to progress. Prices the control The difference on the posturious exacts
Fyzabad	(,	, atho	λil	Weather hot. Here may be robe to the had held sugarcant to rep planted and pregard. Heat her men and cause generally good.
Rae Barch	1	şrdi	• N(l	We then at times cloudy, would variable. Harvesting nearly largest Supplies ample. Pare comost unchanged. General hear beyond
Lucknow	(,.	•• '	NtI	11 a receive me. Rabi crop ments gethered; incloss ripe, but such ted a ratio to an a district constant. Supplies ample Madras well to ked. Price steady. Health o people good;
Partabgarh	١.,	4th:	N.1	Condition of GOU (a. it.) Enstand what wedst weather once months cloudy during the week. Raha the first needs fundant and a constroing a regard of Senal-post reported from all above rate of the condition.
Allahal (d	(,,	'	$\nabla i I$	Warter seconds: the wests blowing. Relations with discovery Mark awall looked. Proceedings a light use. The different
Cawnpore		31d)	Nil	 We observed has and close. If exist approaching completion. Prices so adv. Combinion of people and endergon rally good.
Farakhabad	٠,,	4m)	N71	Threshing conductor East wind for everal days. Health of people (in.
Suapur	(,,	,,)	Nil	Windy un dife. Harvesting going on. Prices stationary (i.e.d.)
Bareilly	(.,	,, 1	Nd .	We she hot and haze, with casterly winds. Sugarcine sowings and arm from going on. Prices fairly smally. A good deal of each in Burity Cry.
Banda	(.,	31d)	Nil	Rilly crops, recay the estical, outriery tale. Prices steady. Public 1 of lagoody of the short are no part
Kumaon	(,,	4th)	, Nil	We also have, with our many form. Process talling. Rabi crops to appeal of the toward and typings tover in some parts crate-disease disease in
Agra	(.,	, 3rd) •	*to in one pregma and-lighthailsform in two.	Harve ting nearly comple oil. Paces steady. Health good,
Jhansi	(,,)		Weither getting hot. N.w. groin coming to mark it. Price a almost stationary. Could got of people and cattle good.
Ballia	("	4th)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $NH = \bullet$	Strong westerly wind. Harvest operations acting completion Supply cample. The did good.
Mecrut	("	- ,,)	Slight rain and storms i	Wind veriable; weather hot and close. Rabi harves nearly completed. New wheat email and shavelled, outcom very pool; barley, gram, and pear quie up to average. Puce soudy. General Remarks Weather seasonable. Harvesing almost
Punjab—(May	5th)		!	fim hed Markey, a. W. stocked Supplie sufficient Price generally steady. He althor people and condition of cattle good
Della Hissar Umballa	(M	33, 4th)	Nil 39	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Health good. Prices fluctuating. Health good. Prices fluctuating. Health good. Prices frame. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullundur	•	•	-8a	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current hars-
Amritsar	•	•	Nil	Health good. Prices sectionary. Prospects of current harvest good.
•Sialkot Ferozepore	:	•	Nil Nil	Health good. Prices stationary. Health good. Prices riving. Prospects of current harvest average.

		1	
Presidency or I and Distri		Rainfall for week under report.	• State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab-contil.			
Lahore Rawalpindi	: :	Nil Nil	Health good. Prices slightly falling. Health good, Prices stationary. Prospects of carrent harve average.
Shahpur Mooltan Dera Ismail K Peshawar	inn .	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good Flealth good. Prices rising. Prices stationary. Health good. Prices falling. General Remarks. Rain has fallen in the Umballa and Jullunce districts. Health good. Prices of loodgrains rising in the Umballa, Jullunder, and Ferozephre and falling in the Luhor Sunlipur, and Peshawar districts, elsewhere stationary. Pre-
Central Province	s—	1	pects of current harvest good; harvest in progress.
	(May 5th)	Nil	. Weather cloudy and close Rubi threshing still continues. Fev
Jubbulpore		Nil	1 and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices steady, Weather cloudy and close. Threshing and winnowing contine
· ·	May 4th	Nil	tleath good. Prices steady. Weather hot and windy Prospects and health good. Price
Sconi .		Nil :	tallen. Weather hot and cloudy. Threshing and winnowing continulated bring prepared for kharif. Cattle-disease in par-
Hoshangabad		, Nil	Prices steady Weather hot and stormy. Winnowing of <i>rabi</i> commues. Since
Khandwa		Nil	pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices (ready, Westler warm and cloudy, Kharif preparations in progre
Raipur .		Nit .	1 Al alth tair. Prices steady Woodler hot and storoty. Threshing nearly over. Cholera a
	May 1st)	$rac{Nil}{r}$	Wither cloudy and hot Prospects good. Cholera in par-
British Burma—	·		Arnde brisk. Prices tallen teneral Remarks —Weather hot and cloudy, with slight storn Rala harvest still continues; kitarit ploughings commence Cholera in Chhaarsgarh; tever and small-pox in place Prices steady.
•	May 5th) May 1st)	Nil	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Rangoon Amherst (Mon		104	Total rainfall 1962. Public health good; cattle healthy, Total rainfall [98] Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pega . Henzada Prome .) 112 Nil 118	Foral ramfall 67. Public health and health of carrie good. Public health and health of carrie good. Foral ramfall 31. Cholera in town, elsewhere public health good carle healthy.
Toungoo Thayetmayo	: :	Ant '44	Public health and health of cartle good. Total rainfall 572 Public health and health of cartle good. General Kemirks Cholera in Prome and Thongwa districted where public health good; cattle-disease in Hainthawad and Amherst districts, elsewhere cattle highlity.
Assam -(May 5th)	:	and Annets) tistores, escarios cardo materix.
Gauhati (May).	է քհի) .	4'72	Weather seasonable. Cholera prevalent in several parts of the district; cattle-disease sill in some mouzilis. Sowing of a paddy almost finished; planting sugarrane in progress.
Sylhet Cachar	: :	7:98 Weather last three days rang, 4:33.	No change since last report, Ploughing for aux and awa crops continues. Common rice seers per rupce. I death from cholera from Kangora a
Dibrugarlı		Weather ramy, 3'40	2 from Sadr (eported) Alinedhan heing sown, and ploughing for salic continues; prospector crops good. Choleia still prevalent in North Lakhinpur.
Mysore and	Coorg-	1	
Bangalore .	May 5th)	Slight rain has fallen throughout the State, with the ex- ception of the Kolar district; good showers reported in parts of the Mysore and Tumkur dis-	of the Koku and Shimora districts. Prices slightly risen in t
Mysore . Mercara		35	di mets of Baranlara, Mysore, and Shirroga. Prices of footgrams sightly fallen. Prospects of season a
Berar and Hyd	lerabad		public licaldi good.
Amraoti (May		Nil	We ther warm and occasionally cloudy. Kharif preparatio
Akola Hyderabad	• •	Nil '0 7	Continue. When 22 and pair it is seers per rupee. Weather hot and rather clouds. Khazif preparations progressir Total rainfall (24.—Rahi crops slightly domaged by hall in Aml ripett taluka, and mange crops in Shahalaid taluka damage by high winds. General health lair. Prices—wheat 13, comrice (11), white pair 10, vellow juar 232, and tur 15 { seers per current sieca tupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (May 5th)		
Indore .	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy, with slight duststorms.
Morar (Gwalior) .	Nil	Weather stormy and cloudy.
Sutna	Λ';/	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	Nel	Weather very warm; high winds prevalent. Scarcity of water. Price slightly rising. Health good.
Goona	Nil	. Weather hot. Health good.
Agar	Slight rain	Health and prospects fair.
Schore	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy. Health and opium crops good. Small-pox in some districts.
Nowgong	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy, but working up for a storm. Health good. Prices falling.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	Slight showers	Weather hot. Health good.
Rajputana—(May 5th)		
Abu • (May 5th)	Nil	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi (,, 2nd)	Nel	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather fair and hot, with occasional high winds.
Marwar (April 30th)	06	Tanks almost half full. Health good. Rabi being sull gathered. Weather partially cloudy; winds hot. Prices steady.
Kherwara (May 2nd)	Λ <i>il</i>	Tanks and wells drying. Health good Prices steady. Gram dearer. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgarh (" 1st)	Nil	Tanks and wells drying. Wheat and opium slightly damaged. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable and cloudy.
Meywar (,. ,.)	.20	Tanks and wells low. Health very good. Prices rising. Weather cloudy.
Jhallawar (April 30th) Kotah (May 1st)	Nil Nil	Weather very hot, cloudy, and stormy. Small-pox increasing. Health good. Weather hot and cloudy. Tanks and wells suffi-
		/ ciently supplied.
Harowti (" ") Ajmere (" 4th)	Slight rain Slight rain	Weather hot, with high winds. Health good. Weather cloudy and hot. Tanks and wells diminishing. Crop outturn poor. Slight fever and small-pox; I cholera case fatal in Ajmere.
Jespore (,, ,,)	Nil	Harvesting completed.
Kerowlee (,, 1st)	Nil	Tanks dry; wells decreasing. Kharif ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
•Dholepore (,, ,,)	Nil	Tanks and wells dry. Health good. Prices stationary.
Ulwur (,, 4th)	Nil	Crops harvested, outturn average. Wells failing. Fever in parts, otherwise health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir (" 151)	Slight ram	Prices stationary. Weather cloudy and warmer.
Nepal—(April 29th)	<u>I</u> !	1
Kaimandu	1.50	

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. 1 of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

		quadren	Richip bok liret i 10-April	1.448	i breth	RECEIP FOR TIEST IN OUR DE APRIL	a DAYS	Toen Receipts ist to i April 18	FROM LTH	TOTAL RECLIPTS 181 TO 10 APRIL 18	FROM	Total	Total
Latest Return received.	Railways,	Total mean of no.	Fotal.	Per nule open.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile apen.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per milo open per week.	lucrease in 1850-87.	Decieuse 1886-87.
	Quarantred,		٨٠٠.	Ks.		Rs.	Rs.	<i>ጽ</i> ኣ.	Rs.	Rs.	•Ks.•	Rs.	Rs.
10th April 1886 17th do. ,, 17th do. ,, 17th do. ,,	Ordh and Robill,hand Madras South Indian Great Indrin Peninsula	S01 031	1,05,115 2,30,514 1,41,410 15,09,50	. 10	656 594 1594 1594	2,02,451 4,04,864 1,42,665 13,35,103	298 226 33 888	1508,115 2,30,814 1,41,419 15,09,50	107 - 11 117 0,8	2,004,451 1,04,504 1,47,005 13,55-193	708 158 142 6.1	4,336 	 35,050 8,75, 1,74,00,
roth do. "	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	4 61	4,50,002	o at	401	4,49, 86	975	4,66,) **	631	4,40,250	682		7.6 st
	TOIAL	1,058	15, \$11,700	621	4.1/4)	13.14.459	550	25, 10,500	395	/3/14/470	ניר 3		2,77,101
:4th April 1886	State. East Indian	1,**0-4	15.47.081	10%	1, 51	4,54,288	1 1003	15,47,081	(15.	14,79,288	474	·	87.70
17th April 17th do. 1	Fastern Bengal	235 27 (240 37 + 6 249 12 1,411 45	1,78,500 30,75, 70,75, 101,05, 101,05, 10,01, 10,4,1 45,4,1,37 15,411	7016 1 0 2.0 141 271 334 100 1 1 3 34 411	749 -77 -200 -57 -7 -7 -1410 -47	1,21,812 3,343 58,430 2,024 53,037 -2,258 2,250 1,444 5,11,000 25,030	521 124 -34 -79 210 300 11, 120 302 570	1,78,300 3,107 50,100 8,132 61,013 20,438 1,542 4,84,53 17,491	75 144 00 171 243 197	1,21,81° 3,343 58,330 24024 53,937 72,12°5 28,286 1,444 5,11,000 25,110		100 24070 31405 14848 261767 2448	56,73; 2,305 8,010
17th do. ,, 24th do. ,, 17th do. ,,	garh British Burma Sindia North-Western Amirtsa-Patharikot Bareilly Piliblit Narayanganj-Dacca-	149 234 75 1,803 60 30	#5,830 140,506 13,317 10,05,073 11,111 2,701	\$20 \$55 \$56 \$65 \$66 \$66 78	119 3-7 73 1,869 00 30 16	1645a 5502	194 284 139 452 101 71	75,510 90,536 13,467 10,00,534 11,15 2,701	37 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	73,557 92,858 10,467 8,15,106 10,050 2,502	346 199 97 315 113 50	 .*,052 	5,25, 3,014 2,53,53 50, 220
31d do. ,, 24th do. ,,	Mymensingh		(<i>L</i>)	317	4.	(4)	Si	3:472 (c) =79	12	5.716 (4) 371 3.355	40 12 57	2,711 91 3,355	, .
,	Jorn.	1.130	1,,4,120	4 300	7,1,-	1893-1-5		11,213.60	•7.3	18,43,549	·	i	2,80,570
GRAND TOTA	AL (GUARANTEED AND	10,530	62,07,761	550	10,830	50,17,205	510	65,68,646	37,	56,17,570	302		5,00,40
•	IMATED EXPLOSES .					1		-17,715,351)	170	28,04,004		<u> </u>	7,7,7,4,1
	NET RECIPES .		-				·· ······	3 ,28,181	190	27.5%012	,		4,75,50
	Assisted Companies,		l	1			1			-			
17th April 1886 17th do	Beng d Central . Robilkband and Kumakan	1.4	. 3,646 6,467	'	67	15,333	1 172 164	23,646 6,467	120 62	15,333 10,070	85	4,503	8,31,
10th do,	Assam Sonthern Malnatta .	78	S. 5.9 20,051	115	316	10,188	(31	5,059 20,051	7:	10,188 40,077	1)1	1,229	
17th do. ,, 24th do. ,,	Beiggil and North- Western Tarakessur	703	41,933		303 22			41,933	88	50,471	117	8,538	
24th GO, ,,	FOTAL .	510	1,13,103	-'	012			11,148	3 '3 80	9,9,8 1,37,597	317	24,493	1,19
	Native States.			1					-	-			
10th April 1880 10th do. ,, 31d da. ,, 40th do. ,, 17th do ,,	Bhaviagar-Gondal Judhpere	193 64 140 16	(A) 11,825	7י	103 114 ••• 140	7,74 ' (b) 10,1 '7	† 90 1 7≇	,35,004 4,810 (c) 11,113 11,575 1,500		31,9.3 5,742 (d) 7,619 10,1.7 1,915	63 63 50	923	6,08 3,49 1,69
	Тотль .	413	57, 356	139	413	40,700	120	68,174	81	57,310	75		11,15

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April to date," andited figures have been availed of as lat as possible.

(b) Return not received.

⁽c) Total receipts from 1st to 4th April 1887. (d) Total receipt show 1st to 3rd April 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AND A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 6th May, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, R.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., presiding.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., R.A.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir & Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, CS.I., C.LE., LL.D.

Colonel the Hon'ble W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India. He said:—

"Papers relating to this measure have now been before the public for the greater part of a year, and I do not propose to occupy the time of the Council by recapitulating in detail matters which have been explained in documents that have been published and circulated for general information.

"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons accumpanying the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill which the Government of India published last summer, it was remarked that the general amendment of the law of insolvency and bankruptcy in India had of late years been frequently pressed upon the attention of the Government of India.

"It was pointed out that there are at present two main bodies of insolvency law in force in British India—first, the English Statute of 1848, which, roughly speaking, constitutes the insolvency law for the three Presidency-towns and for the towns of Rangoon, Mauhmain, Akyab and Bassein; and secondly, Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, which constitutes the nearest approximation to an insolvency law for the Mufassal generally. It was added that besides these two main bodies of law there was a special insolvency law for the Punjab, and there were several special Acts passed for the relief of indebted landowners in different parts of the country.

"The Statement then referred to the steps which had been taken by Sir A. Hobhouse and others for amending Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, to the general Insolvency Bill which was introduced in 1870 by Sir James Stephen, to the short amending Bill introduced by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy in 1881, and to the circumstances under which both these Bills had been dropped.

"After alluding to the special difficulties which had been experienced in working the existing insolvency law at Bomhay and to the repeated requests for an amendment of the law which had reached the Government of India from that city, the Statement went on to say, in a paragraph which I will read in full,—

of the insolvency law of the Presidency-towns is admittedly cumbrous, defective and out of date, and in some points of detail is, as has been shown, urgently in need of amendment. The proposals for its revision which have hitherto been submitted to the legislature bave been objected to, not so much on the ground that they were undesirable, as on the ground that they were insufficient, and that, while it was desirable to re-cast the whole

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law and bring it into conformity with English law, it was expedient to postpone legislation for this purpose while proposals involving important amendments of the English law itself were under consideration. This objection has recently been removed by the passing of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. That Act may not be perfect; but at least it embodies the accumulated experience of the 35 years which have elapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act; and in commercial law perfection of detail is less important than uniformity of principle. It is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent and under which he may obtain his discharge should be, as far as possible, the same in London and Calcutta.'

"The conclusion to which the Government of India came on these premises was that the opportunity should now be taken of repealing the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848 and substituting for it a new Act which should, so far as possible, conform in general principles, in language and in arrangement to the latest English Act, but should be freely adapted in details to Indian circumstances. And the draft Bill which was circulated for opinion last summer was framed in accordance with this view.

"Two difficult questions at once suggested themselves in connection with this draft, and are discussed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanied it.

"The first question was whether the new law should be applied to the whole of British India or only to specified towns. With reference to this question my opinion was, and is, that although there is much to be said in favour of having one and only one insolvency law for the whole of India, yet the balance of advantage is in favour of leaving the Mufassal generally under the Civil Procedure Code, and of confining the operation of the new Act to those towns which are at present under the operation of the Insolvency Act, power being reserved to bring other towns within the same category. The Bill which I am asking leave to introduce will therefore have this restricted operation, but I propose to insert in it provisions which will enable the Courts to deal with up-country debtors in certain cases.

"The second question was in connection with the powers of the Governor-General in Council. The present Indian Insolvency Act is an Act of the Imperial Parliament; and as such has operation beyond the limits of British India. For instance, a vesting order made under it vests in the assignee by its direct operation all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent in whatever part of the British dominions they may be situate or accrue. The Indian legislature cannot give its own Acts any such extensive operation, and this limitation of our powers has up to this time proved a serious stumbling-block in the way of Indian bankruptcy legislation. I think it is clear that we cannot pass a satisfactory Bankruptcy Act for India, or any part of India, without some assistance from Parliament, and the mode in which I suggested last year that that assistance should be given was by an enabling Act to be passed by Parliament at some time before our Indian measure was carried through its final stage. I sketched out and annexed to the Statement of Objects and Reasons two alternative drafts of an Act of Parliament, which were submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration by the English authorities.

"This is how the matter stood last July. It remains for me to explain what has taken place since then. I will begin with the action of the authorities in England.

"The Secretary of State has expressed his general approval of the draft Indian Bill which this Government put in circulation last year; but, with reference to our suggestions for parliamentary legislation, he has forwarded to us for our information certain correspondence which has taken place between the India Office and the Board of Trade as the department in charge of English bankruptcy administration. The Board of Trade see no objection to one of the draft Acts of Parliament which we sent home, but raise a further question as to the desirability of obtaining a general enactment which should enable the Courts of the United Kingdom or any of the British colonies or possessions to give effect to the provisions of the bankruptcy laws of any other part of the British empire, as is now the case under certain sections of the English Bankruptcy Act (sections 117-119) with regard to the different portions of the United Kingdom. The Board also

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suggest the advisability of obtaining power to extend section 14 of the English Bankruptcy Act, with a view to enabling a Court in any part of the British empire to suspend bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings before it, if in its opinion those proceedings could be more satisfactorily conducted in another Court.

- "On these points the Board of Trade have been consulting the Colonial Office, and promise a further communication when the replies from the Colonial authorities have been received.
- "Now I quite agree with the Board of Trade about the expediency of giving inter-colonial and imperial effect to the bankruptcy laws of the different parts of the British empire; and if the suggestions made by this Government eventually result in legislation which will not only enable the Calcutta creditor to have his decrees entorced and the property over which he has claims to be easily realized at Singapore, Hongkong and Melbonrue but will confer similar advantages on creditors in the Straits Settlements, Australia and elsewhere, we shall have fairly earned the gratitude of our colonial friends. But legislation which is to give satisfaction to all the scattered colonies and dependencies of the British empire will take time, and it is hardly fair to ask India to wait until all other parts of the empire are agreed about what they want.
- "I think therefore that our best course will be to pass without further delay as good an Act for India as we can, and then to ask the Secretary of State and Parliament to pass such supplementary legislation as will suffice for Indian requirements, without prejudice to any more general enactment extending to the whole empire which it may be found expedient or practicable to pass hereafter. I have no doubt that, Parliament would appreciate the reasonable character of such a request. We should, I believe, have a better chance of getting a confirming than an enabling Statute, and I think I see my way to avoiding some of the difficulties which had occurred to me last year as likely to arise out of confirmatory legislation.
- "Passing now from what has been done in England to what has been done in India,—the draft Bill, with the accompanying papers, was published in the Gazette and circulated among Local Governments for opinion in the course of last June. I had hoped that the replies might be received in time to admit of my introducing the measure in the course of the last Calentta session, but the last and most important of them did not reach me until March, and consequently I have been compelled to defer the present motion until after the return of the Counci! to Simla. It would be impossible to prepare a satisfactory measure on the subject of the Bill without the active co-operation of those who are conversant with the practical working of the insolvency law in the Presidency-towns, and I have to express my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have been good enough to study the draft. Bill, and to offer suggestions and criticisms on its provisions. I have found specially useful the report of Messrs. Wilson, Pigot and Trevelyan, who constituted the committee of Calentta Judges appointed by the High Court to consider the draft, the note by Mr. Macgregor, who is the Official Assignee at Calentta, the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the note by Messrs. Farran and Turner, the Acting Prothonotary and the Official Assignee at Bombay.
- "The Bombay Chamber of Commerce tell us that before discussing the detailed provisions of the draft they had to consider two broad questions—first, whether in the existing state of things a new Insolvency Act was called for; and secondly, whether in that event the general principles of the proposed Bill were thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the trading community and to the conditions attending insolvency in India. To the first question, we are informed, the reply was unanimously in the affirmative. 'The necessity,' says the report, 'of a radical reform in the bankruptcy law for India has long been keenly felt by the mercantile public, and has on numerous occasions been the subject of anxious consideration. In the address with which the Chamber had the honour to welcome the arrival in India of His Excellency the Viceroy the matter was prominently mentioned as one of pressing importance; and had it not become known that the Bill now under report was in preparation, it was the intention of the Chamber to

memorialise Government begging that action might be taken at the earliest possible opportunity.

"The second question, they say, did not admit of so ready an answer. The difference between the causes and circumstances of English and Indian insolvencies, they remark, is so great that at first sight the mere fact of the Bill being drawn on the same lines as an English Act carries with it a presumption of possible unfitness. But a closer examination of its provisions, they go on to say, shows that in its leading principle of official control over bankrupt estates it is in a great measure a return to what has long been recognized as one of the best features of the present Indian insolvency law, and it is on this ground that I understand the Chamber to return an affirmative answer to the second as well as to the first of the questions which they had raised. In the revised version of the Bill it will be found that this feature of official control, to which the Bombay Chamber so justly attach importance, is a good deal more emphasized than in the draft which was circulated last year.

"It is fair to say that one of the Bombry authorities,—Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, etaking his stand on the differences between England and India, draws another conclusion from that arrived at by the Chamber of Commerce, and questions altogether the desirability of applying the principles of the English Bankruptey Act to India. If the measure which I am asking leave to introduce were to apply to India generally, there would be very great force in his criticisms; but it must be borne in mind that the present measure is only intended to extend to the Presidency-towns and to a few other places where the corderons of insolvency resemble much more closely those existing in England domethey do in the Mutassal.

"Among the differences between English and Indian conditions to which the Bombay Chamber direct prominent attention is the fact that imprisonment for debt. has been abolished in England but not in India. Now on imprisonment for debt I have my own opinion. I besieve that the system of imprisonment for debt as such (I am not speaking of cases where indebtedness involves an element of fraud) is bad for the creditor, bad for the debror and bad for the country at large. I know that this opinion is shared by some of my colleagues, in particular by my friend Mr. Hope, who has on more than one occasion delivered his soul on this subject with much effect, and it is strongly supported by some papers which have been sent to us from Barma with reference to the present Bill. Moreover, some interesting reports on the law of foreign countries which Sa H. Maine was kind enough to have collected for me, and which were published in the Gazette of India last year, show that this is the view to which the legislatures of all civilized countries are tending, and at which most of them have arrived But when Indian authorities were consulted on this subject some four or five years ago there was very great divergence of opinion about it, and a large number of persons, whose opinion, from their position, their experience and their knowledge of the country, is entitled to the greatest weight, were strongly opposed to the abolition of imprisonment for debt. In fact, it appeared that Indian opinion generally, both official and unofficial, was not yet ripe for any such change, and that, under existing circumstances, it would be useless for me or for any one else to propose any such alteration of the law affecting India generally. Whether we should not be justified in proposing legislation confined in its scope to a particular province where the balance of authoritative opinion is in favour of change, is another question into which I will not enter now.

"But, so far as the present Bill is concerned, I yield to the opinion of the Bombay Chamber, which I fear would be endorsed by Chambers of Commerce elsewhere, that it would be unadvisable as yet to deprive creditors of the power of imprisoning for debt. Accordingly the present Bill has been prepared on the assumption that imprisonment for debt is to be retained. There is no doubt some little difficulty in adapting the provisions of the English measure to a country where imprisonment for debt still remains, but the difficulty is not insuperable, and I think that it may be surmounted by means of a few adjustments and adaptations, in addition to those which appeared in last year's draft.

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"Before I leave the Bombay papers I will refer to one other point which is of considerable importance in a province like Bombay, where British territory and Native States are much intermixed an I interlaced. The Bombay Chamber remark that, so far as Bombay is concerned, our of the greatest disadvantages which creditors have to contend with is the facilities which fraudulent debtors have for escaping from the jurisdiction of the Court by absconding into Native territory. Among a certain class of native traders, they say, -and that by no means the lowest, -this is a very common means of evading punishment, and, owing to the ease with which it can be accomplished, it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. Once make it possible, they arge, for the writ of the Bankruptcy Court to take effect in Native States, and reckless trading will have received a death-blow which no other form of legislative enactment could administer. The Chamber frankly admit the difficulties attending their proposal; but I am not sure that they have fully realized that the suggested remady is one which it is beyond the competency of the Indian legislature to apply. We can, by legislation in this Council, provide for the arrest of debtors about to abscond from British into Native territory, and I propose to do so by the present Bill. We cannot, by legislation in this Council, make the writs of our Bankruptcy Courts run in Native territory. If further facilities than those which now exist are to be given for executing British writs in Native territories, they must be given by on ans of executive arrangements carried out through the agency of the Foreign Department. The question whether such facilities could be given was a good deal discussed in the years 1867 and 1868, and was eventually decided in the negative, in accordance with the strongly expressed opinion of the Bombay Government of that day. If the present Bombay Government can see their way to meeting the objections which 18 years ago were considered fatal to the adoption of proposals similar to those now put forward, I feel sure that the Government of India will gladly co-operate in taking such action as may be practicable for preventing Native States from being converted into Alsatias for fraudulent debtors.

"I will now turn to the Calcutta criticisms. The Committee of Calcutta-Indges and the Official Assignee, Mr. Macgregor, have gone through the draft Bi't clause by clause, and have made some most useful suggestions, the majority of which I propose to adopt. The point to which they attach most weight is one to which I have already adverted, namely, the importance of maintaining strict official control over Indian insolvencies, and the impossibility in almost every case of administering an insolvent estate in this country through the agency of the creditors and a trustee appointed by them. To this view I fully assent. The reason why I thought that the English Bankruptey Act of 1883 could be more easily adapted to the circumstances of this country than its predecessor was because it involves a return to the principle of official supervision. The Act bears on the face of it signs of its being a compromise between two views-the viewembodied in the Act of 1869 that the administration of debtors' estates should be left as much as possible to the creditors themselves, and the view that official supervision is indispensable to prevent waste, and seandal. ministration is given to a person who is called the trustee, and who is supposed to be appointed by and to act in consultation with the creditors; but he is not given nearly as free a hand as under the old Act, and every inducement is offered to employ official rather than voluntary agency, especially in the case of small estates. The draft Indian Bill which was published last year reversed the presumption underlying the English Act, and proceeded on the view that the employment of the Official Receiver (or, if we retain the existing Indian term, the Official Assignee) would be the rule, and the employment of a creditor's trustice the exception. And, after hearing the very forcible objections which have now been urged to the administration of insolvent estates in India through trustees and committees of inspection, I think it would be safe and proper to go a good deal further in the direction of official control than I had originally proposed. It appears from the Calcutta papers that, although power is given to the Court by a section of the Indian Insolvency Act to order the election of assignees by the creditors, this power has rarely, if ever, been exercised, and, as far as the Calcutta Judges can ascertain, in only one case in recent years have The second of th

creditors applied to the Court for an order under this section. In view of this evidence as to the decided preference of creditors themselves for official administration, I propose in the revised draft to incline the balance a good deal further in the official direction by omitting the machinery of committees of inspection, and by reducing to much smaller compass the parts of the Bill relating to formal meetings of creditors, and to the duties and liabilities of trustees appointed by the creditors, the assumption being that those provisions will be only of exceptional application.

"I also propose, as I have said before, to meet another Calcutta criticism by giving the Court power in certain cases of exercising jurisdiction over up-country debtors.

"I reserve for the introduction of the Billany more detailed explanation of its provisions, and will merely add that I fully assent to what Mr. Macgregor says with regard to the propriety of safeguarding the interests of existing establishments. The only reason why clauses on this subject were not inserted in last year's draft was because I thought they would be best settled after consultation with the persons immediately affected by them.

"This then is the general character of the Bill which I propose to introduce. Having regard to the small number of insolvencies which come before the Courts of the Presidency-towns, and to the extremely petty character of the transactions out of which those insolvencies ordinarily arise, the scope of the measure will be very limited, and I have no desire that it should be extended. Personally I am disposed to agree with the opinion of the Officiating Recorder of Rangoon that if imprisonment for debt were abolished there would be very little insolvency business in India, or that at all events it would be confined to boná fide trading bankruptcies.

"But until the time is ripe for a more heroic remedy I can offer no better solution of the problem of providing an insolvency law for the centres of Indian commerce than that which is embodied in the measure which I hope shortly to lay before the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 13th May, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Simi.A; }
The 7th May, \(\tau886.\)

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.



The Gazette of Andra

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1886.

No. 1357 E_{λ} .

• The following papers relating to the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, on the 4th instant, by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which have been received by telegraph from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commissioners, are published for general information:—

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Address by His Royal Highness, the Executive President, to Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, - As Executive President of the Royal Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty's Royal Warrant of the 18th of November, 1884, for the promotion of an Exhibition of the British Colonial and Ladian Empire, and subsequently incorporated by Your Majesty's Royal Charter of the 10th September, 1885, I humbly beg leave to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings up to the present time. The general interest manifested in the display made by Your Majesty's Colonial and Indian Empire at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 led inc, as President of the British Commission, to express a liope that an opportunity might soon occur by which Your Majesty's subjects in England would be enabled to witness the marvellous development which, under your beneficent rule, their brethren and fellow-subjects had attained throughout so many portions of the globe. It was, therefore, with the highest gratification that I accepted Your Majesty's gracious invitation to assume the Executive Presidency of this Commission, the appointment of which by Your Majesty has been the means of making this hope a reality. The invitations which we were empowered by Your Majesty to issue to the Colonial Governments and to the Government of India were forwarded towards the close of the year 1884, and from the answers received it at once became apparent that this undertaking had obtained warm and hearty sympathy throughout Your Majesty's dominions. In Your Majesty's dominion of Canada, throughout your Australasian, African, West Indian, and Eastern Colonies, in your Mediterranean Possessions and elsewhere, grants were voted, Commissions formed, and Ex-That the work of preparation was undertaken with enecutive Commissioners appointed thusiasm and attended with success, is evident from the complete and varied collections Company of the Compan

which at present fill the buildings through which Your Majesty has just passed. The response received from the Government of India was also of the most cordial character. His Excellency the Viceroy caused, through the Revenue and Agricultural Department, instructions to be issued to every district of Your Majesty's Indian Empire for the collection of objects illustrative of the arts, manufactures, and resources of that great realm. These collections, which now adorn a large section of the Exhibition, have been supplemented by generous contributions from their Highnesses the Princes of India, by collections the formation of which we ourselves have authorised, and by the contributions of private Native exhibitors. We are desirous of hringing under Your Majesty's notice our deep appreciation of the hearty cooperation of the Colonial Governments in this Exhibition, and of taking this exceptional opportunity of stating how greatly we are indebted to the Commissions appointed by these Governments and to the Executive Commissioners on whom the superintendence of the entire work of installation has devolved. We further desire to record the valuable assistance which we have received from Your Majesty's Viceroy, from the Supreme Government of India, and from the various officials who have so ably and thoroughly carried out their instructions. Our grateful thanks are also due to the Colomal Governments, to the Government of India, to the Corporation of the City of London, to many City Companies, and to the firms and individuals who have contributed to the guarantee funds. The fact that the list of subscribers not only includes those whose interests are likely to be specially affected by the Exhibition, but also comprehends every class of the community, supplies a gratifying proof of the universal sympathy and interest which this undertaking has aroused. We venture to avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to Your Majesty our dutiful and loyal acknowledgments of the interest which Your Majesty has been pleased to take in our labours, proved as it is by Your Majesty's presence here today; nor can I resist a reference to a similar ceremonial presided over by Your Majesty, but a few paces from this spot, thirty-five years ago. On that memorable occasion, the first of its kind, the Prince Consort, my beloved and revered father, filled the position which 1. following in his footsteps at however great a distance, now have the honour and gratification of occupying. Your Majesty alone can fully realise with what deep interest my beloved father would. had he been spared, have watched, as their originator, the development of the Exhibitions both in this country and abroad, and with what especial pleasure he would have welcomed one having for its object the prosperity of Your Majesty's Empire, the interests of which he had so much at heart. In the great Exhibition of 1851 Your Majesty's Colonial and Indian Possessions were indeed represented, but their importance was then but little realised, and their present greatness was at that time unforeseen. During the years that have clapsed since 1851, few greater changes have been wrought than the marvellous development of the outlying portions of your Majesty's Empire. It is our heartfelt prayer that an undertaking intended to illustrate and to record this development may give a stimulus to the commercial interests and intercourse of all parts of Your Majesty's dominions: that it may be the means of augmenting that warm affection and brotherly sympathy which is reciprocated by all Your Majesty's subjects; and that it may still further deepen that steadfast levalty which we, who dwell in the Mother-country, share with our kindred who have elsewhere so nobly done honour to her name.

Reply of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

I receive with the greatest satisfaction the Address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition. I have observed with a warm and increasing interest the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission, and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the magnificent Exhibition which has been gathered together here today. I am deeply moved by your reference to the circumstances in which the ceremony of 1851 took place, and I heartily concur in the belief you have expressed that the Prince Consort, my beloved husband, had he been spared, would have witnessed with intense interest the development of his ideas, and would, I may add, have seen with pleasure our Son taking the lead in the movement of which he was the originator. I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that this undertaking may be the means of imparting a stimulus to the commercial interests and intercourse of all parts of my dominions by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, and by strengthening the bond of union which now exists in every portion of my Empire.

ODE ON THE OPENING

OF THE

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION

HY

LORD TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE.

Welcome! welcome! with one voice In your welfare we rejoice, Sons and brothers that have sent From Isle and Cape and Continent Produce of your field and flood, Mount and mine, and primal wood, Works of subtle brain and hand, And splendours of the morning land, Gifts from every British zone. Britons hold your own!

May we find, as ages run,
The mother featured in the son!
And may yours for ever be
That old strength and constancy,
Which has made your fathers great
In our ancient Island State,
And where'er her flag may fly,
Glorying between sea and sky,
Makes the might of Britain known!
Britons hold your own!

Britain fought her sons of yore:
Britain failed; and never more,
Careless of our growing kin,
Shall we sin our fathers' sin—
Men, that in a narrower day,
Unprophetic rulers they,
Drove from out the mother's nest
That young eagle of the West
To forage for herself alone.
Britons hold your own!

Sharers of our glorious past,
Brothers, must we part at last?
Shall not we, through good and ill,
Cleave to one another still?
Britain's myriad voices call:
Sons, be welded each and all
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain heart and soul,
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne!
Britons hold your own!

And God guard all!

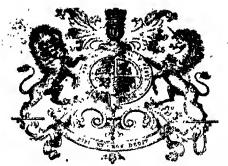
Telegram from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, to His Excellency the Vicerov. dated the 5th May, 1886.

Opening of Indian and Colonial Exhibition went off splendidly. Great enthusiasm. Delighted to see so many of my Indian subjects.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of Kndia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further intice, Parts I, IV, and V of the Gasette of idia, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter ntended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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it is IV and V of the Gazette of India, conticing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative louncil, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual unscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, while in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 or annum additional will be charged for post-

By an order of Government, all subscriptions and the paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the Gasette on he profit service should be addressed to the lome Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any numer of the Greater should be forwarded within a cell after the day on which it is due. Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the Gazette of India should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN.

Publisher, Gusette of India.

HIGH COURT-Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th April 1886.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Joseph B. Braman, of No. 120 Broadway, New York, Solicitor, a Commissioner, within all parts of New York, for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgment of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

R. BELCHAMPERS

No. 320.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first
N.B.—Amounts are converted into

		·	-		B.—Amounts ar	e converted into
	Revenue.	Estimates, 1885-86.	April 1884 to December 1884.	April 1885 to December 1885.	Comparison Increase.	Decrease.
		·	-			
•		L	£	£	L	٤
1	Land Revenue*	22,864,600	12,081,918	12,181,178	99,260	•••
11	Opium	9,025,500	6,483,511	6,586,889	103,378	1.01
ш	Salt	6,100,000	4,730,924	4,594,396		136,528
IV	Stamps	3,633,400	2,647,126	2,673,793	26,667	•••
v	Excise	4,070,000	2,952,054	3,049,190	97,136	•••
VI	Provincial Rates	2,856,800	1,739,275	1.805,319	60,044	
VII	Customs	1,175,000	624,774	735,975	111,201	
VIII	Assessed Taxes	514,900	472,325	473,778	1.453	•
ix		1,060,100	515,255	549,419	34,164	•••
	Forest			· · · · · ·		•••
X	Registration	281,800	212,316	230,081	17,765	•••
XI	Tributes from Native States .	601,300	274,620	278,737	4,117	***
XII	Post Office	1.101.700	776,173	834,531	58,358	6 * *
XIII	Telegraph	510,100	320,022	400. 590	80,568	•••
XIV	Mint	125,000	82,012	165,266	83,254	***
xv	Law and Justice	595,300	380,836	395,497	14,631	•
XVI	Police	311,600	220,35:	227,122	770	••
XVII	Marine	176,400	} { 100,735	139,334	38,599	•••
XVIII	Education	201,800	130,408	135.550		858
XIX	Medical	52,600	34,800	32,710		2,090
XX	Scientific and other Minor Depart-	80,100	1	45.305		9,815
XXI	ments. Interest	b59,400	405,771	439.175	•••	26,596
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation,	257,700	i	138,197	32,231	
XXIII	&c. Stationery and Printing	54.100	20,105	35,078	5,613	•••
xxıv	Miscellaneous	207,700	182,713	204.202	21,489	
	Productive Public Works.	57,002,900	35/03/0677	30,357,488	720,811	
xxv	State Railways (Gross Earnings) .	3,841,700	2,39 ⁵ ,534	2,003,109	564,635	
	East Indian Railway (Gross	4,550,000	3,097,827	3-124-943		•••
	Earnings) Eastern Bengal Railway (Gross	550,000	495.053	335.782	40,729	•••
XXVI	Earnings). Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic	3,360,000	3,012,700	3,3 (0,380)	313,590	
xxvii	Receipts). Irrigation and Navigation (Direct	874,700	680,154	463,553	1	210,001
	Receipts).	,4,,		1 4-3/333	•••	210,001
•	Unproductive Public Works.				1	! !
XXIX	State Railways	148,400	170,083	1/9,452		6,631
XXX	Subsidized Railways	100,000	20,330	 67,320	 46,993	***
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	1,35,400	95,064	96,249	40,993 1,185	•••
XXXII	Military Works	40,800	27,164	26,517		947
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	** **	343,827	328,872	•••	14,955
XXXIV	Army	814,000	520,322	554,835	34,513	•••
xxxv	Military Preparations in N. W. Frontier.	'\	•••	23,971	23,971	•••
,,	Military Operations in Burmah .	***		67	67	**1
	n last diam tone not	71,892,500	40,304,131	48,138,607	1,834,476	
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	197,900	184,669	225,013	40,344	•••
	GRAND TOTAL.	72,090,400	46,488,800	48,363,260	1,874,820	
					* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	***

· Includes Land Perenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

nine months of the year 1885-86, as compared with the corresponding period of 1884-85.

sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	· Expenditure.	Estimates,	April 1884 to December		COMPARISON OF	
i		1005-30.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease
	-	,	<u>-</u>	£	· £	··· £
Interest	on Ordinary Debt*	3,800,000	2,824,100	2,858,883	34,783	•••
	on other Obligations .	411,000	200,398	119,541		80,85
Refund	and Drawbacks	224,400	141,130	168,586	27.456	•••
Assign	nents and Compensations	1,248,500	594-977	•607.947	12,970	•
У 1 г	evenue	3.113.800	2,262,691	2.313.344	52,053	•••
5 Land 19 5 Opium	(including cost of production)	2,473,700	2,007,013	2,801,982	104,069	 6 64
, Salt (do. do.) .	492,300	330,166	329,564		6,60 2,25
Stamps		84,800	64.473	62,217 88,918	15,472	
Excise		123,500	73-440	34,458		45.29
	ial Rates	113,500	79-755 103,940	97,988		5,9
Custom	d Taxes	133,200	10,416	9,711		7
177	a raxes	725,300	416,174	432,387	16,213	•••
	ation	181,100	132,287	138,507	6,220	•••
1 70		1,101,300	829,829	860,426	30,597	•••
5 Post Of		607,000	379,929	368,265		11,6
Mint		77.500	53,581	69,024	15,443	•••
	Administration	1,335,700	985,170	1,022,340	37,164	•••
	d Justice	3,437,500	2,437,054	2453,700	10,736	•••
Police		2,855,700	2,037,064	2,068,002	31,238	•••
	(including River Navigation)	365,800	242,080	250,080	8,909	
Educat		1,201,000	861,062	802,115	1,053	••• -
Ecclesia		169,700	122,591	122,461	•••	I,
Medica		760, 100	531,397	541,221		ı
Politica		629,800	471,758	880,056	417,298	•••
	c and other Minor Departments	477,900	377.745	384,013	7,103	
- Territoi	ral and Political Pensions 🕝 🦠	054,000	482,370	473.574	•••	0.7
🗄 Civil Fa	irlough and Absentee Allowances.		10.111	3,853	"	6,2, 1,3
) Superai	inuation Allowances and Pensions	763,400	616,589	615,211	16,485	-
Station	ery and Printing	371,000	271,017	287,502	12,809	•••
Miscell		203,700		202,567	30,350	***
: Famine		33 000		34,242	1	654.7
	ve Works-Railways	500,000	054.703	121,552	***	15,2
⊧ _ Do.		287,300	130,832	121,002		•••
	on of Debt	. 670,700	1,899,019	1,651,644		247.3
}	p	33-774-400	23,5,33,023	23.339,680		193,3
	Productive Public Works.	•			A=V ==4	
State F	intways (Working Expenses)	. 2,:70,300	1,455,464	1,734,260	278,796	***
East 1	ndian Rulway (Working Expense	3' 1,820,500	1,391,893	1,345.182		49,7
Ea ci	n Bengal Rulway (ditto) 232,500	97.522	212,102	114,580	••
7 Guaran	teed Rolways (Surplus Profits	, 1	475.780	475,010	l	7
Land	and Supervision)	· 516,000	4/3.700	473,5		•
	on and Navigation (Working Ex	593,100	394.715	390,484	4,700	•••
pense	s in respect of Capital—	593.170	39417-3			
Guarge Guarge	ranteed Railways Interest .	4,100	10,016	24,886	14,870	•••
	Inproductive Public Works.	i				
	ailways (Capital Account)	308,000	98,371	158,300	50,989	•••
Do		110,000	120,043	98,190		28,4
Subsidi	zed Railways	. 39,800	30,331	18,218		12,3
Souther	n Mahratta Railway	80,300	138,057	58,039		80,0
: Frontie	r Radways	100,000	7,0,567		266	176,8
Irrigan	on and Navigation	, 506,700	433,735	446,001	12,266	
: Militar	/ Works	1,088,300	595,862	561,035 2,231,751		3,3,9 185,5
Civil B	uildings, Roads, and Services	4,040,000	2,420,200		357,539	· ·
Army		. 12,161,500	8,816,602	9,174,141	1,862,821	
Militar	v Preparations in NW. Frontier y Operations in Burmah	•		29,700	29,700	•••
	•	57,951,900	40,198,183	42,169,835	1,971,052	
Englan	d, including Army, Public Works inteed Interest, &c.	14,354,600	10,636,675	10,766,982	130,307	
i	ductive Public Works - Capital	72,306,500	50,834,858	52,936,817	2,101,959	
In Indi	Expenditure.					
	Railways	. 1,900,600	848,152	1,455,200		•••
F:	ist Indian Railway	340,000	24 1.585	236,673		7,9
- i E.	isteen Bengal Rahway	132,100	42,478		36,793	
t Irrig	ation and Navigation	813,700	402,395	383,981	•••	15,4
In Eng	land—				6-2	
Stai	Railways	. 862,100	548,878	(a)1,231,087		· · · · ·
E	ist Indian Railway	-	301,740	284,208	1	17,5
17.	istern Bengal Railway	350,000	972,080	453,370		519,3
Irrig	ation and Navigation	. 6,000	3,750	5.524	1.,03	
		4,405,400	3,364,604	4,120,214	755-550	•••
	GRAND TOTAL	70,711,000	54,199,522	57,057,031	2,857,500	

^{*} Includes Interest on Debt tocurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,

E. F. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Comptroller General.

Deputy Comptroller General.

(a) Including #671,193 on account of Frontier Railways.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of

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unt enfaced at Madrac unt enfaced at Madrac unt enfaced at Colonta when 10th and 30th unt enfaced at Colonta unt written off in the 25.000 10.000 25.0000 25.000 25.0000 25.0000 25.0000 25.0000 25.0000 25.000		-	•	- <u></u> -
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unt written off in the 25,000 25,000 1,27,600 23,500	44.15.500 77.44,800	10,74	1.33,800 32,200	19,60,61,353
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PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,

Calcutta, 1st May 1886. BANK OF BENGAL:

Ofy. Secretary and Treasurer. W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Undermentioned Candidates have passed the B. A. Examination.

This list is arranged in Alphabetical Order,

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Abdı	ul Aziz			Dacca Cullege.	():	sođra.	Manmohan		. Teacher	
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Ghoshal, Hemendranath 170 Godfrey, L. E.	•	Peveton College	••	Lalmohan	
Gopal Ganesh Ranade	••	Caming College.	250	Mahendranath	
Goswami, Kunjabihari	•	Free Church Institution	.,	Rajendrauath	Hughli College
Sasibliuslian		Rajshah te College.	' '	Ramchandra	
Guha, dog.udranath		General Assembly's Las is	•	Saintchandra .	
_		tution	••	Sasibhushan	
" Kedarmuh		Metropolitan Institution.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Sureschandra	Free Church Institution
,, Mahesehandra		Rajslinhye Cellege.	••	Surdendra .	. Teacher
Molimeliandra		Muir Central College Teacher,	•••	Taraprasanna .	Metropolitan Institution Bajslinkye Callege.
Gupta, Anilchandra Asutosh	•••	Free Church Institution	Munshi, Daks Murphy, E. A	nmacioran . DR	
	•••	Presidency College,	260 Mustafi, Ma		Advanced for the second
Charuchandra	••	Metropolitan Institution	Nug. Jyotin		Duto.
Garnial		Teacher.	Nandi, Raja		/!
Rasiklal		Metropolitan Institution.			titution.
Silmuath		Ditto.	: Niyogi, Ma	nmohan	. Ditto.
Hajra, Phakirdas	• •	Ditto.	Nowmidh La	al	. Patpa College.
Haldar, S.	• •	St. Xavier's College.	Owen, M.		
Har Saran	•	Agra College.	Pal, Lakshu		. City College.
Hemayat Vddin Utoon Chan	•••	Dacen College St. Xavier's College	, Samdaj Palit, Kalie		/ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
190 Kalka Singh		Camming College	i antio reciti	naran	titution.
Kar. Binostinskanta	••	Dacca College.	l "Parn	schandra .	Ravenshuw College,
Kastagiri, Jogindialal		Metropolitan Institution	270 Raghupersh		On a resumment to 11 and 12
Reshay Vinavak Josla	••	Canning College.	Rai, Prithw	ı Nath	. Mair Central College.
Krishnan Hari Daicy	••	Ditto	Ramprasade		Chuning College,
Kundu, Anandachundra	•••	Free Church Institution.	Ray, Chand	rasekhar	
Lala, Harbandban Lal Kalindi Prasada	•••	Benares College Ditta.	C1.	lian.Inc	titution.
Sivanandan Prasada	• •	Ditta	., Gopple Kulaci	3	Free Church Institution. Metropolitan Institution
Linton, C. H.	•••	Teacher.	. Lalitus		41
2 0 Muhendrakisor	•••	Patin College.	. 90 67031111111	annu	titution.
Mahmud		Presidency College.	., Nripen	drachandra	No. 1 Proc. T. Co. 1
Maitra, Girindrachandra		Free Church Institution.	Priyan		City College,
Mukundamohan	•••	Presidency College		handra	General Assembly's In-
Majumdar, Claruchandra	• • •				titution,
Indrabinshan		Metropolitan Institution.		1 43.	TATAL
, Indubhustan Mahusanda	•••	Presidency College General Assembly's In-	, Surend	Damagaath	Ini.a
" Manusana	•••	stitution.	Raychandhun Sadajaprasad		
Prasannakumar	•••	Metropolitan Institution.	Sanyal Banch	nandra	34 4 1 ()
" Rusbihari	•••	Free Church Institution	Sarbadhikari	L 1	Metropolitan Institution
om Umeschandra	•••	Ditto.	Sarkar Baradi	. 1	General Assembly's Im
Mellik, Kalidas		Presidency College.			titution.
Mandal, Ramkrishna	•••	City College	Bhiden	taran	Free Church Institution
			Clunts	mon .	Metrepolitan Institution.
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Sarkar	Kalipada	•••	General Assembly's Institution.		Sinha, Kedarnath	•••	General Assombly's Insti- tution.
Sen,	Purnackandra Asutosh Bhupendranath	•••		110	" Madhusudan " Kamlal " Satischandra " Shamsherbahad	 nr	Free Church Institution. Patna College. Free Church Institution. L. M. College Benares.
"	Bipinchandra Dakshinawanjan	•••	Metropolitan Institution. Ditto.		" Surendrauath Som, Baikunthanath		Presidency College. City College.
))))))	Dinabandhu Dinanath Jyotinorachandra Mathuranath	•••	St. Xavier's College. Hughli College. Doveton College. Metropolium Institution.		,, Gopalchandra Sundar, Das Suri Sur, Biharilal ,, Susiblushan	•••	Hughli College. Teacher. Ditto. Free Church Institution.
"	Phanibhushan Saratchandra No. 2 Saratchandra	•••	General Assembly's Insti-33 tution. Metropolitan Institution. Benares College.	20	Surya Prasad Syed Mahomed Ali Syed Nazir Hassan Talukdar Harendrachar		Patna College, M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Free Church Institution. General Assembly's Insti-
**	Sasikumar	•••	General Assembly's Insti- tution.		Thakur Dayal	•••	tirtion. Patus College.
"	Surendrachandra Taraprasad	•••	Doveton College, Dacca College.	•	Thakur Kesabadasa ,, Narendranath	•••	Muir Central College. Genera; Assembly's Instr- tution.
Sen	gupta Ambikaprasad	•••	General Assembly's Insti- tution.		Ukil, Syumacharan	•••	Free Church Institution.
	Maniklal Ramhriday	•••	Free Church Institution Ditto.	30	Venis, H. C. Wilayut Husain Yawar Hosain Khaa	•••	Benares College. M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Patna College.
	a, Bankuluhari	•••		31	Zahurul Husen	•••	Teacher.

The undermentioned candidates have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination: -

These Lists are arranged in Order of Merit.

(C) indicat	es 1st dry	asion	rır	Chemistry and Physics.	(e) indic	ates 2nd divisi	on m	Chemistry and Physics.
(E)				English	(e)	•••		English.
(L)		,		Latin.	(1)	•••		Latin
(M)			***	Mathematics.	(m)	•••		Mathematics.
(P)	•••			Persian	(p)	• • •	•••	Persian
(Pĺr)	•••			Mental and Moral Science.	(ph)		•••	Mental and Moral Science.
(3)				Sanskrit.	(5)	•••		Sanskrit.

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

		First Di	VISION.	
1	Bhatto haryya, Janaki- nath, (S. (ph)	City College.	13 Bandyapadhyay, Chandra blenshan	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Durga- des. (Ph)	Free Church Institution.	11 { Majumdar, Surendranath Sen, Jagadischandra	
3	Wheeler, E. M. (L)	Presidency College.		Muir Central College.
4	Das, dogindranath	Oitto.	17 Dover W. C.	St. Xavier's College.
5 {	Das, Nibarauchandra. (Ph) Fernando, M. J.	City College. Free Church Institution. Presidency College.		Presidency CoHege. Dacca College.
7	Ahmad Gulia, Turaprasatma	Ditto.		Muir Central College
9 10	Onlia, Turaprasadur Datta, Manmathemath Kastagiri, Saradacharan	Metropoutan Institution.	(Abdur Rahm	Free Church Institution. Presidency College.
(Abdus Samad Chattopadhyay, Nahm	Free Church Institution.		Dacer Cellege. Pn(na College.
	ranjan	Presidency College.		

SECOND DIVISION.

	SECOND DIVISION.							
26	Azmat Ah Firoz • De, Ramnath. (Ph) Das, Bipurbhari (s) Mikhopadhyay, Sarat- chandra	Mirir Central College. Presidency College. Ditto. Benares College.	43	Ghosh, Amlukucharan Symmecharan Gokulprasad (s) Zahural Haq Gosta, Bhubanmohan	Parna College, Muir Centual College Ducca College,			
29	Ghosh, Surendranath		48	Bardolai, Gopuiath	General Assembly's Insti-			
30	Chakrabartt. Phatik.			1.1.1	tution.			
	chandru	Krishnagar Coilege.		Dikshita, Ambikaprasad				
31	Dasgupta, Mathuranath	Paton College.	51)	Gupta, Sukhamay	Free Church Institucion.			
32	Ray, Kalichuran	Free Church Institution.	51	Bundyopadhyay, Purna	General Assembly's Insti-			
30	Bhuduri, Nabakrishna	Metropoutan Institution.		chandra.				
34		Teacher.	52	Ciuttoradhyay, Hara-				
35	Muhammad Husain Azmi	Muir Central College.			Free Church Institution.			
36		Agra College.		Gupta, Kaminimohan				
37	Abdul Karım	Presidency College.	51	Mura, Hemchandra				
38	Yugala Kishora	L. M. College, Benares.	55	Ray, Saratchandra	Presidency College.			
39	Abdus Sumad. (p)	33	56	Kanhaiya Lal Dave. (8)	Muir Central College.			
44)	Basu, Haridas	- 3 3 4 - 1 4 - T - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 -	57	Gangopadnyay, Bhupal				
41	Dasgupin, Prasanna-			chan lra. (s)	Pres dency College.			
-1	kumar. (s)	Duceir College,	58	Sarma'aswas, Raman-				
42	Gouri Sankar. (c)	34		krishia	Dacca College			

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Į.	'ibst Divisio	N.		•
1 2 3 4 5	Majumdar, Syamaprasanna Presidency Coll Ray chaudhuri, Purna- chandea Ditto. Ghosh, Atalbihari Duto. Basu, Satyananda Ditto. Do, Ramanath (c) buto.	cge.	7 8 9	Bandyopadhyay, Apurba kumar Misra. Basambad Chattopadhyay, Charu- chaudra	St. Xavier's College. City College. Free Church Institution.
6	Mukhopathyny. Durga das. (E) Free Church In	stitution.	11	Das, Nibmanchandra (K. Bamlyopadhyay, Jagada manda Kunjbehari Seth	. Metropolitan Institution.
	N	D		•	, ,
		онь Вілівіо	N.		
13 14 15 16	Trimbuckanant Sothey, (8) Agra College, Bhattacharvaya, Janaki- nath. (E) (S) City College, Nand Kishere Lall Presidency Colle Mukhopadhyay, Kalisan- kar Ditta	-gc	18 19 20 21 21	Dipchand Dus, Kamulal Jugathehari Makar Haldar, Hiralal Sen, Upendranath	Benaics College. Agra College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Kshirod- chandra (E) Ditto.		2.3	Rajaram .	Ditto.
	(*)	SANSKR	ır		
		KATE LA LA LICTE			
		First Divi	SION.		
1	Bhattacharvya. Janaki- nath. (E) (ph) City College	r ,		Chakrabarti, Sitalchan- dra	City College.
		Second Divi	1410N.		•
3 4 5	Basn, Nityakrishna . Metropohton Ins Sen, Kamna . Bethine Female Trinduckanant Sethey. (ph) Agra College. Vinayak Rao Yadeo Biope . Muir Central Col Bandy oundhyay. Sasa-	School.	12 13	Gangopadhyav. Bhupal- chandra. (c) Das. Umakanta De, Puruachandra Dasgupta. Prasannaku- mar. (c)	Presidency College City College, Metropolitan Institution.
8 9 10	Bandyapadhyay, Sasa- ahar Presidency Colie Das, Bipinbihari. (c) Duto Kanhaiya Lail Dave. (c) Mukhapadhyay, Giris- chandra Hughh College		16 17	Bandyopad'iyay, Prabha- charan Gokulprasad. (c) Biattichacyya. Syama- charan Gungopadhyay, Pratap- chandra	Ducca College. Metropolitan Institution Muir Central College. Metropolitan Institution. Ducca College.
		PERSIAN	i.		
);	irst Diviste) N .		
	Zahhadur Rahim Dacea College Muhanak Husain Mur Central Coll			Haliz I badullah	Agra College.
		SECOND DIVI			
1	Abdus Samad. (c) Patna College.	i Tati		Muhammad Habiladlah	Patna College.
		Fusi Divi	SION		
1	Wheeler, E. M. (1)	SICOND DIV	IBION		rcy Callege
2	Billing, W	***		. Teacher.	
		HISTOR			
		First Divi			
,	Mulhamilhuan Satundandra	FURSI DIVI	SION	Δ	
1	Mukhopadhyay, Satyachandra	 G		City Coll	ege.
2	Sen I-haminiranjan Cxty College Kedarnath Metropolitan	SECOND DIV		Iandyopadhyay, Rumkrishi	aa . City College.
			mia		
		MATHEMA Eroon Desert		•	
1	Basu, Abinaschandra Presidency Colle Bandyopadhyay, Kshetra-	- !		Matra, Srischandra. (c)	Presidency College.
=	mohan Metropolitan Ins	titution.			

SECOND DIVISION.

4 Haldar, Piyarilal. (c) Basak, Rajkisor	Presidency College. Ditto.	13	Kundu, Radhagobinda Datta, Radhakanta	
	Dacca College.		Bhattacharyya, Sarada- mohan Ray, Kalikumar	Dacea College.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinas- chandra Chaudhuri, Jnanendra-	Presidency College.	16	Kshariya, Deladayal Ghosh, Sarendrakamer	L M. College, Benares.
path. (c)	Datto. Metropolitan Institution.	18	Dutta, Satyakrishna Narayan Moreswar Sane.	Presidency College,
10) Bhartacharyya, Kalipada Chaturbedi, Budrinath	Presidency College.	10	2.0.1ay an interest that it is	man con rai conegi.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

2 Das, Gobindachandia, No. 1. (m) ... Dacca College. 1 Trivedi, Ramendrasundar Presidency College, SECOND DIVISION. 3 { Haldar, Piyarilal. (m) . Presidency College. Mitra, Srischundra. (M) . Ditto. . Ditto. 8 Saha, Gangadas ... Presidency College, 9 Kastagiri, Dhirendralal . Ditto. 10 Gouri Saukar. (c) ... Muir Central College. Chaudhuri. Juanendra-auh. (m) Sarkar, Annadaprasad Diffo. Ditto. W. GRIFFITHS. SENATE HOUSE,

The 3rd May 1886.

Registrar.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th May 1886.

			- !	_		
1.1 ABH 11 H:S.	H	a p	ASSETS	#	a	p.
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000 41,50,084	45 0	! Covernment Securities Other authors ed Investments	4660 440	O	• •
Public Le posits at R a. p Head Office . \$4,02,557 6 5 Public Deposits at	2 17,35,613		1. can—on Coveragent—and other authorised Sceniffe—— Account—of Credit on Coveriment	1.03.21,370	5	ı
Branches 1,33,33,055 14 3			to and other authorized Securities	***		
and the contract of the contra			Bilts discounted and pure based	2 51,73,331		
Branches	-,97,10,508	5 0	Ballings with other far ks	7-13-55		
Branches Bank Post Bilis, &c	17.08.103	14 8	Dead Stock	2,919		
Sundries		•	Stamp	s, α, α		
			Sundings	0.51.353	1 \$	
			I	5.7 : 10.131	4	()
			Cash and currency Notes at 11cad Office 70,00,004 0 5 Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,36,5,3,7,20 9 8	2.07.43.70	10	1
Rupers .	7.7-50.121	14 7	ſ	7,77,5(1.)21	1.1	<u>;</u>

BANK OF BINGAL. Calcutta, oth May 1880

J. GORDON, Chief Acett. et Dv. Seev.

Rate for Denound Loans oper cent, Percentage 380

By Order of the Directors, W D CRUP RSHANK, Olg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Maps of the Survey of India Department, published at the Survey of Inda Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 31st March 1886.

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Nagpur.--Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.

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Description.	Scale.	Dize and		or M shfe	APUNMO T OR CO	UNTE	Date of
		shects.	Unco	lored.	d. Colored.		Publication.
		!	R	a.	R	a,	•
GENERAL MAPS. Map of India illustrating distribution of the principal religions. Compiled from Census	,		! 	•			
of 1881 by Major C. Strahan, R.E	1"= 80 M 1"= 32 M			0	5 8	o u	January 1886. January 1886.
Map of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpore Contour Map of India	1"= 32 M. 1"= 32 M.	40"×27"	5	8 0	2	U	February 1886. February 1886.
Map of Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts General Map of Port Blair Scattlement,	ı"= 8 M.	40"×27"	2	8	3	o	November 1885.
containing sheets Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15. Sonth Andaman Map of the Central India Agency	2"= ! M. 1"= 16 M.	40" × 25" 40" × 27" each section.	1 3	0 0	3	4 8	February 1886 January 1886.
Map of the countries on either side of the North-West Frontier of India	1″= 32 M.	in 2 sections 40" × 27" each section, in 2 sections.		Not	priced.		October 1885.
DISTRICT MAPS. Map of D strict Phibber, comprising Pargana Parampur of Zillah Shahjahanpur, and Parganas Jahan ibad, Phihbet and Bisal- pur o Zillah Barcilly	t"− ≥ M.	40" × 22" each section,	2	o	24	. 8	January 1886.
PLANS OF CANTONMENTS AND CITIES.	ļ	in 2 sections.					
Map of the City of Mysore and Environs .	12 = 1 M.	40" < 25" in 6 sections.	5	0	7	8	March 1886.
ATLAS SHERTS. Sheet No. 13S.E. Parts of Districts Sorath. Barda, Kattywar, Baroda Native States (Kattywar, Bombay Presidency) Sheet No. 47S.W. Parts of Districts Loodheeanah, Jalindhur, Hashiarpur, Kangru and Umballa, District Soula and	1*- 4 M.	26" < 17"	O	12 1	υ	12	September 1885.
protected States of Kailur and Sukat (Puniab) Sheet No 48S is Parts of Districts Dehra Dun, British Garwal, Saharunpur, Mozuf-	1"~ 4 M.	26"×17"	o	12	o	12	March 1886.
ternagur and Egnor (N.W.P.), and Karnal and Umballa (Punjab)	1"== 4 M.	27"×20"	o	12	O I	12	June 1885.
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER SURVEY. Sheet No. 7. Part of South Sylhet Sheet No to Part of South Sylhet Sheet No 11. Part of South Sylhet	2"= 1 M. 2"= 1 M. 2"= 1 M.	40"×25" 40"×25" 40"×25"	•••		*** ***	1 1	January 1886. January 1886. January 1886.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT -continued.

4			PRICE OF MA	PUNMOUNTED		
Description.	Scale.	Size and number of	PER SHEE	Date of Publication.		
		sheets.	Uncolored.	Colored.		
STANDARD SHEETS.			R a.	R = a,	•	
Andaman Survey. Sheet No. 8 South and Middle Andamans	1* 2 M.	40"×25"	1 0	1 4	January 1880.	
Sheets Nos. 12 & o South Andaman	4"- 1 M. 4"- 1 M.	40"×25" 40"×25"	1 0	1 4	January 1886.	
Sheet No. 13, South Andaman Sheet No. 14, South Andaman	4'' = 1 M.	$40'' \times 25''$	1 0	1 4	January 1886, January 1886,	
Sheet No. 15, South Andaman	4"== 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 0	1 4	January 1886.	
Sheet No. 112. District Mozufferpore	1"— 1 M.	40"×27"	1 8	1 12	January 1886.	
Sheet No. 113. District Mozufferpore	1"- 1 M.	40" × 27"	1 8	1 12	January 1886.	
Durbunga	1"= 1 M.	40" × 27"	i 8 i	1 12	January 1886.	
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BURMAH SURVEY.			•			
Sheet No. 95 N E. Preliminary Edition. District Tharawaddy	2"= 1 M.	40"×25"	1 υ	1 4	March 1886	
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District Hanthawaddy	2''=1 M.	40"×25 "	t o	1 4	February 1886.	
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District Hammawaddy . Sheet No. 112 N.W. Preliminary Edition.	2" - 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 0	1 4	November 1885.	
District Hanthawaddy	2"- 1 M.	$40'' \times 25''$	1 0	1 4	February 1886.	
Sheet No. 112 S.W. Preliminary Edition. District Hanthawaddy	2"= 1 M	40"×25"	1 0	1 4	February 1886.	
Sheet No. 114 N. E. Prehiminary Edition. District Pegu	2"- 1 M.	40"×25"	1 0	1 4	December 1885.	
Sheet No. 114 N.W Preliminary Edution. Districts Harthawardly and Pegn	2"= 1 M.	40" × 25"	. 1 0	1 4	December 1885.	
Sheet No. 144 S.E. Preliminary Edition. Districts Hanthawaddy and Pegu	2" = 1 M. (40" × 25"	. 1 0	1 4	December 1885.	
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Sheet No. 81 S.W.—2. District Thana .	4" - 1 M	$40'' \times 25''$	2 0	2 4 2	January 1880,	
Sheet No. 81 S.W4. District Thana	T	40"×25"	2 0	2 4	January 1886.	
Sheet No. 82 S.E.—1. District Thana Sheet No. 82 S.E.—2. District Thana	4" = 1 M. 4" - 1 M.	40"×25" 40"×25"	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	2 4	December 1885. January 1885.	
Sheet No. 82 S.E3. District Thana	4"- 1 M.	$40'' \times 25''$	2 0	2 4	December 1885.	
Sheet No. 82 S.E4. District Thana	4''=1 M.	40"×25"	2 0	2 4	January 1886.	

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—continued.

		Size and	PRICE OF MA	PUNMOUNTE:	Date of
Description.	j. Scale.	number of sheets.	Uncolored.	Colored.	Publication.
•	1				
STANDARD SHEETS comd.		•	R = a.	₽ a.	
GUZRAT SURVEY.					1
Sheet No. 49. Parts of the Khandesh and					
Nasik Collectorates of the Dang States, of the Khardesh Agency, of the Gaikwar's					
Territory, and the Bansda States Sheet No. 41 N.W - 2. Parts of the Godhra	ı"- ı M.	40"×27"	I 13	2 0	February 1885.
Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate and of the Rewah Kantho States		40"×25"	I 12	2 ()	March 1886.
Sheet No. 41 S.E 1. Part of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Muhal- Collectorate		40"×25"	1 12	2 0	March 1886,
Sheet No. 41 S.E.—2. Part of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate		40"×25"	1 12	2 0	March 1886.
Sheet No. 41 S.E 3. Part of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch, Mahala Collectorate		40"×25"	I 1.2	2 0	March 1886.
Sheet No. 42 N.W1. Part of the Godhra and Kalol Talukas of the Panch Mahals	,	4 /,,			1330.
Collectorate	4" - 1 M.	44"×25"	1 12	2 0	March 1886.
and Kalol Talnkas of the Panch Mahals Collectorate	4"- 1 M	40"×25"	I 12 '		1 12.1
Sheet No. 42 N.W.—4 Part of the Kalol Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate	4' - 1 M.	40"×25"		2 0	February 1886.
Sheet No. 42 S.W1. Part of Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals Col-	1	40 ^25 1	1 12	2 0	March 1880.
Sheet No. 42 S.W 2. Part of the Kalol	4"- M.	40"×25"	1 12	2 0	February 1886.
Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate: Sheet No. 42 SAV =3. Part of the Halol.	4' 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	March 1886.
Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate Sheet No. 42 S.W4 Part of the Halol	4"- 1 M.	40"×25"	1 12	2 0	March 1886.
Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collecturate Sheet No 43 N W1. Part of the Halol	4' 1 M.	φι"×25"	1 12	3 0	March 1880.
Taluka of the Pinch Mahala Collectorate	4" 1 M.	40"× '5"	1 12	2 0	March 1886.
Sheet No. 43 N.W - 2. Part of the Halol part of the Panch Mahals Collector ite.	4' 1 M.	40"×25"	1 12	2 0	March 1880.
Sheet No. 43 N.W 3. Part of the Halol Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate	4 - 1 M.	40"×25"	1 12	2 0	i February 1886,
Sheet No. 43 N.W.—4. Part of the Habel Tabuka of the Panch Mahads Collectorate	4'- t M.	40"×25"	I I2 1	2 0	March 1880.
Sheet No. 43 S.W.—1 Part of the Halol Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate	4"== 1 M.	40"×25"	1 12	2 0	 - February 1886.
Sheet No. 43 S.W 2 Part of the Halol Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate	4"- 1 M	40″ × 25″	1 12	2 0	March 1886.
Sheet No. 43 S.W 3. Part of the Halol [Taluka of the Pauch Mahals Collectorare]	ي" 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	February 1886.
Sheet No. 43 S.W.—4. Part of the Halel Taluka of the Pinch Mahals Collectorate	4" - 1 M.	40"×25"	I I2	2 0	February 1880.
Part of the Kalvan Taluka of the Nasik					,
Collectorate . Sheet No 50. Supplement to Section No. 3.	4"= 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 ' 0	February 1886.
Part of the Kalvan Taluka of the Nasik Collectorate	4"- 1 M.	40"×25"	1 1,	a 0	Februa (1880.
Sheet No. 70 Section 5 (Dang Forests), Parts of the Dang, Amala, and Dang			1		7,444
Vasurua States, and at the Don Jaghir of sthe Khandesh Agency	4"- 1 M.	40" × 25" ●	1 12	2 0	March 1886.
Parts of the Dang, Amala, and Dang	1			2 "	7700.
Vasurua States Sheet No. 50. Section No. 9 (Dang Forests).	4" I M.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	February 1880.
Parts of the Dang Vasurua States, and of the Kalvan Tahika of the Nasik Collec-	•	į	į		
Sheet No. 50, Section No. 10 (Dang	4"≏ t M.	40" × 25"	1 12	2 0	March 1886,
Forests). Parts of the Dang, Amala and Dang Vasurna States, of the Kalvan					
Ta uka, of the Nasik Collectorate	4" = 1 M.	40"×25"	1 12	2 0	February 1886.
CITTCH.		1			
CUTCH TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY,	-		1		•
Sheet No. 26	I"- 1 M.	4 6″ ∺ 25″	, ,		Maral + 204
Sheet No. 27 Sheet No. 28	1" 1 M. 1" 1 M.	40"×25" 40"×25"	1 12	2 0	March 1886. February 1886.
Sheet No. 20 Reduction of Sheets Nos. 17, 18, 24, and 25.	1" 1 M. 1"= 2 M.	40" × 25"	I 12 I 12	2 0	Kebruary 1886. March 1886.
	· - 2 IVI.	40"×25"	1 12	2 . 0	February 1886.

MAPS C	OF THE	SURVEY	OF	INDIA	DEPARTMENT—concluded	d.
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Description.	Scale.	Size and	PRICE O	P MAI	Date of		
Description.	- Annual I i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		Color	ed.	Publication,		
-			R	a.		a.	
MYSORE.			•				•
Mysore Topographical Survey,—					}		
Sheet No. 3. Part of District Shimoga	ı" ı M	40"×25"	I	o	1	4	 January 1886.
Sheet No. 22. Parts of District Kadir Sheet No. 24. Parts of Districts Kadur and	I'' = I M.	40"×25"	1	O	I	4	February 1886.
Sheet No. 51. Parts of Districts Kadur and	1"_ 1 M.	40"×25"	I	0	I		February 1886.
Mysore Sheet No. 52. Part of District Mysore	1" 1 M. 1" 1 M.	40"×25" 40"×25"	I	0	1	4	, January 1886. January 1886. January 1886.
Sheet No. 53. Part of District Mysore	ı" ı M.	40"×23"	1	O	j 1	•	
Bangalore Sheet No. 64. Part of District Bangalore	1'' - 1 M $1'' - 1 M.$	40" × 25" 40" × 25"	I	O O	1	4 4	January 1886. January 1886.
Punjab,—					•		
Kohat Topographical Survey, Sheet No. 7. Part of Bangash and Tari Khattak	ı"= 1 M.	40"×25"		a	I	4	March 1886.
*TECHNICAL CHARTS.			<u>{</u> I				
Preliminary Chart of the East Coast, Secondary Series, from Poorce Southwards,	!		 				
with pamphilet giving a description of the Stations Supplementary Chart of the Secondary Coast Series showing positions of Beacons	1" 2 M.	42" × 28" each in two sheets.			2	O	September 1885
elected on the coast, with pamphlet giving a description of the Stations	1"- 2 M.	42"×28"	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1	0	March 1885.
Revised Preliminary Chart of Secondary Triangulation executed by the Burmah Party Series, Thavet Mayo via Prome, Myanoung and Bassein towards Cape		sheets.					
Negrais	ı″= 4 M.	42' ×28"		Not	priced.		July 1885.
INDEX MAPS.		<u> </u> 					
Index to Assam Cadastral Survey of District Kamup		17"×13"	1 0	4	0	4	November 1885
Index to the Garo, Khasi, and Naga Hills and N. E. Frontier Survey	•••	14"× 9"	0	4	U	4	February 1880.
Index to the Sheets of the Andaman Topo- graphical Survey	•••	17"×13"	0	4	0	4	February 1886.
Index to the British Burma Survey Index to the British Burma Cadastral Sur-	•••	14"× 9"	0	4	0	4	February 1886.
vey of Districts Hanthawaddy, Pegu. Sheve-Gym and Tangoo	•••	14"× 8"	1 0	4	0	4	February 1886.
Index to the British Burma Cadastral Survey of Districts Bassem and Henzada		14"× 8"	e	4	0	4	February 1386.
Index to the British Burma Cadastral Survey of District Akyab	•••	17"×13"	0	4	v	4	February 1880.
Index to the Central Provinces Cadastral Survey of District Shambulpur	•••	17"×13"	0	4	0	4	November 1885
Index to the Cutch Topographical Survey		14" × 8"	0	4	0	4	February 1886 March 1886.
Index to the N. W. Provinces Cadastral	•			•		-	November :1885
Survey of District Gorakpur . Index to the Cadastral Survey of Pasti .		17"×13"	0	4	0.	4 4	February 1880
Index to the Cadastral Survey of Dehra	•	17"×13"	o	4	0	4	November 1885
Index to the Survey Operations in the Punjab	•••	17"×13"	1 0	·l	0	4	February 1886.
RAJPUTANA.	•		1		1		: !
Index to the Survey Operations in the Dis-		17"×13"	1 0	4	,,	.1	' ' February 1886
trict Ajmere Index to the Survey Operations in the Dis-		17 ×13	0	4	0	4	February 1886

CHARLES STRAHAN, Major, R.E.,

Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION. .

Calcutta, the 6th May 1886.

New Government Treasuries have been opened at the following places in Upper Bur-

Minbu. Shwebo.

Ningyan. Myingyan.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,

Depv. Comptroller General.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th May 1886.

No. 554.—Major J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under sections 71 to 74, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

H. R. THUILLIER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.F.

Offg. Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENE-RAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 28th April 1886.

No. 1697 .- In pursuance of Foreign Department Notification No. 621 G. of the 25th March 1886, Major N. C. Martelli received from Major D. W. K. Barr the charge of the Office of Political Agent in Baghelkband and Superintendent of the Rewah State, on the forenoon of the 21st April 1886

The 1st May 1886.

No. 1756 .-- The undermentioned Hospita Assistant, who has passed his Septennial Protessional Examination, is promoted to the higher class, with effect from the date specified against him -

THE NAME OF THE PARTY OF	DATE OF C	UMPLETION	Date of	
Name,		7 year.	Professional Examen- ation,	Detection,
		-		-
WITH Engits II QUALIFICATION, Har Noth, attached to the Baghelkhand Political Agency,	Apl 1, 1880	i Api, x, 1870	Apl 10, 1846	Ap', 1, 1886

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

isl Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th April 1886.

No. 950 G.—Dost Mahomed Khan has been appointed a 3rd Class Hospital Assistant and placed on the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, with effect from the 1st April 1886.

No. 951 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Kirpa Ram, attached to the Machilpur Rai Dispensary in Kerowlee, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April 1886, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Dost Mahomed Khan of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, is appointed to officiate for him during his absence.

No. 952 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Wahab attached to the Northern India Salt Revenue , llospital at Bhatki, was granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th March, 1886, and 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Maliesh Pershad, of the Government Reserve List, was appointed to act for him during his absence.

The 1st May 1886. No. 1020 G. - With reference to Foreign Department Notification Nos. 789 G. and 877 G., dated the 15th and 27th April 1886, Messrs. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., and A. Wingate, C.L.E., C.S., respectively, made over and received charge of the Meywar Residency on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

The 4th May 1886.
No. 1032 G - With reference to this Office Notification No. 701 G., dated the 5th of April 1886. Messrs R. E. Acklom and J. R. Tregear, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

By Order, HUGII DALY,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Gour. Genl., Rajputuna.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 28th April 1886.

No. 1775-405.—The Officiating Resident in Mysore is pleased to rule that every candidate for an appointment in an Establishment under his control shall produce a certificate showing that he has been successfully vaccinated or otherwise adequately protected against smallpox.

2. The following officers are authorized to grant the certificates required under rule 1 :-

(1) The Residency Surgeon.

(2) The Hospital Assistants doing duty under the orders of the Residency Surgeon.

3. A fee of one rupee may be demanded for each certificate, provided that no fee shall be payable by any candidate for inferior service.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major, Assistant to the Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 4th May 1886.

No. 1090 S.—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, namely, for Bathing Ghats, Dhobies' Cisterns and Cattle Troughs, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870:—

4			AMOUNT RE	QUIRED FOR					
District. Pargana.	Pargana.		Permanently Bighas,	Temporarily Bighas,	TOTAL	Purpose for which required.	REMARES.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere	Ajmere .		A. R. P.	A. R. P. 3 3 38	For constructing Bathing Ghats, Dhobies' Cisterns and Cattle Troughs required at Ajmere.	Assistant Commis-		

By Order, HUGH DALY,

for Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr.,
Ajmere-Merwara.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 27th April 1886.

No. 39.—Mr. J. A. A. Wallace, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for nine months with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 3rd April 1886.

The 28th April 1886.

No. 40.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical

certificate for six months with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 10th April 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 30th April 1886.

No. 41.—Mr. R. C. Williams, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for six months, in extension of the furlough granted him previously.

F. S. STANTON, Colonel, R.E., Director General of Roilways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Calcutta, the 5th May 1886.

Form in which investments in the Register of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State
Railway, are held.

LOAN.		Stock Notes held by the Comp- troller General.	Government Promissory Notes held by the Comptroller Ge- neral in safe custody.	Total.
4 Per cent. of 1865	Total .	51,600 1,000 52,600	14,500	66,100 1,000 67,100

List of Invested Funds in the Register of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, on the 31st March 1886.

•		AMOUNT OF	INVESTMENT.		
Name of Fund, Preson or Estate.		4 per cent, of 1805 and other years.	4½ per cent. of 1870.	TOTAL.	Class of Fund
Baboo Ram Taran Bhattacharjee, Casbier "Kadcressur Banerjee, Assistant Casbier Kajkristo Chatterjee, ditto Mohendro Lall Bhattacharjee, Assistant Cashier Prosono Chunder Banerjee, Pay Clerk Tariney Gopal Palit, ditto Chunder Coomar Bose, ditto Tarapodo Bancriee, ditto Annoda Prosad Ghose, ditto Kalika Ranjao Mookerjee, Cach Sircar Durga Nundon Bancriee, ditto Woopendro Nath Mookerjee, Pay Clerk Woomes Chunder Singh, Goods Clerk Jogio Chunder Bose, ditto Khetter Mohun Ghose, (Freight Collector)		10,000 6,000 4 000 3,600 2,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,000 1,000 3,000 1,500 2,000		10,000 0,000 4,000 3,600 2,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 3,000 1,000 2,000	Security deposi Ditto.
Soshi Bhusan Chuckerbutty, Goods Clerk Hurdeb Dass, (Lahor Contractor) Bilashiram Hurry Mohun Dey, ditto		2,000 3,000 2,500 2,000		2,000 3,000 2,500	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
p. Harry Month Try, (the Contractor) essrs T C Mookerjee, Eng Coal Contractors	÷į	5,000 2,000	 1,000	2,000 5,000 2,000 1,000	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
	ł	66,000	1,000	67,100	

F. P. QUINLAN, Examiner.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on or about the 23rd August 1884, certain treasure consisting as under—

- 36 Panhali rupees.
- 215 Arcot supecs.
- I Silver hand ornament (Kada).
- 1 Silver hand ornament (Kada).

Hirdayacha sanam of silver

- 1 Hirdayach mani of silver.
- 1 Kargote of silver.
- 1 Panhali half rupee.

of the aggregate value of R302-14-6, was found in a wall belonging to Rajaram Joshi and brothers at Trimali in Taluka Khutao of the District of Satara.

All persons claiming the said freasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mambatdar of Khatao, at Vadui, on the 31st July 1886, when the Mambatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. F. M. GRANT,

Acting Collector.

CAMP MALCOLMPRT, The 28th April 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all

whom it may concern, that on 23rd November 1885, certain treasure consisting of 20 gold "varga" (an ornament) of the value of R91-15, and two silver necklaces of the value R6-15, aggregating in all R98-14, was found in a wall belonging to Parai Kharadin of Gopuj, in Taluka Khatao, in the District of Satara.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Maniledar of Khatao on the 30th July 1886, at Vaduj, when the Maniledar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. F. M. GRANT,

Acting Collector.

Camp Mahableshwar, The 28th April 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that on the 13th day of December 1885, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at R220, was found by one of the convicts belonging to the Extramural Convict Gaug, while excavating the carth at the New Bazar site of Mahal Bagayat, in the town of Bijapur, District Bijapur, Bombay Presidency:—

Description of Projecty.		Valı	ic.
8 Gold moburs weighing 8 tolas	R	а.	P.
and valued at	168	0	0
52 tolas and valued at .	52	o	o
Total.	220	0	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mainlatdar of the Bijapur Taluka of the Bijapur District, at his office, on the 31st day of August 1886, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. J. EBDEN,

Acting Collector.

BIJAPUR,

The 28th April 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 27th day of June 1885, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R175, was found hidden within the limits of Tadalgi Pagoda, belonging to Ranava Devesthan, in the village of Tadalgi, in the Bagewadi Taluka, Bijajuar District, Bombay Presidency:-

••••••	
Description of Property.	Number
1. Silver coins bearing inscrip- tion in native character for Hijari 1090	105
2. Silver coins bearing inscription in native character for Hijari 1819	ეი
3. Silver coins bearing inscription in native character for year not known.	1
4. Silver coins bearing inscriptions in native character for 1819	1
5. Silver coins bearing inscrip- tion in native character for	
the year 30	3

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Bagewadi Taluka of the Bijapur District, at his office, on the 23rd day of August 1886, in order to the matter being inquired into and deter-mined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. J. EBDEN,

Acting Collector.

BIJAPUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

The 27th April 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove (Act VI of 1878), that about the month of September 1885, the treasure described below, and valued at R84-3, was found underground in Malekai village, Mardala | The oth May 1886.

Magane, in Uppinangadi Taluk of this Dis-

Description of the Property.		Val	ne.
•	R	a.	þ.
19 Gold pagodas, each worth R2 125 Gold coins, each worth 4	38	O	υ
annas . 1 Piece of gold ingot, weighing	31.	4	O
74 hana tukas	2	G	O
nasina kare	1	4	O
ealled,bugndi	2	12	O
9 Sheets of gold	3	12	O
ro Hana tukas	3	7	0
44 hana tukas	I	6	0
TOTAL .	84	3	O

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent, before the Collector of South Canara, at his Office, on the 25th day of October 1886, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

J. STURROCK.

Collector.

SOUTH CANARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

MANGALORE.

The 27th April 1886.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 5th May 1886.

Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency De-	R	R
partment on the evening of the 28th April 1880 Value of Government silver in the	10,93.258	: :
Mint on the same date	7,21,239	18,14,407
App Silver received by the Mint		.,.,.,,
during the week on account		
of the Currency Department Diffo diffo Government		•••
Diduct-		18,14,497
New coin paid to Re crye Treasury diring the week . Petty items issued for miscella-	2,37,000	
neous purposes	357	2,37,357
Balance on the evening of the 5th May 1886	•••	15,77,140
Silver held on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	8,92,654	
There is in addition awaiting assay—	0,84,480	15,77,140
Ballion belonging to Private Individuals Ditto duto Currency De-	501	
partmeni	55,85,350	55,85,851

A. W. BAIRD, Major, R.E., Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOIE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. No. of Note. Value Name of Claimant.

K

5 . D 20—50144 . too Nihala Mal, Jullandin
Allahabad,

The 5th May 1866

H. J. BRERFION, Asst. Accountant Gent., In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle

Lahore Circle.									
	NOTES W	но	117.10	ST OR DESTROYED					
Rest. No	No of Note		Value						
			R	To this do to this to					
4 .	F 1- \$3806		1,000						
	—93807 —83808	•	1,000						
		٠	1,000						
	., —83800 ., —83823	٠	1,000						
	., -83824	•	1,000						
	., -81816	•	1,000						
	83817	•	1,000						
	-83818	٠	1,000						
	83910	:	1,000						
	- 835 10	:	1,000						
	83821		1,0.0						
	E 2-02036		500						
	·· 02037		500						
	0203X		500						
	1 20 - 50 - 65		100						
	F 20→28783	٠	100						
	,,3'176		100						
	31177		100						
	31178	•	100						
	31170 31170	٠	100						
	., - 31141		100	Pundit Ishii Pershad, Agent					
	-31 8	•	(110)	of Raja Hurbans Sug, La-					
	31183	•	100	hore					
	-31184	٠	160	•					
	-31.85	•	tee						
	, 31,50		100						
	1 31147		100						
	- 31164		LOO						
	4 2.120		t City						
			100						
	. 3191		too						
	31.09*		(O)						
	., = }110 ., == 311/14	٠	100						
	311/14 31105		100						
	., 31 106	-	100						
	11 177		100						
	9768		[490]						
	12772		100						
		•	1681						
	24141	_	100						
	20056		100						
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GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May 1886. The session begins on

Monday, the 7th June 1886. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and that they are under 19 years of age. This limit will be raised to 21 years of age in the case of candidates who have passed the F A. Examination of the University.

A STATE OF THE STA

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Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal

S. F. DOWNING,

Trincipal Govt Engineering College.

Serbrore,

The 22nd April 1886.

POST OFFICE.

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Simla, the 13th April 1886.

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Asst Director General of the Post Office of India.

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Richardson, H. W.
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Schmidt, Uito.
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یہم دوا کوئیٹائیں 8 خوت قائم مقام عی اور طکتہ کے برانانکل گاوقی یعمے صبنی باغ کے سپرناندائٹ صاحب سے عوایک ملازم سوکاري واسطے سوکاري کام اور خيرات ہے اور سوالے اولائے حو دوئی ایک مشعا بیس پُوند عدید لینے نے بغیم ما نقل عسب ترے دیل خرید درسکتے عین یعنے نبع چار ارنس نے ٹین کا چار روپیم آٹھہ اند : آٹھہ ارنس نے تین کا آٹھہ روپیم آٹھم آند : ایک پرند نے تیں کا سولد ، رپید آثهم آند '

اور موام الناس ، وثانكل كارتبى يعني دمپني ماغ بے سپرنٹنٹائٹ سامب ہے ہمیسہ نقد حسب نوع کیل خوید کوسکتے ھیں یعنے نوع جار اونس قین کا پانچ روپیم آٹھہ آنہ : آٹھہ اونس نے ٹین کا دس روپیم آٹھہ آنہ : ایک پوند نے ٹین کا بيس رريبة

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے والبتي اور دیسي دوا حانونمین پکتی عی ماسوائے قیصت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک جار ابر آثهنا (رنس کے ثین کا آٹھنا آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ڈین کا بارہ آئم^ہ

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لال ستكونا بارك كي انك نكى اور عمدة دوا كورنمنث فاکڈری میں تفار ہوئی ہی معمولی بے صاف کی ہوئی درائی تعار ُسے کولیں کے لکّے تہہ بہت حوب قائم مظام ہی اور سبت ہور منصل کلکنہ کے بوٹائنل گارٹان بعثی کمنٹی باع کے سدونتندنت صاحب سے هر انگ ملازم سرداری کام اور حدوات ے لَیے اور وہ لوگ جو ایک مست بیس ہونہ این بعد اس بهار سے حرید سنتے هیں تعلے سار آونس ک ثدن کا جهه روبته آثهه آنه : آثهه أرنس ك بين كا باره روبنه أتهه آنه : اور ابت يوند ے ٹین کا جوہبس روہتہ —

اور عام لوگون کو بوٹائنل گارةن يعنے کمپني باغ ک سبرالمددات صاحب سے بعد اس بھاو پر مل سکتا ھی بعد چار آرنس نین کا آنهم رویده آنهه آنه ; آتهه آرنس کی ثبین کا سوله روسه آنمه آنه اور انک پولک نّن کا بقیس ۳۳ روپیه بهه دو كلكته ك يوى بوي والدي اور دسي دواجانون مين بهي بكتي هي معصول آداك بار أوبس كي لين ك لله جار آنه ; آنهه آرس كي لين ك لله يان ك لله آوس كي لين ك لله اور ابك يوند كي لين ك لله بارہ آنہ علاوہ اوہر لکھ ہوئے برخ کے می ،

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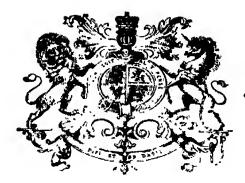
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRITISH BURMA.

NOTICE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT, DISTRICT THONEGWA.

The 4th February 1886.

CIVIL SIDE MISCELLANEOUS CASE No. 4 OF 1885.

IN THE MAITER OF THE ESTALE OF G. J. ROBERTS, DECEASED.

Whereas G. J. Roberts, late Manager, Government Tobacco Plantation, Maubin, Thonegwa District, died intestate on the 5th January 1885, Notice in pursuance of the 7th Section of Regulation V of 1799 is hereby given to all persons claiming to have any interest in the property and credits of the said G. J. Roberts, deceased, to appear in the said matter (if they think fit so to do) either personally or by a duly authorized agent, on the 15th May 1886, when the Court

will proceed upon all the claims and pronounce judgment in the matter.

Dated Maubin, the 6th February 1886.

W. W. PEMBERTON,
District Fudge, Thonegwa.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 222369 of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Nundo Lal Scal, and hist endorsed to my wife, Sreemutty Krishna Mohini Roy Chowdhry, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest due thereupon from the 1st November 1885 have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

DEBENDRA KUMAR ROY CHOWDHRY,

The 6th May 1886.

Barrifoor.





SUPPLEMENT

of **Endia**. The Gazette

No. 19.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY. MAY 8, 1880.

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A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gatette of India is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcuta Gazette will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.



The Gazette of Andia.

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No. 20.3

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

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PART I. Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1886.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-G. neval will hold a Levée at the "Viceregal Lodge," at 9-45 P.M., on Monday, the 24th May, 1886, in celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 1st Goorkhas are invited to attend.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Wednesday, the 19th May, 1886; and, in doing so, to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them, and who must themselves attend the Levée. Presentation cards will then be forwarded to them.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering the "Viceregal Lodge," and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

W. BERESFORD, Major,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—Public.

Simla, the 12th May, 1886.

No. 673.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India will be kept in India on Monday, the 24th May.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th May, 1886.

No. 156.—Appointment.—Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade in Assam, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade, with effect from the 30th March, 1886, vice Colonel J. Johnstone, on leave, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 14th May, 1886.

No. 192.—The services of Surgeon R. H. Charles, M.D., Garrison Surgeon, Attock, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

The 10th Mar, 1886.

No. 152.—Appointment.—Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, M.B., to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Deputy Surgeon-General H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., or until further orders.

PATENTS.

The 10th May, 1886.

No. 525.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupec. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 16 of 1885.—Arthur Campbell Rogers, Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Rolukhund Railway, of Nagina, District Bipnour, North-Western Provinces, amended specification of his invention for "improvements and additions to Messrs. Thomson and Mylne's and other Patenters' Patent Portable Sugar Mill Rollers as fixed to and with Rogers', Patent Rail Stand and Fittings."

No. 93 of 1885.—Tookaram Rowjee Soam Wayshie Arya Chhatree, Iron founder, residing in Aditwor Peit in the City of Poona in the Bombay Presidency, for squeezing sugarcane juice.

- No. 123 of 1885.—James Hewitt Barry, of No. 110, Cannon Street, in the City of London, Merchant, and also of No. 5, Lyons Range in Calcutta, for an improvement in Drying machinery.
- No. 129 of 1885.—William Phillips, of the Pension (Military) Establishment and resident of Fyzabad in the Province of Oudh, for an improved sugarcane mill called "Phillips' (Portable) Antomatic Cane Driver and Squeeze Mill."
- No. 132 of 1885.—George Greig, of Harvieston, in the County or Kincardine, North Britain, Engineer, for apparatus for drying ten, grain, and other produce or loose materials.
- No. 135 of 1885.—Lazarus Chater, of No. 27, Creek Row, in the Town of Calcutta, Engineer, for economic weight adjusting carriage springs.
- No. 136 of 1885.—Henry Hamilton Remfry, Solicitor and Parent Agent, of 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta, for improvements in the manufacture of wire netting and in apparatus therefor.
- No. 139 of 1885.—George Greig, of Harvieston, in the County of Kincardine, North Britain, Engineer, for a method of desectang air for drying purposes.
- No. 161 of 1885.—George Kitt Winter, F.R.A.S., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, in the Presidency of Madras, for improvements in Block Telegraph Instruments.
- No. 163 of 1885.—Frederick James Harrison, of Laismer Road, London, in England, Builder, for an Improved cleansing compound.
- No. 179 of 1885.—Ernest Marvis Gardner, Electrician, of Brook Line, Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in apparatus for generating and storing electricity.
- No. 135 of 1335.—Alexander Perre, of Fairfield Road
 Bow in the County of Middlesex,
 Engineer, and Alexander William
 Gillman and Sanuel Spencer, both
 of the Castle Brewery St. George's
 Road South Wark, in the County
 of Surrey, Consulting Practical
 Brewer, and Analytical Chemists,
 and all in England, for new and
 useful improvements in the method
 of and apparatus for preparing
 grain or cereals to be used in
 brewing, distilling and vinegarmaking and in the preparation of
 food and confectionery.
- No. 187 of 1885.—Edward I.ennon Contwell, Civil Engineer, of Calcutta, for improvements in the construction and method of working portable mills for grinding, kibbling and husking.
- No. 189 of 1885.—Arthur Campbell Rogers, Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Robilkhand Railway, of Nagina, District Bijnour, North-Western Provinces, India, for additions to "Rogers' Patent Rail Stand and Fittings of an Iron Lever with adjustable yoke and socket."
- No. 190 of 1885.—Arthur Campbell Rogers, Assistant Fngineer, Ondh and Rohilkhund Railway, of Nagina, District Bijnour, North-Western Provinces, India, for additions to "Rogers' Patent Rail Stand and Fittings of combined regulating reactionary wearing screws and bearings."

No. 5 of 1886.—Framjee Jamesjee Madan, Jahangis Mancherji Chichgar and Shapoorji Dhanjibhoy Mistry, trading under the name of F. J. Mistry and Company, manufacturers of steam oil nulls, &c., dealers in oils, &c., and Commission Agents of 32, Mody Bay, Fort Bombay, for improvements in Rotary on mills.

No. to of 1886.—Edward Fixary, of 33, Rue Monge, Paris, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for an improvement in retrigerating apparatus.

No. 20 of 1886.—William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing in Bombay for automatic gent for working diedgers or grabs.

No. 21 of 1886.—Arthur Campbell Rogers, Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Robilkbund Ruibway, of Nagara, District Bipnour, North-Western Provinces, India, for additions to "Rogers' Patent Rul Stand and Furings of a centre board of corrugated iron or other material."

No. 22 of 1886.—Edmond Fremy, Member of the Institute of France and Victor Urbain, lengineer and Chemet, both of Pans, in the Republic of France, for improvements in obtaining and treating fibres from the barks of plants of the Uraca family and the like.

No. 31 of 1886.—Percival live in, of London, England, Fuginess, for improvements in checking apparatus.

No. 32 of 1886.—William Ellery Hale, Manufacturer, or Chicago, Illinor., Pinted Sares of America, for improvements in gas engines.

No. 39 of 1886.—Patrick Adic, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in driving bands and pullies or wheels for the transmission of mo ive power.

No. 44 of 1886.—Frederick Henry Gil, of 20, Bucklesland, in the City of London, England. Desinglisman, for an improved make of securing rails to metal depets.

No 50 of 1386.—David Rattray Malcolm, of the Constable Work. Dundee, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in playing machines.

No. 57 of 1880. Vivian By un L. w.s., of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in the County of Rent, England, Chemic, for improvements in the diultation of sea and o her water.

FORESTS.

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The 13th May, 1886.

No. 384 F.—Mr. M. Muttannah, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Coerg, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st April, 1886.

The 14th May, 1886.

No. 403 F.—The Notification of this Department No. 285 F., dated the 10th ultimo, placing the services of Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Baluchistan, is hereby cancelled.

A. P. MACDONNELL, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL

NOTIFICATIONS. - SURVEYS.

Simla, the 14th May, 1886.

No. 425 S.—The services of Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 427 S.—The services of Mr. R. D. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Exhibitions.

The 14th May, 1886.

No. 14°2—1-25 Ea.—The following telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, regarding the exhibits contributed to the Indian Section, is published for general information:—

"Telegram, dated 4th May, 1886. From-His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, To-His Excellency the Vicercy.

"At a Meeting of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held 3rd May, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

That this Meeting consider it a pleasing duty to record the deep obligation we are under to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Supreme Government of India for the admirable organization which, under the direction of Mr. Buck, has been displayed by the Revenue and Agricultural Department and by the Officers who have assisted it; and further, that we request the Viceroy to express our acknowledgments to their Highnesses the Princes of India, who have by their liberal contributions so materially added to the beauty and interest of the Indian Sections."

C. J. LYALL,

Or Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 11th May, 1886.

No. 1000 G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Pernet as Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon.

No. 1003 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Carlos Vetter as Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon, vice Mr. L. Schumacher.

The 14th May, 1886.

No. 1008 G.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Political

Agent of the 1st class, with effect from the 1st April, 1880,—

Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major D. Robertson, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.
Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Political Assistant

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, sub. pro tem., to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant II. Daly, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, sub. pro. tem., to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, sub. pro tem.

Lieutenant H. S. P. Davies, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, sub, protem.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, with effect from the 2nd April, 1886,—

Lieutenaut-Colonel E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class

Political Agent of the 1st class. Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain I. Maclyor, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Political Assistant of the 1st class, sub. protein, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. M. Muir, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, sub-deal-tent.

tst class, sub. pro tem.
Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, officiating Political
Assistant of the 3rd class (supernumerary),
to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class,
sub. pro tem.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, with effect from the 5th April, 1880,—

Major E. A. Fraser, Political Assistant of the 1st class, and officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2rd class.

Captain 11. L. Ramsay, Political Assistant of the 2nd class and Political Assistant of the 1st class, sub. pro tem., to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Political Agent of the 3rd class. Lightenant P. J. Melvill, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, sub. pro tem., to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, sub. pro tem.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, sub. pro tem., to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

No. 1010 G.—Captain I. Maclvor, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub. pro tem., with effect from the 21st April, 1886, vice Major N. C. Martelli, appointed an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Bagheleund and Superintendent of the Rewa State.

INTERNAL.

The 13th May, 1886.

No. 1500 /.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(a) to appoint the Reverend M. F. Crewdson, of the Wesleyan Mission, Scannderabad, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; and

the Nizam of Hyderabad; and
(b) to license the said Reverend M. F.
Crewdson to grant certificates of marriage
between Native Christians within the said
territories.

No. 1592 I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to license—

B. P. Wesley,

G. 11. Kadari, and

V. T. Paramashwen,

Native Ministers of the Wesleyan Mission, Secunderabad, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad,

EXTERNAL.

The 13th May, 1886.

No. 869 E.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of the Punjab, No. 206, dated the 7th April, 1886, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th April, 1886.

The 14th May, 1886.

No. 876 E.—Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Forests in Baluchistan; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to issue the following orders:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- Short title. Short
- (2) This Law extends to the territories under the administration of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balnchistan: Provided that the said Agent may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt any place therein from the operation of the whole or any part of it, but not so as to affect anything done or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, in such place before such exemption; and
- (3) It shall come into force on such day as the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

2. In this Law, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

- "Agent" means the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan:
- "Political Agent" means the chief executive sevenue-officer of the district:
- "State forest" means any land which may be constituted a State forest under section 3 of this Law.
- "Forest-officer" means any person appointed, by name or as holding an office, by or under the orders of the Governor-General in Conneil or the Agent, to be Chief Forest-officer or a Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Forest-ranger, Forester or Forest-gnard, or to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Law or any rule made hereunder:
- "Chief Forest-officer" means the Chief Forest-officer in Baluchistan:
- "Tree" includes bamboos, stumps, and brushwood;
- "Timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not:
- "Forest-produce" includes the following things when lound in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say:

minerals (including limestone and laterite), earth-oil, surface-soil, trees, timber, plants, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, fibres, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, juice, catechu, bark, caoutchoue, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, lac, charcoal, honey, wax, skins, tusks, bones, and horns:

- "Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Law:
- "Cattle" includes also elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, pomes, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids; and
- "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class, and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by the Agent to try forest-offences.

CHAPTER II.

OF STATE FORESTS.

- 3 (7) The Agent may, by notification in the Constitution of State Gazette of India, Teclare forests.

 any woodland, permanent grazing ground, or other land which is the property of the Government to be a State Torest from a date to be fixed in the notification.
- (2) The notification shall describe the situation and specify the limits of the land in respect of which the declaration is made; and from the date fixed therein the said land shall be deemed to be a State forest.
- (3) The Political Agent shall, before that date, cause a translation of the notification in the language of the country to be published in the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the land, and in any other villages of which the residents have been accustomed to graze their flocks in, or in the vicinity of, the fand.

- 4. Whenever a State forest is not bounded by Demarcation of State a road, stream or other existing well-defined boundarymark, it shall be demarcated by cleared lines, or in such other manner as the Agent may direct.
- 5. No right of any description adverse to Bar of acquismon of Government shall be actights.

 Quired in or over a State forest by lapse of time or otherwise than under a grant or contract in writing made by, or on behalf of, the Government.
- 6. In any State forest the Chief Forest-officer Power to close roads may, from time to time, and pathways with the previous sanction of the Agent, determine what roads and pathways shalf be authorised for public traffic, and cause all other roads and pathways to be closed either permanently or for a time only. The Chief Forest-officer shall cause public notice to be given of the closing of any existing road or pathway.

Penalties for trespass or damage in State for-ests.

7. Any person who in a State forest—

- (a) trespasses, or pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass, off any road or pathway authorized for public traffic, or
- (b) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree, or cutting or dragging any timber, or
- (c) lops, notclies, strips off the leaves from, or otherwise damages, any tree, or
- (d) hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to lifty rupees, or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in 8. Any person who-

- (a) sets fire to a State forest, or
- (b) kindles, keeps or carries any fire, or leaves burning any tire kindled by him, in such manuer as to endanger a State forest,

or who in a State forest-

- (c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons, and in such manner, as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf in, y from time to time notify, or
- (d) fells, girdles, marks, taps, strips off the bark from, or uproots or burns, any tree, or
- (c) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest-produce, or
- (f) clears, cultivates, or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and shall also be liable to pay such sum as compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Magistrate may direct.

9. (1) Nothing in secbitions contained in section 7 or section 8 shall be tion 7 and 8. deemed to prohibit any act

done-

- (a) with the permission of a Forest-officer specially empowered to give such permission; or
- (b) in pursuance of any permission granted by the Agent; or
- (c) in accordance with any rule made by the Agent with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.
- (2) The permission of the Forest-officer referred to in sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be in writing, and shall only authorise the doing of some particular act on some particular occasion.
- (3) The permission referred to in sub-section (1), clause (1), may be a general permission to a person to pasture his cately, or to collect and remove any forest-produce for the use of himself and his family but not for the purposes of
- (4) The rules referred to in sub-section (1), clause (c), may be applied by the Agent. by notification in the Gazette of India, to all or any State forests or to any part of a State levest, and may, with respect thereto,-
 - (i) regulate the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and the collection and removal of lorestproduce;
 - (ii) regulate the quarrying of stone, the prospecting for, and extracting of, oil, the boiling of cutch, and the burning of lime or charcoal;
 - (iii) regulate hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning wat , and setting traps or snares;
 - (iv) prescribe, or authorise any Forest-officer to prescribe, subject to the control of the Agent, the fees, royalties or other payments for timber or other forestproduce, and the mode in which such ices, royalties or other payments shall be levied, whether in transit, or partly in transit, or otherwise.

In making any such rule the Agent may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to laty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

- (5) The Agent may cancel any permission given by a Forest-officer or withdraw any permission granted by himself, and may, by notification in the Gazette of India, cancel or modify, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, all or any rules made under this section.
- Power to declare forest no longer State forest. The Agent may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Conneil, by notificaral in Conneil, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any State forest or any portion thereof shall cease to be a State forest. From the date so fixed such forest or portion shall cease to be a State forest.

CHAPTER III.

A single control of the second control of th

OF THE PROTECTION OF CERTAIN TREES AND NATURAL PRODUCE.

II. The Agent may, by Power to declare renotification in the Gazette served trees. of India,-

- (a) declare that any trees or any specified class of trees standing on any land at the disposal of the Government shall, from a date to be lixed by such notification, be reserved trees;
- (b) vary or cancel any such notification.
- 12. (1) No person shall cut, mark, lop, girdle,

 Acts probabiled in restarp or injure by fire or
 gard to reserved trees. otherwise any reserved tree, except as provided by rules made by the Agent in this behalf, or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.
- (2) Whoever cuts, marks, lops, girdles, taps or injures by fire or otherwise any reserved tree, in contravention of sub-section (1) of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than ten rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

CHAPTER IV.

OF FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

- 13. The Chief Forest-officer may, subject to Power to establish the control of the Agent, forest stations. establish stations within or outside any State forest for the examination of timber and other forest-produce, and for the collection of dues leviable in respect of the
- 14. (1) No timber or other forest-produce shall be taken out of any Power to prescribe routes for removal of tim-ber and other locest-pro-State forest except by a route on which such a station has been established, or of which the use for the removal of timber or other forest-produce has been specially authorised by the Chief Forest-officer.
- (2) A full description of every such route shall be fixed up by the Forest-officer in charge of the Forest Division in the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the forest served by the
- 15. No timber or other forest-produce, whether Timber and other the produce of a State forest or of other land, shall be taken along any state. taken along any route authorised for the removal of timber or other forestproduce under section 14 unless covered by a pass issued by a Forest-officer whom the Chief Forest-officer has duly authorised in that behalf or by the owner of the land, as the case may be. Such pass shall state the quantity and kind of timber or other forest-produce so taken, and the marks, if any, which it bears.
- 16. Any person who contravenes the provi-Penalties for breach of sions of section 14 or section 15 shall be punished with imprisonment for a provisions of sections 14 and 15. term which may extend to six months, or with

fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Power to exempt from operation of section 14 or section 15 or both sections—

17. A general exemption from the operation of section 14 or section 15 or

(a) with respect to any class of timber or other forest-produce, or

(b) with respect to all timber or other forestproduce, in favour of the inhabitants of any specified locality,

may be granted by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf.

CHAPTER V.

OF CATTLE-TRESPASS.

- Application of Cattletrespass Act, 1871. doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of section 11 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Political Agent: Provided that it shall he optional with the Forest-officer to proceed against the owner of such cattle under section 7 of this Law.
- Power to alter fines Grzette of India, direct that there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded such fines as he thinks fit, but not exceeding the following (that is to say):—

			142.	Α.,
Fer each elephant			10	O
For each bullalo or camel		•	2	O
For each horse, mare, geldi colt, fille, male, bull, bull	ng, po	ny,		
or heigt			1	O
For each call, ass, pig, r sheep, lamb, goat, or kid	.un, e	, c,	O	8

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

20. (1) When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any timber or other forest-produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

(2) Every officer seizing property under this section shall place thereon, or on the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized; and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that when the timber or other forestproduce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

- Procedure thereupon.

 Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.
- Tunber, forest-produce, tools, &c., when hable to committed, and all tools, boats, carts, and cattle used in committing such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for the offence.

- Disposal, on conclusion of that for the st-offence is concluded, on you timber or other forest-produce in respect of which the offence was committed.

 mitted shall, if it is the property of Government, or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf; and may, in any other case, be disposed of in such manner as the Court may order.
- Procedure when offender of the cannot be found, the Magistrate en quicing into the offence has been committed, may, on application on this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, or to be made over to such Forest-officer or other person as the Magistrate considers entitled to receive the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right theret) and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

- (2) The Magistrate shall either cause a notice of any application under this section to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe to be incressed in the property seized, or publish such notice in such manner as he thinks fit.
- 25. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anyProcedure as to perishable property seized under section 20, which is subject to speedy and natural
 decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he
 might have dealt with the property itself if it
 had not been sold.
- Appeal from onders under section 22, 23 and tion 20 may, within one month from the date of any order passed by a Magistrate under section 22, section 23 or section 24, present an appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable; and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.
- 27. When an order for the confiscation of Property when to vest property has been passed in Government. property has been passed under section 22 or section

24, and no appeal from such order has been presented within the period prescribed by section 26, or when, on an appeal being presented, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of the property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

- 28. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be saving of power to the decimed to prevent any lease property seized. Officer specially empowered in this behalf from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 20, and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.
- Penalty for counterfeiting or detacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary marks.

 Penalty for counterfeiting in jury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—
 - (a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or
 - (b) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers;
 - (i) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or
 - (d) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any State forest;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

- 30. (1) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer

 Power to arrest without may, without orders from a warrant. Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest-offence, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be lalse, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.
- (2) Every officer making an arrest under subsection (i) shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.
- punishment for wrongful seizme or airest. The confiscation under this Law, or who vexatiously and unneperty on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Law, or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
- (2) Any fine so imposed, or any portion thereof, shall, if the convicting Magistrate so direct and the line or portion be recovered, be given, subject to the direction of the last paragraph of section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure or arrest.

- Power to prevent commission of offence.

 Power to prevent commission of offence.

 Power to prevent comfor the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.
- Operation of other laws prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes a forest-offence, or from being liable under such other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Law:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

- 34. (1) Any Forest-officer specially empowerPower to compound ed in this behalf may accept
 offences. from any person reasonably
 suspected of having committed any forest-offence,
 other than an offence under section 29 or section 31, a sum of money by way of compensation
 for the offence which may have been committed;
 and, where any property has been seized as
 liable to confiscation, may release the same on
 payment of the value thereof as estimated by
 such officer.
- (2) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.
- Tresumption that timber or torest-produce belongs to Government.

 Whether any timber or other forest-produce is the property of the Government and the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER VII.

OF FOREST-OFFICERS.

- 36. (1) The Agent may invest any Forest-Officer by name, or as holding an office, with all or any of the following powers (that is to say):—
 - (a) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;
 - (b) power to issue search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure;
 - (c) power to hold enquiries into forest-offences, and in the course of such enquiries to receive and record evidence;
 - (d) power to notify the seasons and manner in which lire may be kindled, kept or carried in a State forest;
 - (e) power to grant the permission referred to in section 9, sub-section (1), clause (a);
 - (f) powerto grant general exemptions under section 17;
 (g) power to take possession of property
 - (g) power to take possession of property under sections 23, 24, and 43;
 - (h) power to direct the release of property and withdrawal of charges under section 28;
 - (i) power to accept compensation for forestoffences under section 34;

and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

- (a) Evidence recorded under clause (c) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial of the alleged offender before a Magistrate: Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person, and recorded in the manner provided by section 355, section 356, or section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- 77. All forest-officers shall be deemed to be Forest-officers deemed public servants within the public servants.

 Do Code.
 - 38. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie Indemnity for acts against any public servant for anything done or omitted by him in good faith under this Law.
 - 39. Except with the permission in writing of Forest-officers not to the Agent, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest, or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Additional power to 40. The Agent may make rules.

Law—

- (a) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Law on a Forest-officer shall be exercised or performed;
- (b) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Law or from the public treasury; and,
- (c) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Law.
- Persons bound to give information and as a permission has been grantage of by the Agent, to pasture eattle in, or to collect and remove any forest-produce from, a State forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community.

shall be bound to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence; and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

- (a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;
- (b) in preventing any fire which may occur
 in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;
- (c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and,

- (d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.
- 42. (1) The provisions of sections 63 to 70

 Recovery of fines and (both inclusive) of the Inother moneys. dian Penal Code, and of XLV of 1864 sections 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal X of 1882.

 Procedure, shall apply to all fines imposed under this Law.
- (2) All money other than fines, payable to the Government under this Law or under any rule made hereunder, or on account of the price of any timber or other forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Law in respect of such timber or produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered, under the Law for the time being in force, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.
- 43. (1) When any such money is payable for,
 Lien on total-produce or in respect of, any forestfor such money.

 produce, the amount thereof
 shall be deemed to be a first charge on such
 produce; and the produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, and may be retained by him
 until the amount has been paid.
- (2) If the amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell the produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.
- (,) The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Government.
- Government and its officers not hable for loss of damage which may occur in respect of certain timber.

 established under section 13, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Law; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously, or fraudulently.
- 45. All rules made by the Agent under this Rules when to have Law shall be published in the Gazette of India and shall thereupon have the force of law.
- 46. All powers conferred by this Law on the Powers of Agent ever- Agent may be exercised ciable from time to time. from time to time as occasion requires.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1886.

No. 727.—Mr. W. T. Piercy, Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, having been granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days, and Mr. C. G. Vansittart having been posted to that

office, Mr. Vansittart made over charge of his duties as Assistant Comptroller General, and received charge of the office of Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, from Mr. Piercy, after noon on the 30th April, 1886.

The 13th May, 1886.

No. 787.—Mr. H. S. Groves, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 29th April, 1886.

CODES.

The 14th May, 1886.

No. 800.

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

PAGES 298 AND 299.

Section 57 (i).

Insert the following after "A" in the first line of this Section:—

"Military officer on the Commission of a Non-Regulation Province or a"

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.
Non-Judicial.
Exemptions, &c.

The 14th May, 1886.

No. 792.—Whereas, under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated 13th November, 1880, the Trustees to the Port of Bombay have paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 5,000 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 which the said Trustees were authorised to borrow, and of which a sum of Rs. 67,500 has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, namely—

Serial Number.	Date.	Value of each Debenture.	Number of Deben- cures.	Amount.
oor to 049	1885. October jist .	Rs.	49	Rs. 49,000
050 82 051	,, ,,	2,000 ,,	3	4,000
053 to 055	,, ,,	500 ,	4	2,000
056	31 22	L,000 ,,	i	1,600
057	November 5th .	500	1	500
058 & 059	October 31st .	1,000 33	2	2,000
100 \$ 000	December 8th .	500 ,,	2	1,000
062	,, 8th .	500 ,,	1 1	500
o63 & o64	,, 8th .	500 ,,	2	(HH)
005	,, 32nd .	500 ,,	1 1	500
o66 to o68	1886. January 5th	2,000 ,,	3	6,000

therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether or issue, renewal, or subdivision.

> D. M. BARBOUR, Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th May, 1886.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 295.—The Governor-General in Council, in directing the publication of the despatches regarding the recent operations in Upper Burma which resulted in the capture of Mandalay and the overthrow of King Theebaw, desires to place on record his cordial recognition of the admirable manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., and the troops under his orders carried out the task set before them.

By rapidity of movement, by skilful strategy, and by the exercise of humane forbearance, S.r Harry Prendergast has succeeded, with comparatively little loss to the force under his command, and without unnecessary bloodshed or undue severity towards the enemy, in occupying Mandalay, in capturing its King, and taking possession of the whole of Upper Burma.

For these services the warmest thanks of the Government of India are due to Sir Harry Prenderga t, to the officers and men of the Naval Bogade, the British and Native Forces, the Volunteers, and the Indian Marine. They are specially due to Brigadiers-General F.B. Norman, C.B., G. S. White, C.B., V.C., and H. H. Foord, Commanding the Intantry Brigades, to Captain R. Woodward, R.N., Commanding the Naval Brigade, to Colonel W. C.cey, Commanding Royal Artillery, Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, Commanding Royal Engineers, Commander A. Carpenter, R. N., Indian Marine Survey, and Captain A. Campbell, the senior officer of the Indian Marine.

The Governor-General in Council also desires to record his approbation of the manner in which the various departments of the force have carried out their duties during the campaign. The Medical Department under Deputy Surgeon-General J. McN. Donnelly, M.D., the Commissariat and Transport Departments under Lieutenaut-Colonel A. F. Laughton and Major R. H. T. Hill, and the Ordnance Department under Major V. C. Fisher, have proved the complete efficiency of those departments under circumstances of considerable difficulty. Lieutenaut-Colonel E. W. Begbie, the Saper ntendent of Army Signalling, also merits the acknowledgments of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council is much indebted to Rear-Adm ral Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B., for the very complete and prompt manner in which His Excellency placed the whole force under his command at the disposal of the Government of India, and for the admirable manner in which the Naval Brigade was organized and equipped.

The Governor-General in Council expresses his hearty thanks to Mr. C. E. Bernard, Chief Commissioner, Bestish Burma, Colonel E. B. Sladen, Chief Political Officer of the Force, and the other civil officers who have assisted them during the recent operations. To Mr. Bernard His Excellency is much indebted for the valuable assistance and personal energy which so much lightened the labour of organizing the force and the flotilla which carried it to Mandalay; also to Colonel

Sladen, to whose tact and knowledge of the Burmese people and their language the peaceful surrender of the King was in a great measure due.

The Governor-General in Council also records his appreciation of the assistance rendered by the management of the Irrawaddy Steam Flotilla Company, and the skill shown by the commanders of their vessels.

During the operations which were being conducted in Upper Burma troubles arose on the frontiers of British Burma consequent on raids committed by lawless soldiery and dacoits. These were very promptly suppressed by the troops of the British Burma Division who had not the good fortune to form part of the Expeditionary Force. The thanks of the Government are due for these services, and specially to Major-General L. W. Buck, Commanding the British Burma Division, and Mr. E. S. Symes, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, for the very efficient measures taken by them to secure and maintain the tranquillity of the province.

The labours of the troops have not yet ended, and they may still be called on to undergo privations and to perform harassing duties; but the Governor-General in Council confidently hopes that, with the aid of the civil officers, the work of pacification and the suppression of dacoity will soon be effected.

It remains for the Governor-General in Council to place on record his gratitude to the Local Governments and Army Departments for the manner in which the Expeditionary Force was organized and despatched. On the 19th October, warning was given to the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government of Madras, and the Director of Marine that an Expeditionary Force would probably be required for Burma; and on the 21st October orders were issued for the despatch of a division of 3 brigades of Infantry, 6 batteries of Artillery, 6 companies of Sappers, and a Naval Brigade, part of the force embarking at Calcutta, and part at Madras. Embarkation took place simultaneously from both ports on the 1st November, and by the 6th November the entire force had sailed from India completely equipped for service. On the 14th, the force which was in course of concentration on the British Burma frontier crossed the frontier, and hostilities commenced. On the 28th November Mandalay had fallen and the King surrendered. Few expeditions have been conducted to a successful issue with such rapidity and completeness.

The Governor-General in Council desires to express his cordial appreciation of the energy displayed by the Government of Madras, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and the Departments working under their orders for the expeditious and efficient manner in which every detail of the organization and embarkation of the Madras force was carried out. The Government of Madras have very fully acknowledged the services of the following officers as deserving of notice, and the Governor-General in Council wishes now to add to these commendations an expression of his own appreciation of their services:—

Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Commissary-General. Major-General S. H. E. Chamier, Inspector General of Ordnance. Surgeon-General J. Irvine, M.D., Medical Staff. Surgeon-General M. C. Furnell, Indian Medical Department.

Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., Master Attendant.

The Governor-General in Council also desires to thank the Government of Bombay for their cordial response to the requisitions made by the Government of India, and for the rapidity with which their troops were equipped and despatched.

The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity to thank Sir Donald Stewart, who was Commander-in-Chief in India when the Expeditionary Force in India was organized, for his co-operation and advice; also His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts for the assistance rendered since his arrival in India. The Governor-General in Council also acknowledges the services rendered by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in India, and the staff and departmental officers who, under their orders, have carried out the various details connected with the organization and despatch of the force.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to the following officers and their subordinates for the energetic part taken by them in the equipment of the force:—

Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B., Commissary-Generalin-Chief.

Colonel R. C. Low, C.B., Commissary-General for Transport.

Major-General T. E. Hughes, C.I.E., Director-General of Ordnance in India.

Surgeon-General C. D. Madden, Medical Staff. Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

Colonel B. Walton, C.I.E., Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.

Captain J. Hext, R.N., Director of Marine, for the promptitude and efficiency with which the transports were taken up and fitted; Captain G. O'B. Carew, C.I.E., Deputy Director, and Commander H. A. Street, R.N., Assistant Director.

No. 1465-Camp, dated Fort William, 3rd February, 1886.

From-Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.c.s., Adjutant-General in India,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit, for the information of Government, the

No. 39-L., dated 14th January, 1886 (with enclosures).

Field Force, detailing the operations carried on by the troops under his command from the date of embarkation at Rangoon to the capture of Mandalay and the surrender of King Thee-baw.

2. His Excellency desires to record his appreciation of the able manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., has carried ont his orders; and considers that great credit is due to him and all concerned for the rapidity with which the operations have been brought to a successful issue with so small a sacrifice of life.

No. 38-L, dated Mandalay, 13th January, 1886.

From-Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, N.C.B., v.C., Commanding the Burma Field Force, To-The Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honor to forward a despatch containing an account of the operations carried on by the force under my command from the date of the embarkation of the troops composing it at Rangoon until the date of the capture of Mandalay and surrender of King Theehaw.

2. I have the honor to transmit with the despatch the following reports, returns, &c.:

Return of casualties at Minhla and Gwegyoun-Kamyo. Return of ordnance captured.

3. My thanks are due to many for their assistance during the expedition, and I am only awaiting the lists of those whom the Brigadier-Generals desire to bring specially to notice to submit them for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

No. 39-L, dated Head-Quarters, Mandalay, 14th January, 1886.

From-Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast. K.c.s., v.c., Commanding the Burma Field Force To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

On the 12th November, having arranged the embarkation of troops and departments, and seen a considerable force on board the river steamers and flats, I left Rangoon for Prome.

- 2. On my arrival at Thayetmyo, on the evening of the 13th November, 1885, I received a message from the Foreign Department, informing me that as the Burman reply to the ultimatum was unsatisfactory, I should advance upon Mandalay when my military preparations were
- 3. Having heard from the Deputy Commissioner that the Burman outposts had been strengthened on the frontier, that the villagers within British territory were alarmed and deserting their houses, and that a King's steamer with two flats had brought down a great body of soldiers to within six or eight miles of the frontier, and that the intention was to sink the flats as an obstruction, I ordered the armed steamer Irrawaddy, of the Indian Government, and the launch Kathicen to move at daylight on the 14th to reconnoitre the river to a distance of not more than 30 miles, and to capture the King's steamer and flats.
- 4. On the 14th November I received His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's orders to carry out operations with the utmost vigour and rapidity possible; and on that day the Irrawaddy, under command of Commander W.R. Clutterbuck, R. N., of H. M.S. Il'oodlark, and the Kathleen, under Lieutenant F. P. Trench, of H. M. S. Turquoise, found the King's steamer, with the attendant harges, near Nyoungben-Maw, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, about 28 miles above Thayetmyo; and having accepted and returned the fire of the enemy's shore batteries at close quarters, the Irrawaddy cleared the decks of the steamer and flats with her machine guns, and the crews jumped overboard.

The Italians, Cammotto and Molinari, were among the fugitives. The batteries were repassed at very short range, and the prizes towed down by the capturing steamers. The operadown by the capturing steamers. tions were rendered difficult by the rapidity of the current opposite the batteries. Commander Clutterbuck, Licutenant Trench, and the officers and crews of the Irrawaddy and Kathleen deserve great credit for their courage, and the Indian Marine officers and lascars serving on board the furmer did their duty with perfect coolness under fire.

- 5. The little Kathleen, with her crew of sixteen men, repeatedly engaged the shore battery of nine guns at fifty yards range. Her loss was one man severely wounded, viz., Robert Hutchison, gunner's mate of H.M.S. Turquoise.
- 6. The prizes were valuable, not only as an addition to the means of transport for the Expeditionary Force, but also because their loss delayed the retreat of the enemy somewhat, and prevented them from closing the channel near Nyoung-ben-Maw according to the plans of the Italians which were found in one of the flats.

On the afternoon of the 14th, the leading steamers, containing the Bengal Brigade, anchored at Thayetmyo.

7. On the 15th November, in order to give

No. 9-1st Cinque Ports Division, Royal Araillery.

aid Infantry B igade, under Brigadier-General Norman, C. B., 2011. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Regiment Bengal Infantry, 11th Regiment Bengal Infantry.

and Bitcalion Liverpool Regiment.

1st Mid as Pioneers.

1 th Madias Imantry.

lagers near the frontier, and to re-establish telegraphic communication hetween the frontier and Allaninya, I posted two companies of the 2nd Bengal Infantry at Lain-gha on the frontier, and steamed 15 miles north of the frontier, with all troops that had

come up, detail as per margin.

- 8. On the 16th the steamers weighed anchor at daybreak, and at 9-15 A.M. a landing was effected at Zoung-gyan-Doung village on the right bank, two miles below the batteries which had fired on the Irrawaddy and Kathleen on the 14th The column commanded by Colonel W. Rowlandson of the 12th Madras Infantry consisted of the Liverpool Regiment, the 1st Madras Pioneers, and the 12th Madras Infantry.
- 9. The country on the right bank consists of a series of small steep hills, covered with trees and brushwood.

The landing place was selected so that the enemy could not see the debarkation.

10. Colonel Rowlandson was ordered to lead his force so as to attack the rear of the batteries, and prevent the escape of the enemy. During the advance of the infantry the Irrawaddy, lying 3,000 yards below the enemy's batteries, fired occasional shells into them, to which the enemy replied, but with no effect. Nothing could be more picturesque than the advance of the Liverpool Regiment from hillock to hillock, while the batteries were kept amused by the shells from the Irrawaddy. The turning movement was remarkably well executed, and would

have been successful had not the enemy been warned of their danger by phoongyees, or priests, who, protected by their yellow garl, had been allowed to watch the operations of our regiments.

The Burmans fled from their batteries panicstricken. I caused the eleven guns and carriages found in the batteries to be destroyed, as they could not easily be removed; and I saw the stockade and barracks burnt. While these operations were on band, the Mule Battery, 9-1st Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, and 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under the command of Brigadier-General Norman, C.B., landed, and by a circuitous march reached the east face of the stockade of Shing-boung-Well, where it had been reported that a large force had assembled. The stockade had, however, been deserted, and was burnt.

The force re-embarked late in the afternoon.

- 11. The leading steamers anchored that night above Toung-Gwen, about 34 miles above Thayethero, and at daybreak on the 17th were directed to advance to Maloon and Patanago, about six miles on the right and left banks of the river respectively, and about forty miles from Thayetheyo.
- 12. As the garrison of Gwe-gyoun-Kamyo were busily employed in strengthening the works there, which are on the left bank about 44 miles from Thayetmyo, it was decided advisable to attack at once. The troops present were therefore told off as follows:—

ist Brigade.

Liverpool Regiment 1st Mathas Pioreois 21st Regiment Micras Infantry 25th Regiment Madias Infantry Profes Bigadier-General boord, to march from Patanago, 8 miles, in or let to attack the fort of Gwepyon Kamyo from the east.

The head-quarters were with the 1st Brigade. Brigadier-General White, C.B., V.C., who arrived somewhat later, to bring up the Couque Ports Battery, Royal Artillery, and Hampshire Regiment in support of General Foord's brigade. The landing of the troops at Patanago could not be seen from the fort of Gwe-gyoun-Kamyo on account of intervening hills, and the landing of the brigade at Maloon could not, for a similar reason, be seen from Minible.

13. The following troops-

13th Regiment Me free Infantry, 2nd R. Jones B. ag if Infancy, 11 h R. gruent Beng d Infantry,

under command of Colonel T. N. Baker, of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, were ordered to match from Maloon to endeavour to capture the mooner; or governor-general, in his paiace west of Minhla, and were ordered to re-embark at Minhla, about 45 miles above Thayetmyo. Majors Matneill and Hall were attached as staff officers, and Commander J. Durnford, R.N., with three scamen of H.M.S. Mariner and three privates of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, were attached to effect demolitions. Brigadier-General Norman, C.B., and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers had not arrived then, but he took command before evening of the brigade on the right bank.

14. The I.M.S. Irrawaddy and the launch Kathleen were directed to engage Gwe-gyoun-Kamyo at long ranges for two hours after the landing of General Foord's brigade, or tall the

British flag should be hoisted at the White Pagoda of Gwe-Gyoun, half a mile cast of the Kamyo.

15. The first brigade advanced from the landing place at Patanago at 10 o'clock, and marched for about two hours and forty m'nutes by a narrow path over the hills, and through the thick jungle, to the White Pagoda.

Two pick its of the enemy were driven in, but no resistance was made, the pickets retiring northwards; not to the fort. The Liv rpool Regiment occupied the high ground east of the fort which commands the works, and the enemy being completely surprised by the fire of the soldiers from the east, when they were prepared for attack from the south, west, and north-west, but bad not a gun bearing castward, promptly fled by the north-west gate as the British soldiers advanced with a rush.

- 16. Of the 1,700 men who, under command of Moung Sanhla-Sin-Bo, ga resoned the fort in the morning, only Moung Sm-Hle-Sin Sva, the second-in-command, and a lientenant, both dangerou ly wounded, and two wounded soldiers, remained in Gwe-gyoun-Kamyo; the other wounded men were carried off. Twenty-one guns and ordnance stores were found in the fort.
- 17. At 11 A.M. Colonel Baker's force left Maloon for the Woon's palace, and after an hour's march the skinnishers of the 12th Madras Infantry, which was the leading regiment, were suddenly checked by a heavy muskery fire from apparently thick and thorny jungle. While the 2nd Bengal Infantry turned the enemy's right flank, the 12th Regiment rallied, and, reinforced by the 11th Bengal Infantry, gallantly broke through the thorny screen, tore over the entrenchment and breastwork of carts and bamboos which concealed the enemy, and dislodged them from the village of Yinna.
- 18. Thence the brigade moved towards the position which contained the palace and Minhia Pagoda; the plinth of the latter was defended by field artillery and musketry; the country was difficult, and the enemy's fire was hot; but the billiant leading of the others, and the dashing on laught of the men, prevailed against the undesciplined bravery of the Burmans, who bilds and fled, leaving six guns as trophies to the victors. The 11th Bengal Infantry bore the braut of the combat.
- 19. The brigade then advanced on Minhla redoubt as rapidly as possible by winding paths between gardens and enclosures,—the 12th Madras Incontry on the right, the 11th Bengal Infantry in the centre, and the 2ad B ngal Infantry on the left, under the fire of a 7-pounder, two wall pieces, and the masketry of the defenders.

Before the red mbt had been completely surrounded by the regiments which were trying to keep down the fire of the defenders, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. B. Simpson, of the 12th Madras Intantry, getting together a few brave men of the 12th Madras Infantry and 11th Bengal Infantry, charged up a steep and broken ramp that led from the ground west of the work to the terreplein of the work. Foremost among the stormers were Lieutenants H. T. D. Wilkinson, 12th Madras Infantry, and W. K. Downes, 11th Bengal

The state of the s

Infantry, the former of whom was soverely and dangerously wounded, receiving no less than live sword-cuts. A looting having been gained within the redoubt, supports immediately tollowed, and a hot fire was poured into the Burmans, some of whom found shelter in the casemates. whilst others escaped by the east gate, but only to meet the 2nd Bengal Imantry, to whose fire they were so exposed, that many were shot on land, and the remainder, having taken to the water, were either shot or drowned in the river. Within the redoubt were taken 276 prisoners, six guns of east-iron, two brass rifled guns, and two wall pieces. The redoubt was prepared chiefly for attack on the river face. Our loss was a officer killed, colheers wounded, 3 men killed, and 23 men wounded. All the wounded, British and Burman, were on board the floating hospital that night. The enemy's loss was about 170 killed and 40 wounded.

20. The may were employed first in engaging the Gwe-gyoun-Kamyo for two hours; afterwards the Irrawaldy and Kathicer proceeded to attack the Minhla redoubt and a masked battery of four guns on the right bank that open d on them half a mile below the redeubt.

The service thus performed of attracting the attention of the Burmans was of great value to the force attacking by land.

21 On the 18th the detachments shown in

Gressymm-Krury Company Regiment. Inerpod oopanes and Bengal

company Bengal Sup-

Mothla. Saw Liverpool 1 con pany Regiment.

comprises and Bengal Intrates, agens Bombay Mounguos Bomba

the margin were detailed to garrison Gwe-gyoun-Kanyo and Minhla respectively, and orders were given for the demolition of the former, and lotthe construction of defensive works for the latter.

The LMS. Irrawaddy and the Palow, Ngawoon, and Kathleen were sent

ahead to reconnoitre. The Italian officers, Cammotto and Captain Molinari, surrendered to Commander Carpenter, R.N., of the Ngawoon.

- 22. On the 19th November the force advanced to Menbo, 58 miles from Thayetin, o. A barge containing two 6'3" howitzers was unavoidably lost.
- 23. On the 20th November the force advanced to Yay-maug-Gyoung, 78 miles from Thavetnivo.
- 24. On the 11st November the forezadvanced to Silaymyo, 115 unles from Thayettayo.
- 25. On the 22nd November the force advanced to Pagan, 145 miles from Thayetmyo. The L.M.S. Irrawaldy and the Ngawoon, Pulow, Yanan, and Kulhleen engaged the enemy's battery on a clift at Nyoun-goo, were minjured by its fire, drove the enemy from it, and having lauded a party, destroyed cleven guns and secured two King's steamers that the enemy had sunk; a flat that had been towed by them was found aground some miles below Pagan. These vessels would have been sunk m the channel if the enemy had had time to place them there.
- Regiment.
 2 guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
- No. 5 Company Bongal Sappers.
- 4 companies 11th Bengal Intentry.
- 26. On 23rd November the troops shown in the margin were landed at Pagan, and the force advanced six miles.

- 27. It may be well here to describe the usual formation of the force during the advance. The LMS, Irrawaddy, with the Kathleen, took up station some miles ahead to reconnoitre: the Ngawoon, commanded by Commander Alfred Carpenter, R.N., followed to survey and buoy the deep water channels; then came the head-quarter steamer Doowoon, and, following her in succession, the Palow, Yunan, Ananda, Alaran, Panthay, Shoaymyo, Burma, Shinta-sawboo, Ashley Eden, Yankeentoun, Irrawaddy (Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's), Aloung-Pyah. Thooreah, Talifoh, Rangoon, Mindson, Fanlang, and Vaikema, in single column line ahead at two cables distance. Owing to the difficulty of the navigation, the steamers frequently went aground, and it was not easy to keep station. Communication was maintained in a great measure by the military signallers under Lieutenant-Colonel Begbie, of the Madras Army, and their devotion to duty by day and by night was most praiseworthy. Without them it would have been impossible to carry on operations with the necessary rapidity, as there were but few launches with the force, and they were in constant metion.
- 28. During the night the fleet was anchored in the same order at a distance of one cable apart, and two armed steam-launches, manned by blue-packets, were sent a mile ahead as guardboats with fire-graphels and blue-lights on board. Crews were also held in readiness to man all the boats of the Naval Brigade to proceed, if necessary, to their assistance with gunscotton charges, &c., so that any floating obstacle might at once be destroyed or towed into the bank.
- 29. On the 24th November the Hampshire Regiment and Sappers landed at Kounynwa, 166 m.les above Thayermyo, to drive the enemy from his entreuchments, and to carry off the guns from a battery that had fired on the Near woon, survey ship, the previous evening, and had been silenced by the accuracy of her fire. There were no casualties lat night or this morning.
- 30. The force then proceeded to an anchorage near Maigyan, 180 miles from Thayetaiyo, whence the enemy could be seen in considerable force at a stockade about three miles from the left bank of the brawaldy below Mingyan Gold umbrellas were to be seen moving about in the stockade, and columns of soldiers, dressed some in scarlet, some in white, were evidently marching towards the river.
- 31. Captain Woodward, R.N., gives the following graphic description of what followed

"The Naval Brigad's, assisted by the Rayal Artillery in the Ha to Swan, with the Yanun and a gun barge with the Ataran, were ordered to engage. Fire was opened from the Palone's barge, and taken up by the other ships. On nearing the bank small improvised batteries were found armed with small guns and rillemen. A hot fire was kept up for some time, the enemy retreating into the tall grass in rear of the batteries. The ships slowly advanced, silencing the batteries as they proceeded. On nearing the upper end of the town the enemy was found to be strongly entrenched, and supported by a battery commanding the river. The enemy here showed a more determined resistance, and it was not until 6 P.M. that the fire slackened,

During the night occasional shots were fired, and the enemy was finally dislodged and routed at daylight next morning."

- 32. Late in the evening the Kathleen returned from her station in front to the head-quarters ship, and orders were issued for the landing of the troops on the morrow.
- 33. On the 25th November part of the force disembarked to dislodge the enemy, who were commanded by the celebrated IIIc-Thin, Atwin-Woon, from his entrenchments; but finding that his ingeniously constructed works that commanded the river were deserted, and hearing that the rear-guard had left the stockade inland, twenty guns were destroyed, and the troops re-embarked.

The detachment detailed in the margin was a gains Bombay Mountain Battery?

2 companies Liverpool Regiment.

4 companies with Bengal Naive Inturey.

1 company Bombay Sappers.

miles from Thayetmyo, the head-parters ship anchoring opposite the tree under which the treaty of Yandaho was signed in 1826.

- 34. At divlight, on the 26th November, a large flat drifted down towards the fleet; she was caught and sent to Mingyan. At 7-30 A.M. the fleet, having been delayed by fog, started and passed through a line of boats filled with stones prepared for sinking. These boats were east adrift before the steamers towing flats advanced.
- 35. At 4 P.M., on the 26th of November, near Nagoun, 223 miles from Thayetmyo, a Burman state barge, flying the King's flag at the stern, and a flag of truce at the bow, paddled down the stream, was taken in tow by one of the steam-launches, and brought alongside the Dona to t, head-quarters ship. In the barge were—
 - (i) Myoung Shoay-ak Kyouk Myoung, Atwin Woon, the Minister of the Diterior.
 - (2) Oo-Shoay-ak Watima Soot, Woondouk.

Colonel Sladen met the envoys at the gaugway, and, after being presented to me, they produced a note, unsigned, in a cover bearing the Royal Peacock seal, of which the following is a translation —

Dayed 4th decrease of Lasoungmon, 1247 (\pm 15th November, 1800).

From-His Excellency the Prime Minister,

To-The Commander-in-Chief of the English War Versels

- "1. Although the treaty negotiated at Simla was not concluded, the Barmese Government were under the impression that the former friendly conditions would still prevail, and they could not, therefore, believe that the English Government would make war on Upper Burna.
- "2. The Burmese Government have always had at heart the welfare and prosperity of the English people. They have all along protected the interests of the Irrawaldy Company's teak trade, and the general interests of all British subjects.
- "3. We are desirous of still further protecting British interests as far as lies in our power, both at present and in all future time.
- "4. The last letter (ultimatum) forwarded by the British Government contained very

- important political matter, and our sovereign regrets that the time allowed was too short to allow of serious deliberation.
- "5. The English Government ought to have known that the only reason why the Burmese Government in their reply to the said letter did not freely concede all the demands made was because we were not allowed sufficient time for deliberation. It must have been apparent from the tenor of our reply that the Burmese Government was desirous of remaining on terms of amity and friendship.
- "6. The Burnese Government did not wholly reject the rights and privileges claimed by the British Government, and we are grieved to find that the English Government, which has always been so friendly, should in the present instance have made immediate war on us. We have simply resisted in order to maintain the reputation of the kingdom and the honor of the Burmese people.
- "7. The English are renowned for their just and straightforward action in all matters (political). We look forward, therefore, with confidence to their doing what is just and proper in the present instance.
- "8. The country of Burma is one which deserves justice and consideration. We believe that it will receive this consideration at the hands of the English Government.
- "9. If this is granted, the king lom of Burma need not be annexed. It is well to remember, too, that on a former occasion Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to declare publicly that there was no intention on the part of the English Government to annex Burma, unless such a step was necessitated on good cause shown. As no such cause exists, the Great Powers of Europe should not have it in their power to say that the Royal declaration has not been faithfully observed.
- "to. In addition to the rights and privileges already granted in our reply to your ultimatum, His Majesty the King of Burma has now declared his will to conce le all the other demands which were not at first allowed, because we had not the sufficient time to bring them under our consideration.
- "11. His Majesty the King is well disposed (in mind and heart),—he is straightforward and just, and expects the Eaglish Government will act in accordance with the wishes expressed in this letter.
- "12. By so doing, the world will have no cause to say that the English Government have acted unjustly, or with a disregar I of the rules of international law.
- or 13. The English Government entered our country and attacked us with a number of war vessels. We were obliged to resist. We now desire that hostilates shall cease, and we trust the English Government will meet us hill-way, and enter into a treaty by which friendly intercourse may be resumed between the two great countries.

To which the following reply was sent .-

"General Prendergast begs to inform the Ken-Woon-Mengyi, in reply to his letter of this date, that, acting in accordance with the instructions he has received from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, it is quite out of his power to accept any offer or proposal which

would affect the movement of the troops under his command on Mandalay.

"No armistice, therefore, can be at present granted; but if King Theebaw agrees to surrender himself, his army, and his capital to British arms, and if the European residents at Mandalay are all found uninjured in person and property, General Prendergast promises to spare the King's life and to respect his family.

"He also promises not to take further military action against Mandalay beyond occupying it with a British force, and stipulates that the matters in dispute between the countries shall be negotiated on such terms as may be dictated by the British Government

"A reply to this communication must be sent so as to reach General Prendergast by 4 A.M. to-morrow."

By order,

E. B. SLADEN, Colonel,

S.S. 'Doowoon,'
The 20th November, 1885.

Chief Civil Officer, Burma Field Force.

- 36. While the note was being translated, the envoys stated that the Europeans in Mandalay were uninjured. As both notes had to be translated, and copies of the letter in English and Burmese were requisite, the interview lasted about an hour. The Deoceon, which had been leading the column, eased speed, and allowed the flect to pass on, so that the Burman officials could form some estimate of the British force, and might teel assured that time would not be granted for diplomacy.
- 37. After the interview Colonel Sladen, with half-a-dozen sailors of the Royal Navy, boarded a King's war steamer that had been guarded by the Kathleen till his arrival. The envoys ordered the crew to surrender her. She flew the Eurmese standard, was armed with six guns, her decks were barricaded, she had Iurman soldiers on board, and was lying with steam up, close to the shore. When the steamer-approached most of the soldiers deserted, but 57 of them were made prisoners, and a party of the Kathleen's crew took possession of her and brought her up to the fleet. She is in good order and a valuable prize.
- 38. The fleet anchored seven miles below Ava Orders were issued for the attack on Ava.
- 39. On the 27th November the force advanced at daylight, but was delayed for an hour-and-a-hall by dense fog. After the landing place below Ava had been sighted, the cuvoys again came in their gilded boats with 40 rowers, bearing a royal mandate received by telegraph, of which the following is a translation:—

No. I SENT BY ROYAL ORDER.

From the Illot Daw to By Ilmon, Atsein Woon; Pen Myora Maythit, Atsein Woon; Kronk-Myoung, Atsein Woon; Wet Ma Soot, Woondook; Pendalm, Woondook.

"When the English ships arrive you are on no account to fire on them. Let all the troops keep quiet. Publish this abroad everywhere. The King concedes unconditionally to all the demands made by the Commander of the English Forces as contained in his letter of vesterday's date. You are to let the English Commander know this as quickly as possible."

40. In addition to the redoubt of Ava, the fortified walls of Ava, the Sagain redoubt, and the redoubt of Thabyadan, other entrenchments and batteries had been prepared, and the river had been blocked from bank to bank, so that our vessels and troops might be detained under the fire of the enemy's artillery.

y region out representation and a second of the second out of the

- 41. Having explained to the envoys that I could not leave a large force with artillery in my rear, I demanded the immediate surrender of the arms in Ava and the adjacent works. They considered reference to Mandalay necessary on this point; but, while awaiting the reply, the envoys accompanied me on board the Palow to point out the easiest place for making a passage through the barrier; and the Palow advanced to Ava, the other ships keeping station.
- 42. After a channel had been found and bnoved out by Commander Carpenter, R.N., I again demanded the arms, and when there was still delay I signalled to the ships placed under Captain Woodward's orders to prepare to engage the batteries, and to the troops to land.

On this one cuvoy went on shore, and at once returned with the royal mandate for the surrender of the arms.

- 43. Colonel Sladen went on shore at Ava, with the envoys, to give orders for the guns and muskets to be relinquished quietly; the Royal Welsh Fusiliers landed, and the Burmans, illing past, laid hundreds of muskets, rilles, and swords at their feet; and fatigue parties of his brigade were employed by Brigadier-General Norman till after dark in carrying off guns from the batteries and small arms from the places where they had been laid down. So at Sagain and I habyadan, the guns and small arms were taken by Brigadier-General White and his brigade on the atternoon of the 27th, and early on the 28th all the disbanded soldiers were set free. A return of ordnance captured is appended.
- 41. The three redoubts were designed and built by the Italian Barbieri. Those of Ava and Thabyadan are provided with excellent casemates. Sagain and Ava redoubts are very well placed for disputing the passage of the river at the point where the fair way is contracted by natural rocks and shoals.
- 45. On the 28th November the force advanced to Mandalay. No soldiery appeared, but thousands of peaceful Burmans crowded to the bank to see the fleet. In the afternoon the force marched intoposed to the palace, and took charge of the gates of the city and palace. Colonel Sladen had a long interview with the King in the palace. Brigadier-General White, C.B., V.C., remained with the Hazara Battery, Hampshire Regiment, and 1st Pioneers to guard His Majesty.
- 46. On the 29th November, at 2 P.M., accompanied by my staff and the principal ministers of State, I visited the King in a paydion within the precincts of the palace, and assured him that it was for the good of his country that he should leave it without delay. The Queenmother and Queens were present during the interview. At 3-30 P.M. Theebaw and the ladies of his family were led forth from the palace through the throne-room, between avenues of British soldiers, to the bullock carriages prepared to carry them to the S.S. Theoreah,

in which, guarded by two companies of the Liverpool Regiment, and escorted by the Nga-woon, manued by the Royal Navy, they were conveyed to Rangoon.

Brigadier-General Norman, C.B., commanded the escort consisting of No. 9-1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, the Mounted Infantry corps, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the 23rd Madras Light Infantry.

- 47. At Mandalay were captured not only 1,177 guns, 369 wall pieces, and 6,723 stand of small arms, but also the royal dockyard, powder factory, saw mills, gun factory, arsenal, and powder magazine, some crown jewellery, and more than a lakh of peacock rupees.
- 48. A return of casualties, from all causes, will be forwarded with the next despatch. The enemy's casualties included about 180 killed, 333 prisoners, and 100 wounded, but cannot be correctly estimated.

H. N. D. PRENDERGAST,

Licut -General,

Commanding Burma Lield Force.

Appendix A.

Return of casualties at Modila and Government-Kampo, 17th November, C. S.

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Appendix B.

Return of ordnance captured by Expedtion.

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Mingyan]	1		-	1		ghin column. Discovered after oc- enparion of Min- gyan.
Grand Total .	t					1.782	

No. 1673-A, dated Smila, 28th April, 1886.

From - Majour-Grant RAI Ser 1. D. Baker, K.C.B., Adjutant-General in India,

To-The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

With reference to this office No. 1465-Camp of 3rd February, 1880, submitting a despatch from Lieuten int-General Sir Harry Prendergast, relative to the military operations in Upper Burma, and to the report of Major-General Buck with regard to the operations in Lower Burma, received under Military Department No. 352-B-B, doted 5th March, 1880, I am now directed by the Commander-in-thiet to forward, for submission to the Covernment of India, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast, in which the services of the oncers and troops engaged in the campaign are brought to notice.

- 2. The Commander-in-Chief considers that the eminent success which attended this expedition is attributable to the able manner in which the General Officer Commanding carried out his instructions, to the gallant and good service of the officers and troops engaged, and to the efficient organization of the force.
- 3. The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the excellent service rendered by the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and their cordial cooperation, which tended greatly to the success of the expedition.

.4. In conclusion, I am directed to state, for the information of Government, that in a supplementary despatch received from General Prendergast, dated 31st ultimo, the following officers have been brought to notice:—

Captain V. A. Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, for good service rendered as Bogade-Major.

Lieutenant C. P. Fendall, Royal Arallery.

Lieutenant W. H. Dobbie, 20th Madras Infantry.

Dated Rangoon, 26th March, 1886.

From-Lieutenaki-Gindrai, Sir II, N. D. Prendergast, R.C.B., V.C., Commanding Forces in Butma,

To-The Adjutant-General in India.

- 1. In continuation of my despatch, dated 14th January, 1886, reporting the operations of the Burma Expeditionary Force from Licir commencement to the surrender of Mandalay on 29th November, 1885, Ulase the honor to solicit a reference to my journal of operations since that date, from which it will appear that the important town of Mogoung, Bhahao, and Shwebo have been occupied to the north of Mandalay, and the stations of Ningyan, Yene then, Mahline, and Kyouksai established to the castwird towards the Shan fronter; Ava. Sagain, Aloning, and Toningdwingvee being farm fied with detachments. Several subsidiary post the calso been located in places wher the presses of troops has been considered desirable.
- 2. The object in establishing these stations and posts has been the asserten three country of our inditary a condancy, the maintenance of our lines of communications, the repression of dacoity, and the protection of the well-behaved inhabitants.

Though the work upon which the traps has been engaged has been of an important and ardnous nature, it was not such as to render necessary special depatches from the relating to the various minor affairs which have occurred in different parts of the country.

- 3. The rapid success which attended the expedition to Mandalay was mainly due, hastly, to the efficient organization of the force employed; secondly, to the very complete information on record regarding the country and its resources; and, thirdly, to the heacty and chacient co-operation of all those who were engaged in the campaign.
- 4. To the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the Burma Expeditionary Force my acknowledgments are due for willing obedience and charatul discharge of duties under varied and often trying conditions of service.

Discipline has been well maintained throughout,

5. I would now submit, for the faverable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Government, the names of officers and others who have more specially assisted me in the conduct of this campaign.—

Major-General L. W. Buck, Commanding the British Burma Division, who most locally cooperated with me in preparing the force for service in Upper Burma, and subsequently organized the column which operated from Toungoo.

Brigadier-General F. B. Norman, C. B., Commanding the 3rd Brigade.

Brigadier-General II. II. Foord, Commanding the 1st Brigade.

Brigadier-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding the 2nd Brigade.

To each of these officers and to their staff my thanks are due.

The judgment and military experience of Brigadier-General Norman, C.B., were highly valuable, and fully justified me in entrusting the command at Bhamo to him at a critical juncture.

To Brigadier-General Foord was entrusted the duty of capturing the redoubt of Gwegyoung-Kamyo.

Brigadier-General White commanded at Mandalay during my absence at Bhamo, and by his energy and determination succeeded in quelling the insurrection around Mandalay. He is an officer of high military capacity.

Colonel D. Shaw, Madras Staff Corps, Commanding at Thayetmyo, protected my base at Thayetmyo by energetic action against the insurgents on the frontier.

Colonel T. N. Baker, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, commanded effectively the column that successfully attacked Monbla on the 17th November, 1885, and has since then commanded the garrison at that station.

Colonel W. Carey, R.A., commanded the Royal Artillery during the campaign. From the first organization of the siege train, he has been conspections by the zeal and ability which he has brought to bear on all matters connected with his arm of the service. The also contributed materially to the Intelligence Branch by publishing notes taken when he was on a visit to Mandalay a short time before the declaration of war.

Colonel P. H. F. Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry, gallantly commanded his ime regiment at Minhla, and has commanded the garrison of Mingyan since its establishment. He has shown great energy and zerl in organizing flying columns for the pacification of the district, and has been well supported by the officers and men of the detachments.

Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer to the Force, has afforded me, in addition to his professional assistance, very efficient aid as Chief Engineer of Public Works after the occupation of Maudalay. As a staff officer he is invaluable.

Colonel H. M. Bengough, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, so organized the staff and conducted his duties that there has been no friction. He is an officer remarkable for energy, tact, zeal, and knowledge of military affairs.

Colonel W.P. Dicken, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, communded the Tounghoo column, and achieved a rapid and well merited success.

Colonel J. C. Auchinleck, R.A., has commanded the line of communication with firmness and discretion.

Colonel John Tilly, Commanding the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Ensiliers, has commanded his battalion with zeal and ability, and when entrusted with an independent command accomplished satisfactorily the duty confided to him.

Colonel W. H. B. Kingsley, Commanding the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, returned to his post from sick leave at the earliest opportunity, and has ably commanded his regiment,

which has done excellent service throughout the late operations.

Colonel A. A. LeMesurier, 2nd Battalion "The King's" Liverpool Regiment, has commanded his battalion throughout the recent operations, and has been successful in action as commander of a field column.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. McN. Donnelly, I. M. D., as Principal Medical Officer of the Force, has organized and administered the very efficient hospital arrangements, alloat and ashore, to my satisfaction.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Budgen, R.A., deserves credit for the good service performed by him and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery under his command.

Lieutenant-Colonal A. F. Laughton, Assistant Commissary General, in Commissariat charge. To this officer and to the officers and men of the Department my acknowledgments are specially due.

Owing to the numerous columns furnished by the force, the strain on this Department has been unusually severe; but no instance of tailure has occurred, and this can only be attributed to the untiring zeal and energy of Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton and his subordinates.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Gordon, Commandant, 23rd Madras Light Intantry, deserves credit for the admirable state of the regiment which he commands, and has distinguished himself when in command of field columns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Protheros, C.S.I., Μ. Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarterma-ter General, served on the stail, of which his ability, industry, tact, tempor, and judgment made him an invaluable member, and by his knowledge and official experience has lent valuable aid to the Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. B. Simpson, 12th Madras inlantry, commanded the assauting part; at Manhla redoubt, and conducted the attack on the reliefs at Ka loc on 13th January, 1850, uncaseverely wounded.

Lientenant-Colonel E. W. Begbie, Madvas Staff Corps, has been in charge of the Arm. Signalling of the Force. I have already in my former despatches had the honor to place on record the great value that the expedition bas derived from visual signalling throughout the campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Beglue, by his sustained personal interest in and unremitting perpartment, has conduced much to the successful for skill and energy in command of several results attained.

Lientenant-Colonel J. G. R. D. Macneill, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Aljutant and Quartermaster General, conducted the duties of the Intelligence Department until wounded when acting as guide to the column at the attack on Minhla. It is to this officer's previous labours in the Intelligence Branch that I was in lebted for the very complete information afforded me from the office of the Quartermaster-General in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Baker, $-H_{\rm ampshire}$ Regiment, commanded the battalion till the arrival of Colonel Kingsley after the surrender of Mandalay, and has been twice selected for the command of detached columns.

Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, took over the charge of the Intelligence Department on his joining the force, and showed zeal and activity in acquiring and formulating information.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. F. Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, admirably commanded the detachment at the important post of Shwebo. In this command he displayed high military qualities, fought four successful actions with the reliefs, and did much to secure the pacification of the district.

Major W. P. Symons, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, has proved himself possessed of the highest qualifications for staff duties in the held and in the office, and merits recognition.

Major H. P. Law, Royal Scots Fusiliers, commanded for some months the Toungdwingyce column with signal boldurss and success.

Major R. H. T. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, as Director of Transport to the Force, has rendered valuable service. Great demands were made on the Tran port Departm of for the many flying columns despatched for the suppression of rebellion, and, thanks to Major Hill's energy and resource in organizing a local transport, the wants of the Expeditionary Force have been -atisfold.

Major W. B. Warner, and Madras Lancers, commanded the first cavalry detachment sent to Upper Barma. He has on several occasions been's lected for the command of columns, and has exhibited zeal, energy, and knowledge of his pr he sion.

Major E. C. Browne, Royal Scots Fusiliers, porsonally organized a tody composed of Mounted Volunteers, Mounted Intantry, and Mounted Native Police for service with the expedition, a force which proved it cli of great utility.

Major A. J. Stead, 11th Bougal Infantry, commanded the detachment at Pagan, and successfully operated against the insurgents in the district.

Major E. P. Oumanney, 11th Bengal Infantry, successfully commanded a column against the enemy near Morgyan.

Major C. H. Sheppard, 14th Madras Infantry, olfi lated as Depaty Judge Advocate to the Force, in the absence of any regularly appointed officer of that Department.

Major J. E. Collins, 201 Hampshire Regiment, expeditions against the enemy near Mandalay.

Major C. C. Campbell, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, commanded the expedition sent up the Chiadwin to Kandat in December 1885, and showed much ability and perseverance in carrying out his mission.

Major C. W. Walker, 19th Madras Infantry, performed the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General efficiently, both in the field and in quarters.

Captain A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., commanded the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and was a most efficient field engineer. He showed eminent qualifications for command when selected to command a mixed force in the field.

Captain R. L. Milhe, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, is a staff officer of merit and deserving of recognition.

Captain D. A. A. Macpherson, Field Paymaster, has conducted the duties of his Depart-

ment with much ability and courtesy.

Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe, in medical charge of the Head-Quarter Staff, has shown himself always ready to afford any professional or personal assistance in his power.

Captain R. O. Lloyd, R.E., owing to his knowledge of the Burmese language, was very valuable as a field Engineer. He was severely

wounded.

Captain W. Aldworth, Bedfordshire Regiment, has not only efficiently performed the duty of Aide-de-Camp, but has also given me most valuable assistance as Military Secretary. Lieutenant G. A. Ballard, R.N., proved a most

efficient Aide-de-Camp. His knowledge of his profession and his willing assistance as S cre-

tary were of great advantage to me. Lieutenant C. D. Learoyd, R.E., was a most useful orderly officer. His professional knowledge and skill as a surveyor enabled him to perform valuable service with detached columns

Captain T. P. Cather, R.E., is an invaluable Transport Officer, and has remarkable talent for organizing and commanding men.

The following junior officers have is n brought to notice by Officers, Commanding Brigades and Heads of Departments in the Force, and I would hope that His Excellence the commander-in-Chief will be pleased to tale them into his favorable consideration : -

Captan R. A. P. Clements, South Wales Borderers, Big, de M. ,or, severely wound d

Brig. de M. C., veyer to yould de Captain M. C. Barton, R.E. Captain J. F. P., von, i ah Madras Infontre. Licateman W. K. Hownes, i i hBengai Infact ye dismignished gellamity at Minhlo.
Licateman G. L. Angelo, exid Modras Infantre. Licatemant J. A. Lames, R.E.
Licatemant H. E. Pontre, 24th Madras Infantre, Transport Officer.
Licateman, P. M. Cornegy, 12th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenan, P. M. Carnegy, 12th Madras Infantry, severely wounded. Lieutenan W. A. Carney, R.E. Lieutenan, R. D. Burkon, 2nd Madras Lancers, Lieutenan, P. R. Mockley, Royal Warwickshire Re-is-ment, from and Object. ment, from ood Oriers.

Lieuteman, W. R. H. Bere aord, Royal Welsh Pasis her .

Licuted at H. V. Con, 2t t Madras Infantry Licutement G. 41. H. Couchman, Somewer lare 13 ph 1 - 3 by Light Lower Lieuten, 12th Male is Incon-

tex, designor is wounded; Ci-ingin hed gid-Lines of Monhla.

Licutement H. L. Dodg on, end Beng d Litantry, Licutemine R. D. Anderson, Royal Arabetz Licutemant R. C. B. Haking, and Thimp late R. 21-

ment.

Lieutenant J. R. Dyrs, 2nd H. nap but Regiment Lieutenant R. I. Forbes, 2nd H. napsli e Regiment Lieutenant B. Holloway, 2nd M. der J. naces, Lieutenant A. P. D. Hatti, at h. Bene J. Infan ry, success in command of a detachment Lieutenant A. P. G. Conigh, Royal West Fu Pers,

Lientenant W. A. J. O'M are, R.E., severely

wounded.
Lientenant C. C. A. Sillery, 12th Madras Infantity,
severely wounded.
Lientenant R. A. T. Dury, Bengal Staff Corps,

attached to 11th Bengel Intentry Jalleds.

Lieutenant H. T. Brooking, 21 t M days from

Lieutenant L. de R. Jervis, Royal Welsh Fu illers, Lieutenant J. H. Gwynne, Royal Welsh Fusikers, severely wounded.

Lieutenant O. G. K. Agnew, 4th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, Transport Officer.

6. I trust the European warrant officers, noncommissioned officers and privates, and the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men mentioned by Brigadier-Generals Commanding and Heads of Departments will receive

suitable recognition of their services.
7. The Revd. E. T. Beatty and the Chaplains of the Church of England and Priests of the Church of Rome appointed to serve with the force have shown much zeal and earnest-

ness in the discharge of their duties.

a - ma a majoria a communicación a accommunicación de la definicación
8. To Capt in R. Woodward, R.N., and to the officers and crews of the Naval Brigade serving under his orders, my thanks are specially due for valuable co-operation rendered affoat and ashore with the heartiness and thoroughness characteristic of the Royal Navy.

To Captain Woodward personally I am in-debted for the energy, willingness, and professional skill continuously placed at my disposal,

I would beg to endorse the recommendations of Captain Woodward of the others and men serving under him, hoping that the services of Commander W. R. Clutterbuck, R.N., Commander J. Durnford, R.N., Commander C. J. Barlow, R.N., and Lieutenant F. P. Trench, R.N., may receive special recognition.

Commander Clutterbuck, in command of Her Majesty's L.M.S. Irrawaddy, in concert with Lieutenant Treuch, in command of the steamlaunch Kathleen, gallantly captured a King's steamer under the lire of a battery at the outset of the campaign, and from that time to the occupation of Mandalay these two officers have led the van of the river fleet.

Commander Durnford served on my staff until the occupation of Mandalay, and his tact, energy, and professional knowledge were of

great service to me.

Commander C. J. Barlow's march of 120 miles through the country with a detachment of bluejackets reflects great eredit on that officer and his party.

The manner in which Commander A. Carpenter, Her Majesty's LM.S. Investigator, conducted the duties of the river survey, is deserving of special recognition, and his labours will, I am convinced, prove to be of great practical value.

Major W. M. Lambert, Royal Marine Artillery, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines attached to the Naval Brigade, have lent me very willing assistance whenever possible.

9. The officers and men of the Indian Marine have worked admirably throughout the expedition, and I trust some recognition of their excellent services may be aftorded to the following officers :-

Captain A. Campbell, Her Majesty's Indian Marine. Mr. C. W. Hewett, 1st Grade Ollicer, Indian Marine.

Mr. H. S. Black, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine, Mr. W. Chaedler, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine, Mr. G. A. Lve, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Marine, Mr. G. L'E. Mathas, 1st Grade Officer, Indian Manne.

Captain A. Campbell, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, as Senior Marine Transport Officer, was of invaluable service in organizing and marshalling the large fleet of river steamers that conveyed the force to Mandalay,

10, I would beg to tender my sincere acknowledgments to Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, for the hearty support and co-operation which he has extended to me

from the commencement of the expedition; and to Colonel Sladen my thanks are due for the able assistance which his extended acquaintance with Upper Burma has enabled him to place at my service.

11. I would also wish to acknowledge the services of Mr. Kennedy, the Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, and of the Commanders and crews of the steamers of the Company, who by their skill and willing co-operation have con-tributed so much to the safety and comfort of the troops and to the success of the expedition.

12. I would solicit the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the special opportunities afforded by this campaign in its latter phases to officers of comparatively junior rank to show the military qualities that they possess, owing to the great number of independent minor operations which have been undertaken. It has thus been possible to select a considerable number of junior officers as deserving of special notice, and I trust that each may obtain some recognition of his services.

As regards the officers of the Madras Army thus brought to notice, I would venture to invite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to bear in memory that the Coast Army has lately had few opportunities of seeing service, and I would very respectfully submit that the present is a favorable opportunity to give promotion to comparatively young officers who may appear to merit it, this infusing a new life into the army without injury to the professional feeling of those who have not been fortunate enough to participate in the campaign.

* From Big adier-General Food, dated 10th January, 1889.
From Colonel W. Catev. R. V.,
Commanding Roya Attitiery.
From Principal Med cal O liver,
Burma Field Force, No. 41% date I
4th February, 1880.
* From Officer Commanding
Shwebo, dated 14th February, 1886.

gineer, Burma Field Force, No. 84C., dated 13th February, 1886. From Commanding Royal In-

From Superintendent, Signalfrom Superanendent, Signat-ling, Burma held Force, dated oth February, 1880. From Officer Commanding Pagan, dated righ February,

Pagan, dated 10th February, 188%.

From Office: Commanding Mingyan, No. 249, dated 12th February, 1880.

From Provost Marshal, Burma Field Force, No. 04, dated 9th February, 1880.

From Director of Transport, No. 423, dated 12th February, 1886.

From Brigadier-General G. S.

1886.
From Beigadier-General G. S.
White, deted 4th February, 1886.
From Princepel Commissoriat
Officer, No. 82, dated 4th January, 1886.
From Principal Commissoriat
Officer, No. 84, dated 5th February, 1886.
From Senior Maxine Transport
Officer, dated 6th January, 1886.

Officer, dated 9th January, 1880, Major E. Brown, Commanding Mounted Corps, dated 10th Feb-

ruary, 18 io.

From Officer Commanding
2nd (Queen's Own) Bengal Light
Injuntry, dated 18th November,
1882.

From Commissary of Ordnance, dated 1st February, 1880.

* Prom Other Commanding Ningyan Column, dated 21st December, 1885.

* From Other Commanding Name Right dated 21st December Name Ri

Naval Brigade, dated 31st December, 1885.

13. In conclusion, enclose Commanding Heads of be submitted on reccipt.

I have the honor to despatches from General Officers gades and others and Departments as per margin. I regret that up to the present no despatch has been received from the 3rd Brigade. It has been again called for, and on receipt will be forwarded. The report of the Officer Commanding Toungdwingyee Column will also

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 296.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 188 of 1886, Captain A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., is appointed to the Staff of the Field Force in Upper Burma as Commanding Royal Engineer.

No. 297.—Army Remount Department—

Lieutenant A. N. Carr, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the Reserve Depôt, Saharunpore, vice Captain J. C. F. Gordon, appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Reserve Depôt. Dated 27th April, 1886.

BRIGADE.

No. 298.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 280 of 1886, it is notified that the head-quarters of the brigade command in Upper Burmah therein sanctioned will be at Yemethen, and that the command will include the districts of Ningyan and Yemethen, and the subdivision of Mahline.

No. 299.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 280 of 1886, the following appointments are made to the Staff of the 3rd Brigade of the Forces in Upper Burmah:-

Captain A. A. Pearson, Dombay S. C., 24th Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General.

Captain C. S. Shephard, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be Brigade-Major.

No. 300.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Surgeons appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 240 of 1886, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified .-

Henry Robert Woolbert, George Henry Baker, Thomas Grainger, M.D. Joseph Rosamond Adic. Arthur Charles Yonnan, Alfred William Alcock. Arthur Rea Edwards. John Macfartane Cadell.

Dated 27th April, 1880.

No. 301.—Personal Staff—

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Ressaldar-Major Nizam iddin Khan, Sirdar Babadur, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, to be Native Orderly Officer to His Royal (Egliness, vice Ressaldar Anoop Sing, Sirdar Bahadur, deceased.

No. 302.— PUNJAB FRONTIUR FORCE—

No. 2 (Desa'al) Mountain Battery,

The appointment of L'entenant G. E. Bryant, R.A., to be 341 Subaltern, on augmentation, notified in G. G. O. No. 505 of 1885, to have effect from the 25th April, 1886.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 303.—Lientenant C. F. V. S. Venner, Royal Sussex Regiment, appointed by the Secretary of Stat · for India a probationer for the Indian Stalt Corps, is posted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 304.—Lieutenant Officy Bohun Stovin Regiment, Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 27th April, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

and a property of the contract

No. 305.—Lieutenant Ivor Philipps, Mancnester Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 8th October, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India, and to his passing the professional examination required under regulation.

VOLUNITER CORPS.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rule Corps.

No. 305,—Mr. George Jasper Nicholls, C.S., to be Major, to complete the establishment.

Mr. Edward Rose, C.S., to be Captin, vice Captain W. frylne, C.S., who vacates the appointment on transfer.

Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 307.-Mr. Neville Priestley to be Licutenant to complete the establishment.

Assam Valley Administrative Batter' w.

No. 303.—Lieutenant D. C. F. Macintyre, 1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 20th March, 1886, vice Lieutenant H. W. Priestley, transferred as Adjutant to the Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lakhimpur Volunteer R fle Corps.

No. 309. - Lieutenant H. W. Priesticy, Adjutant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 20th March,

Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 310.—Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, to be Honorary Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, who has resigned that appointment.

and Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 311.—Captain F. Leigh to be Major, vice Major R. J. Francis, who has resigned that appointment.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald to be Captain, to com-

plete the establishment.

31 a Punjah (Sind, Punjah and Indus Valley Rationy of Venuteer Rifle Corps.

No. 312.—Mr. E. W. The Iwall to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 312.—The services of Sub-Assistant Apothecary John Wedam Birch, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 314.—The undermentioned officers are granted turlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :---

Lientenant H. H. F. Fagan, Bengal S. C., Squadron Ollicer, 19th The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bogal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year, under rule 1 of the regulations of 1875.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Captain R. F. Castellari, Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of

No. 315.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:-

Major A. J. T. Welchman, General List, In-

fantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Major T. T. Carter, R.E., (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 316.—The following extracts are published for general information :-

"London Gazetie," dated the 13th April, 1885, page 1783.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 13th April, 1886. MEMORANDA.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary William Marr, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 4th December, 1885.'

"INDIA OFFICE;

13th April, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers or Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:-

Colonel Charles William Campbell, of the Bengal Stall Corps. Dated ist February, 1886.

Colonel Henry Evelyn Coningham, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th February,

Colonel Robert Andrews Cole, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 28th February, 1886.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Bernard Michell, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st March, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Persse, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th March,

Brigade-Surgeon John Houston, M.D., of the Madras Array. Dated 20th March, 1886.

Surgeon-Major Richard Thomas Lyons, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 9th February,

Surgeon-Major James Kelly, of the Bengal Army. Dated 12th March, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned Officer:-

Captain Arthur Thomas Banon, of the Bengal Stalf Corps. Dated 12th February, 1886.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary cank on retirement :-

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Charles William Campbell, of the Bengal Stall Corps. Dated 1st February, 1886.

Colonel Henry Evelyn Coningham, of the Madras Stalt Corps. Dated 12th February, 1880.

Colonel Robert Andrews Cole, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 28th February, 1886.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bernard Michell, of the Beugal Staff Corps. Dated 1st March, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Persse, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th March, 1886.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon George Alder Watson, of the Bengal Army. Dated 7th December, 1885.

MEMORANDUM.

The date of the retirement from the service of Surgeon-Major Philip Wyatt Cockell, of the Bombay Army, and of his promotion to the honorary rank of Brigade-Surgeon thereon, is the 13th October, 1885, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 10th November, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India.—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants Colonel.

Major Elmund Pipon Ommanney. Dated 7th February, 1886.

To be Majors.

Captain Benjamin Chamney Graves. Dated 30th January, 1886.

Captain John Meredah Douglas Lewes. Dated 30th January, 1880.

Captain Edward Henry Bingham. Dated 13th February, 1886.

Captain James Butler. Dated 20th February, 1886.

Licutenants to be Captains.

Charles Chenevix Chenevix-Trench, Dated 14th February, 1880.

11th February, 1886. William Tomes Pairbrother. Dated 11th February, 1886.

John George Ramsay. Dated 11th February, 1886.

Andrew Pennell Williamson. Dated 14th February, 1886.

Frederick Augustus Blyth. Dated 11th February, 1880.

ruary, 1880. Claude Cliton St. Edmunds Lucas. Dated 11th February, 1880.

Christopher George Forbes Fagan. Dated 11th February, 1886.

Robert Baker Shawe. Dated 11th February, 1886.

Alfred Lloyd Barrett, Dated 11th February,

Francis Henry Rutherford Drummond. Dated 11th February, 1886.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Colonel William Walters Biscoc. Dated 4th February, 1880.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Richard Octavius Vyvyan. Dated 4th February, 1886.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Henry Potter, M.D. Dated 7th December, 1885."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 317.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Beauchamp Duff,-8th May, 1886.

No. 318.—NATIVE ARMY—

and Bengal Cavalry.

Kote Duffadar Bharam Singh, from the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Jemadar, on augmentation, with effect from the 18th September, 1885.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Woordie-Major Múlak Singh to be Ressaldar, on augmentation;

Ressaidar Muhammad Akram Khan to be Woordie-Major, vice Ressaidar Woordie-Major Múlak Singh, promoted;

Jemadar Ghálam Hasan Khan to be Ressaidar, on augmentation;

Jemadar Farzand Ali to be Ressaidar, vice Ressaidar Muhammad Akram Khan, promoted;

Duffadar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, on augmentation;

Duftadar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Ghúlam Hasan Khan, promoted;

Dulladar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, on augmentation,-

with effect from the 18th September, 1885.

No. 319.—Ordnance Department—

Sub-Conductor William Henry Smith to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeunt Thomas Wilson, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, seconded;

Store-Sergeant William Davis to be Sub-Conductor or probation,—

with effect from the 19th March, 1886, vice Conductor Matthew Donlon, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor George Smith to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant George Henry Ashby to be Sub-Conductor on probation,—

with effect from the 1st April, 1886, vice Conductor W. McEntegart, pensioned.

No. 320.—Punjab Frontier Force—

1st Punjah Cavalry.

Ressaidar Hak Newaz Khan to be Ressaidar, Jemadar Yakúb Khan to be Ressaidar, Kote Duffadar Emain Ali Khan to be Jemadar, vice Ressaldar Hakim Ali Khan, inval ded, with effect from the 20th April, 1886.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 321.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary (temporary and Geade Assistant Apothecary) Charles Lloyd, Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.

O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th May, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 8th and the 14th May, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decrase.	Testate of Intestate.	Remarks.
					
Medical Staff	Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Corbett, M.D.	31d May, 1886	Shahkot e	•••	
Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Lieutenant C. Lysons	19th April, 1886	Katha, Bur- malı.	•••	
		,			·

O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1886.

No. 125.—Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Eugineer, 2nd grade, temporarily employed in Madras, is retransferred to Central India.

The 14th May, 1886.

No. 128.—Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is posted, on return from furlough, as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India, on being relieved by Mr. Hubbard will revert to his former appointment of Deputy Examiner in the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 129.—The undermentioned Executive and Assistant Engineers are transferred permanently from Bengal to State Railways:

Executive Engineers, 1st grade.

Mr. D. F. Hogarth.

Mr. T. E. Owen.

Major F. W. Joseph, Bo. S. C. Mr. G. E. Moore, sub. pro tem., on furlough.

Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. P. B. Roberts.

Executive Engineers, 3rd grade.

Mr. A. C. C. Rogers. Major L. F. Brown, R E.

Mr. B. W. Cantopher, sub. pro tem.

Mr. T. E. Curry, sub. pro tem.

Executive Engineers, 4th grade.

Babu Bhoobun Mohun Bose, sub. pro tem. Baboo Kali Podo Sen, sub. pro tem. Babu Krishna Chunder Bandopadhya, temporary rank.

Assistant Engineers, 1st grade.

Mr. E. T. Faulkner. Mr. G. Mills.

Mr. H. B. Taylor.

Mr. E. E. A. Küster.

Mr. G. T. Sl. A. Nixon, on furlough. *

Mr. H. Phillips, sub. pro tem., to continue to be temporarily employed in Beluchis-

Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. A. G. Brenner.

No. 130.—With reference to Public Works Department Not heation No. 129 of this date, the services of the undermentioned Executive and Assistant Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:

Executive Engineers, 1st grade.

Mr. T. E. Owen.

Major F. W. Joseph, Bo. S. C.

Mr. G. E. Moore, sub. pro tem., on return from furlough,

Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. P. B. Roberts.

Executive Engineers, 3rd grade.

Mr. A. C. C. Rogers. Major L. F. Brown, R. E.

Mr. T. E. Curry, sub. fro tem.

Executive Engineers, 4th grade.

Babu Bhoobun Mohun Bose, sub. pro tem. Babn Kali Podo Sen, sub. pro tem.

Babu Krishna Chunder Bandopadhya, temporary rank.

Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, on return from furlough.

Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. A. G. Bremner.

No. 131.—Mr. J. W. A. McNair is appointed to Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April, 1886.

Mr. McNair's services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 12th May, 1886.

No. 126.—The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian, Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.		From	То	Date
Mr. F. G. Maclean		Superintendent, 4th grade	Officia ing Superintenden, 31d grade.	12th March, 1886
Mr. A. B. Larkins	•••	Officiating Superintendent, 5th grade.	Officia ing Superintendent, 4th grade.	12th Maich, 1886.
Mr. E. Dowson		Officiating Superintendent, 5th grade	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	7th April, 1886.
Mr. M. G. Brind		Assistant Superintendent, 134 grade.	Officialing Superintendent, 5th grade.	12th March, 1880 -
Mr. G. L. Towers	•••	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 5th grade,	7di April, 1386.

No. 127.—The following promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from 17th March, 1886, consequent on the retirement of Mr. G. J. Moberly, Superintendent, 3rd grade:

-	: •					
		Names,		Lion	То	
		• •				~
Mi	. F. R	de Marsac		Officiating Supermendent, 3rd grade	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	
Mr	E C	Bird	••	Superintendent, 5th grade .	Superintendent, 4th grade	
Mr	. А. Б	Larkins		Officiating Superintendent, 5th grade	Superintendent, 5th grade	
_				<u> </u>		;

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12th MAY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has again been general throughout Eastern and Central Bengal, the Madras Presidency, and the southern districts of Bombay. Heavy falls have taken place in British Burma, Assam, and Mysore. Rain has also fallen in the North-Western Punjab, at Indore, and in one or two places in Rajputana.

Agricultural prospects continue unchanged in Madras. Mysore has benefited by the rain. In Coorg the season is favourable.

Kharif preparations are in progress in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces. In Central India, Rajputana, and Hyderabad prospects are generally good.

The rabi harvest is approaching completion in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where ploughing for the kharif has commenced and prospects are good. In the Punjab the rabi crops are being cut, and the harvest promises well.

Agricultural operations have been facilitated in Bengal by the recent rain, but more is required in some places. Aux rice, jute, sugarcane, indigo, and cheena promise well, and the boro rice harvest is yielding a good outturn. In Assam the weather is seasonable and prospects are generally good.

Cholera is prevalent in Raipar in the Central Provinces and is reported from several other parts of the country; but, speaking generally, the public health is good.

Prices are rising in the Punjab and are fluctuating in Mysore. Elsewhere they remain generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.		i	Rantall to week under report.	State of amicultural prospects.				
Madras - (May 12t	.h)							
Bellary	•		Average 13.3	Standing wet crops in parts of two tables, generally good, but were in-inflicient; harvest wet and dry crops, yield about a greage. Cattle-discuse in three tables.				
Kurnool		•	Average (22	Harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Small-pox and cattle-discount three tables				
Ganjam	•	٠	Average 33	Fever in three, small-pox in five, and slight cattle-disease in two tellsk-; choice previous. Average number coupley don Chika canal z to.				
Kistna . Chingleput (Ma	idias)		Average 108 Average 104	Level in some ranks, and cholera in eight taluks and one division. Standing crop fair, except in parts of one taluk where websting, and in another suffering from white of water: harvest we find day grains, outuin below average. Level in one taluk and small-pox in another; cattle-di-case in one taluk.				
Combutore	•	•	Average 1°53	Symdim; crops good but ch 'vin requires rain in parts of one tables; harvest policy and cholum, outturn of paddy generally alone average and cholum average. Fever in one table and she hi small-pox in two yelages.				
Tanjore .	•	-	Average 121	Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluk, where rain is stanted; howest cholum and gingelly, outturn below average.				
Madura .		•	Average last week since revised, '05; this week, 193.	. Harvest paddy, vield below average.				
Malabar	٠,	•	Average V35	Harvest third crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever in				
Travancore	•	•	·50	Small-pox and tever in parts. General Remarks.—Ceneral prospects fair.				
Bombay(May 12	th)							
Kurrachee	•	•	Nil	River at Kotri on 10th, 11 feet against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Rabi harvesting completed bever in six and cattle-disease in two tatuka-; small-pox in two villages in distincts, 2 fresh cases remaining. Wheat, red tice, and begre in Manual Complete and the complete and begre in the cases remaining.				
Hyderabad	•		Average 114 in three talakas.	Kurrachee 20, 30 and 34, in Fatin 20, 40 and 40, in Mupur Botoro 24, 40 and 42, and in Schwan 30, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively. Rabi harvest communes, being trodden in Nansharo subdivision, and preparations for kasrij cultivation in progress. River at Kom on 10th, 11 feet against 11 feet 10 inches on same date lest year. Gever in four, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Wheat 25, junt 40, hajri 37 ¹ / ₂ , white rice 19 and red tice 30 pounds per rupee. Days unusually hot.				

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—contd.	1	
Khandwa	Nil	Weather warm, with high winds. Kharif preparations continue
Raipur	N/I	 Health fair. Price, steady. Weather cloudy and close. Kharif ploughings in hand. Cholera increasing; Small-pox and cattle-disease throuperating. Prices
Sambalpur (May 8th)	0°5	Weather hot and cloudy. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera in places. Trade birds. General Remarks.—Weather hot and windy, with occasional clouds. Kharri ploughings commenced. Cholera is becoming virulent in Rapur. Pines steady.
British Burma— (May 12th)	•	
Akyab . (, 8th)	: Nil	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein . Rangeson	2:42 4 43 3 =1 3:88 1 20	Fotal rainfall 400. Public health good; cattle healthy. Fotal rainfall 505. Public health good; cattle healthy. Public health and health of cattle good. Fotal rainfall 53. Public health and health of cattle good. Fotal rainfall 534. Public health and health of cattle good. Foral rainfall 197. Public health and health of cattle good. General Remarks. Sight cholera in Thougha district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in Hauthawaddy and Amherst districts, claewhere cattle healthy.
Assam—(May 12th)		
Gauhati (May 12th)	2105	Weather seasonable—Chobera diminishing in the Sadr station, but stall very prevident in portions of the districts; matthedisense still in some monzules. Sowing of aline paddy finished; planting of
Syllict,	2:83	State and pro-press of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from
Cachar	171, severe stormert	 South Sylhet Weather warm, Cultivation for any and asparatops, progressing.
Dibrugarh	तीलम्हरा १५५ का १६ है। १४४	Common tice (42 seers per rupee. General beaith good Warm days and cool nights. Sowing of alise con mues; land being prepared for sate; ten doing well. Public health tair. Pro peets of crops good.
Mysore and Coorg - (May 12th)		
	Civil and Military station, 203; Bangabore district, 301. Mysore, 143; Kollin, 145; Lamkur, 231; rum has also tailen more or lesmenthe.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolar district; properts of season and. In parts of the Kolar and Tunkur districts supply of water and fodder diminishing, but generally speaking result of recent rum which has been general to improve partirage. Public health good; small-pox prevalent in parts of the Alvore and Tunkur district, and rattle-disease in parts of the Kolar and Shimoga districts. Prices fatten to the My ore district and risen in the Kolar and Shi-
	district Na	moga districts slightly. Prices of locally and standary. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad		
Amraoti (May 12 h)	Nn	Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Kharit ploughing conti-
Akoa	Nil *(4	mues. When \$2 and juari 25 seers per rupee. Weather hot. Fields being prepared for kharif. Total rainfall since 1st May 538. Standing grops prospering. Heat excessive. General health air. Prices wheat 15½ coarse rice 14½, white juari 25½, yellow juari 22, and tur 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States - (May 12th)		
Indore		Weather sea onable. Prices stationary. Health good.
M лат (Gwalior)		Weather stormy and cloudy. Hent excessive.—Health good.
Rushim . Neemich	Nil Nil	No report received. Weather sea onable; high winds. Water scarce and few cases of
	$\triangle_{\underline{i}}$	small-pox in Sadr B war. Health otherwise good.
Goona	Slight shower of ram	Weather very hot. Health and prospects good. Health and prospects for:
Schore	Nil Nil Nil	Weather hot and cloudy. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather hot. High westerly winds. Health good. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province Rainfall for week under report.				Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.				
Rajputana—(]	Ma	y	12th)		•				
Abu Sirohi		May	12th) •9th)	Nil Nil	Weather seasonable; high winds, with dust. Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather hot, with occasional clouds.				
Marwar	(**	7th)	Nil	Tanks almost half full. Health good. Crops being gathered. Winds mildly hot; nights cool. Prices tending to rise.				
Kherwara	(,,	9th)	Nil	Tanks and wells drying. Crops gathered. Health good. Prices slightly risen. Weather very hot and windy.				
Pertabgarh	(*	8th)	Nil	Tanks and wells drying. Health good. Prices rising. Heal				
Meywar	(**	")	Nil	Tanks and wells low. Health very good. Prices rising. Weather seasonable.				
Harowti	(23	")		Hot westerly winds. Health good.				
Ihallawar	1	**	7th)	.03. Nil	Weather seasonable. Small-pox abating.				
Kotah	?	"	8th)	Nil	Weather seasonable. Health good.				
Ajmere	Ì	"	roth)	Nil	Tanks and wells diminishing. Weather cloudy and hot. Fever, small-pox, and guineaworm in some parts of the district.				
Teypore	('*	11	12th)	.16	Occasional storms. Prices steady.				
Ulwur	("	rrthj	Nil	Wells failing. Fever and small-pox continue in parts, otherwise health good. Weather occasionally cloudy.				
Bickanir	("	8th)	Slight rain	Measles in Bickanir. Prices stationary. Weather warmer.				

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Keturn		n length	RECENT FOR WELK I 18TH APRI	NDINE	4	RECEIT FOR WEEK I	NDING		FROM STH	TOTA RECEIPTS IST TO 1 APRIL 1	FROM 7TII	Total	Total
received.	Railways.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	1880-87.	Decrease 1880-87.
	Guaranteed,		Кs.	Rs.		Rs.	Æs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	, Rs.	Rs.	Re.
24th April 1880 24th do. ,, 17th do. ,, 24th do. ,, 17th do. ,,	Madias South Indian Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda and	861 654 1,504	1,33,540 1,31,184 81,212 9,73,077	152 14	690 801 634 15394	1,79,196 1,50,583 1,02,779 11,04,034	26.4 17.5 1.57 73.5	3,31,055 3,61,938 2,22,631 24,82,307	230 163 132 642	3,81,647 3,45,447 2,5,108 24,40,127	231 164 148 667	49:092 12:567	 16,551 42,54
	Central India	4111	2,68,625	648	461	3,50,000	779	7,55,547	638	. 8,08,286	722	52,739	<u> </u>
	TOTAL .	1,088	10,17,038	300	નુ,!(લ?	18,99,492	450	41,54,198	300	42,10,705	416	\$0,507	
	State.												
24th April 1880	Fast Indian	1,500	10,51,714	6.17	2,515	0.73,624	(43	25,00,793	670	24,32,012	662		1,00,583
17th April ,, 24th do. ,, 24th do. ,, 24th do. ,, 24th do. ,,	Fustern Bengal N dhati Northern Bengal Kauma-Dharla Inhoot	·37 ·7 ·249 ·37 ·	72,396 3 ',730 3 ',730	311 43 131 82	234 27 249 37	73,278 1,658 38,630 2,480	313 61 153 67	2,50,065 4,338 88,706 8,557	419 62 139 87	1,95,600 5,010 90,340 5,410	344 70 160 60	602 715 ⁰ 4 	5 145/5 2,847
24th do 24th do	Patua-Gyn Cawnpore-Achnera Didasnay n-Chazipur Rappitana-Malwa Waidha Coal	226 57 240 12 1, {11	25.70) 10.34 y 10.702 1, 38 3,7 5 10 T	105 151 67 103 118	24h 57 253 12 15 111	20,180 13,371 22,038 1,132 5, 5,000 10,754	234 87 94 273	85,718 29,378 43,140 2,865 8,00,669 34,864	67 60 222	83,117 35-99 59-54 2,576 8,06,000	82 88 261	6,221 7,184 89,304	2,5(s) 224
17th do. ,, 24th do. ,, 24th do. ,, 21th do. ,,	Nagpin and Chhattis- gath British Burma Saidia North-Western	140 140 254 25 14803	52647 40.101 7/31) 8,410/8	353 353 194 95 460	45 149 327 75 1,803	40,872 48,518 5,663 4,99,110	373 315 148 115 277	1, 11, 157 1, 30,007 20,706 19,13,502		4',073 1,'0,429 1,41,379 19,070 13,14,210	105	7,800 1,370	11,028 1,720 5,90,332
th do. ,, 24th do. ,, 17th do. ,, 24th do. ,,	Amutsar-Pathankot Briedly-Pdiblit Dacca Jorhat Cawnpare-Kalpr	36 10 23	5,0,0 1,304 1,773 434	172 30 177 19	06 30 86 30 42	7,793 2 046 4,600 610 2,663	57 53 11 63	10, (1) 4,1 ⁸ 5 5,245 1,024	113 45 204 18	18,443 4,568 10,316 1,487 0,048	115 53 50 20	4 °3 5,071 461 6,048	708
	Тогл.	4,002	14,05,779	*13	5,185	12,03,820	:3:	35,00,480	281	30,48,144	243		5,42,345
GRAND TOTA	AL (GUARANTEED AND	เบเร็าต	41,36,131	3/12	10,500	40,73,936	375	1,03,44,182	380	90,91.761	367		0,50,721
Gross I sti	MATED EXPENSES .		***					47, 8,402	175	46,52,045	170		
	NET RECEIPTS .			<u></u>				55 ₁ 80 ₀ 0 to 1	-05	50-39 719 (191		5, 10, 304
	Assisted Companies.	1		l	1	!					1	l	
17th April 1886 14th do. ,,	Bengal-Central Robbkhand and Ku-	126	7,057	61	126	9,019	72	31,303	97	• 34,352	98		6,951
7th do, 4th do, 7th do. ,,	Masam Southern Mahratta Bengal and North-	67 78 214	4,910 3,910 14,390	73 50 67	67 78 316	7,400 7,143 32,200	110 92 102	11,377 15801 28,404	06 64 52	18, 170 17,333 7.,583	113 91 05	6,093 4,464 44,419	***
4th do. "	Western	303	49,450 9,771	444 444	30.1	50,780 } 9.532	197 433	71,383 20,919	93 370	1,10,251 19,490	150 361	38,868	1,429
	TOTAL .	810	70,088 -	87	191	1,25,082	13,	1,,45,315	8,	2,62,079	110	86,304	
	Native States.	1											
th do th do th do	Bhavnagar-Gondal . Jodhpore Sizam's Mysore Rajpura-Patiala	193 64 121 140 16	2 (830) 2,824 21,191 0,372 1,236	118 41 475 47 80	163 (4 268 1 jo	76,575 4,400 22,158 7,912 1,558	138 00 107 57 97	61,743 7,043 71,750 18, 317 3,094	125 46 166 51 70	59,408 10,14 2 47,930 18,639 3,460	125 ;1 95 53 90	2,499 372	3,245 3,823 358
1	TOTAL .	534	54,712	103	" .	62,663	101	1,42,636	104	1,38,081	92	•	4,555

N.B. -As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April to tate," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

LIML V.

he 12th May, 1888.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E., Under Secretary.



The Gazette of Endia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the Gazette of India, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the Gazette of India, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the Gasette on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the Gazette of India should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gasette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th May 1886.

No. 555.—Mr. C. G. S. Wood, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for twenty months, under Section 134. Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st May 1886, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

H. R. THUILLIER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Off Surveyor General of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Undermentioned Candidates have passed the B. A. Examination :-

		Tito	Onderd	dentioned Outlands				•••
			•	This list is arranged	l in Alphabe	tical Order.		
	Abdul	Azig		Dacca College.	handra.	Manmohan	• • •	. Teacher.
		Hak	•••	//\ 1		lliyay, Asutosh		Metropolitan Institution.
		Wajid	***	T)	",	Asutosh	•••	77 771 1 7 1 1
		ri, Debicharan	•••	D Obrand Inditation	. 70	Bidlubhus	հոո	
		lounath	•••	, City College.	,,	Biharıl»l		
		Tarajirasauna	•••		.] ,.	Binnychan		
		opadhyay, Abim				Chandmoh		
	•		lchandru.	Presidency College	••	Hemchand		
		., Aոսը	chandra.	L M. S. College, Bhow	·- } ,,	Jnauraujan		
			_	ampur.	.,	Jogindrans		Ditto.
1	e,	., Asute	չոր	Ditto		Jogindraua		
					,,	Kalipada	• • •	
	•	, Balari		Metropolitan Institution		Kedarnath		City College.
	,	. Banwa		Free Church Institution.	80 ,,	Kunjabihan		
			akanta	Teacher.	**	Makhanlal		
			eishna	Metropolitan Institution.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Nagendrani Namilal		
	•			Free Church Institution.		Nunilal	•••	13.244
	,	, Chum	nl No. 2	General Assembly's Just		Pasup at i Phalaram	•••	(1) (1) (1)
		T121		tution.	,,	Rajanikanta	•••	Teacher.
	• •		nchaudra		1	Rajendrana		L. M. S. College Bhow.
	••		landra	Metropolitan Justitution.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Tiglengrana	LII	anipur.
63-1	, ,,		ranath	Free Caurch Institution	1	Rakhalchar	dan	Metropolitan Institution.
20	, ,,		ranath	Metropolitan Institution.	••			Presidency College.
	••		nsanna	Ditto.	90	Ramapati Saratchandi	•••	
	••	Kestari	inth	L. M. S. College, Bhow-	90	Caratenand	r	Goneral Assembly's Institution.
		7 -1-4-		anipur Matumilian Tagitatan	1	Sasibhusha		Metropolitan Institution
	**	Lakim		Metropolitan Institution.				Hughli College.
	**		rounth	Free Church Institution.	1	Srischandra		
	11		gopal	Metropolitan Justitution	••	Sukumar	•••	General Assembly's Institution.
	,,		dianath	Free Church Institution.		Quannah		Teacher.
	11	Rajend Rakhal		L. M. Collego, Benares Teacher.	,,	Suranath Trailokyana	41.	Metropolitan Institution.
	**	Rasbih	•		Obasidhari	Bamapada		Presidency College.
	**	1/481111	arı	General Assembly's In- stitut#n.	1	Brajaraj	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
30	Barat,	Benimadliab		Hughli College.	\ "	Debendranath	•••	Doveton College,
	Barori,	Ambikacharan	•••	Patna College.		Naremirakumar	•••	Presidency College.
	Baruya,		,,,	General Assembly's In-	100 "	Prasaunachandre		Metropolitan Institution.
	2 41 49 141	2 , cm on	,,,	stitution.	100	Synmacharan	• •••	Ditto.
	Basak,	Rebatimohan	***	Dacea t'ollege,	Chhail, Bd			Canning College.
	Basu.	Abhaynada		Canning College.	Das, Aksha			Presidency College.
	•,	Akhilchandra	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	General Assembly's In-		schandra		Free Church Institution
	••		•••	stitution.	" Kalik			Metronolitan Institution.
	**	Akshaykumar	•••	Dacca College,		iakumar	•••	City College.
	19	Bhupatmath	•••	Ravenshaw College,		athalal	•••	General Assembly's Insti-
	• • •	Bipinbilmri		Metropolitan Institution.	(, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		•••	tution.
	•	Biswanath		L. M. S. College,	, "Piyari	mohan		Metropolitan Institution.
				Bhowanipur.	., Sibkr	slina	•••	Presidency College.
40	**	Chandrakuman		Free Church Institution	110 , Sudar			General Assombly's Insti-
	**	llridaydhan		General Assembly's In-			•••	tution
		•		stitution.	., Syami	acharan		City College
	• • •	Junuendranath	٠	Free Church Institution.	Syam			Presidency College.
	7,	Rajembranath		Teacher		logeschandra	••	City College.
	13	Rameschandra		Free Church 1: stitution.		Karunakanta	•••	L M. S. College.
	19	Sureschandra	•••	Doveton College				Bhowanipur.
		ti Sahay		Metropolitan Institution		ridhar	•••	Free Church Institution.
		i Charan	•••	Patna College.	Datta, Asut		•••	Ditto.
		Upendranath _	•••	Presidency College		kanta	b.,	Muir Central College.
	Bhattacl	inryyn , Anauda		Teacher	Bipi	nbiharı	•••	General Assembly's Insti-
50	٠,	Anangame		Presidency College.	<u>.</u> .			tution.
	• •	Banoschar		Metropolitan Institution.		ranidhar		Free Church Institution.
	31	Durgadus		Teacher.	120 Dwa	rkanatlı	***	General Assembly's Insti-
	• •	Kedarratl		Metropolitan Institution.				tution.
	19	Nibaranel		Presidency College.	Guri		•••	City College.
,	D:	Srikautha	•••	Metropolitan Institution.	., Juan	ondranarayan	•••	General Assembly's Insti-
	*	Gurndas	***	Dacen College,				tution.
1		asiblinshan	•••	Patua Colfege.		idralal	•••	Hughli College.
		ch, G. S. atymath		Loveton College		prasauna	• • •	Free Church Institution.
				Metropolitan Institution.		reswar	••	Teacher.
(n)	Chakrah	parti, Debenc Na	lranath	Vana Charalta t	"Krisl	hnnkisor	•••	Metropolitan Institutem
]],m, w 41	Free Church Institution.	3443	tramohan	•••	Poveton College.
	••		lmmath	10:44	, Mati		•••	Teacher,
		No Ramendra		Ditto		udranuth	••	General Assombly's lusti-
	**	wamenerg.	•••	General Assembly's Institution				tution
		Racil about	lva	Tencher		ntarun	•••	Bethune Female School.
	••	Rasikehane Refatimol			., Knal	nkrishna	•••	General Assembly's Instr-
	••	Syamachar	•	Presidency College General Assembly's	b	robinde		tution.
	**	Chammann	A11	General Assembly's fusitution.		gobinda sunth	•••	Metropolitan Institution
		Udaynarsa	n	Teacher.	., 56190	sunth	•••	General Assembly's Insti- tution.
	••	o on june ja	n	# + M\ III' # +				encion,

Datta, Suryyalal	. • • •	Free Church Institution.	Marik, Bhabataran	,	General Assembly's In-
De, Baradaprasad Hemchandra	•	Ditto General Assembly's Insti		•	stitution.
,, nemenandra	•••	tution.	Mirza, Wahid Ali Beg	•••	Canning College. Duto.
" Jnanendranath " Manmathanath	•••	Doveton College. General Assembly's Insti	A 1 1 1 1	•••	Metropolitan Institution. Ditto.
,,	•••	tution.	,, Daraniswar	•••	St. Xavier's College.
,. Parbuticharan 140 Deb, Mahendrackandra	•••	Dacca i oliege. City College.	" Haridas . 220 " Indubhushan	• •	Presidency College.
Devaki, Nandan Lal Sahi	•••	Benares College,	•	•••	General Assembly's In- stitution.
Dhar Manamohan	•••	Free Church Institution. Canning College.	Jogindranath Kaliprasanna	•••	Presidency Colloge.
Durga, Dayal Fox, J. K.	•••	Presidency College.	Nagendranuth	•••	Dacca College. Prosidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Basantakur Benimadha	m ar b	Daces College.	, Nagendranath	•••	Free Church Institution.
Bishnupad		Metropolitan Institution. Teacher.	" Nibaranchandra " Nirmalchandra	•••	Metropolitan Institution. General Assembly's In-
,. Nabinchan		Metropolitan Institution	D-1-1-1-1-1		stitution.
Ghatak, Kaliprasanya 150 Ghosh, Amulyachandra	•••	Rajshaliye College. Metropolitan Institution.	, Prabodhehandra Ramendralal	•••	Ditto. Presidency College.
" Asutosh " Hemchandra		Ditto.	Muhammad, Ishfak	•••	Free Church Institution.
" Hemenanura	•••	General Assembly's Insti- tution.	l Israil Khan	•••	Presidency College. Ditto.
,, Jyotiprasad	***	Presidency College.	Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari		St Xavier's College.
., Khagendranath , Kunjabihari	•	Free Church Institution. Metropolitan Institution.	! ,, Bipinchandra ! ,, Birajchandra		Free Church Institution. Ditto
,, Malimachandra	•••	General Assembly's Insti-	Charuchandr	·a.	Ditto.
Nagendranath	• • •	tution. Ditto.	,, Gangacharan Gaurhari	•••	Hughli College. Free Church Institution.
,, Narayandas	• • • •	L. M. S. College,	Girindrachan		Metropolitan Institution.
Namanahaudra		Bhowanipur. Free Church Institution.	, Girindeanath		Presidency College. Metropolitan Institution.
160 , Pranchaitanya	•••	Teacher.	1 77 / 1	•••	Hughli College.
" • Rajaninuth	•	Hughli College. Free Church Institution.	,, Haripada	•••	Presidency College.
" Saratchandra	•••	City College.	,, Jogindrachan dra, No. 2,		Metropolitan Institution.
,, Satischandra	•••	Presidency College.	,, Kalidas	•••	Hughli College.
,, Siddheswar ,, Sitalprasad	•••	Hughli College. Presidency College.	Kalikunanda Kaliprasanna		Presidency College. General Assombly's Ins-
" Surendrachandra	•••	Ditto.			titution.
Ghoshal, Hemendranath	•••	Metropolitan Institution. Ditto	Kedareswar Kshitibhusha		Metropolitan Institution. Krishnagar College.
170 Godfrey, L. E.		Doveton College.	" Laimohan	•••	City College.
Gopal Ganesh Ranade Goswami, Kunjabihari	•••	Canning College. Free Church Institution.	250 , Mahendranath Rajendranath		Ditto. Hughli College.
" Sasibhushan	•••	Rajshahye College.	, Ramehandra		Metropolitan Institution.
Guha, Jogindranath	•••	General Assembly's Insti- tution.	,, Saratchandra		Presidency College. • City College.
. Kedarnath	•••	Metropolitan Institution.	Sureschandra		Free Church Institution.
" Maheschandra " Mohimehandra	•••	Hajshahyo College. Muir Central College.	,, Susilendra Taraprasanna	•••	Teacher. Metropolitan Institution.
Gunta, Anilchandra	•••	Teacher.	Munshi, Dakshmacharan	•••	Rajshahye College.
" Asutosh 180 Baradacharan	•••	Free Church Institution. Presidency College.	Murphy, E. A. B. E.	•••	Mussoorie School. Metropolitan Institution.
180 ,, Baradacharan Charuchandra	•••	Metropolitan Institution.	NY to Alman makene.		Ditto.
,, Gurulal	•••	Teacher. Metropolitan Institution.		•••	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Rasiklal Sibanath	•••	Ditto.	Niyogi. Manmohan	•••	Ditto.
Hajra, Phakirdas	•••	Ditto.	Nownidh Lal	•••	Patna College. St. Xavier's College.
Haldar, S. Har Saran	•••	St. Xavier's College. Agra College.	** * * *	•••	City College.
Hemayat Uddin	•••	Dacea College.	" Sain-laprasanna	••	Metropolitan Institution.
Htoon Chan 190 Kalka Singh	•••	St. Xavier's College. Canning College.			General Assembly's Ins- nitution.
Kar, Binodimkanta	•••	Dacea College.			Ravenshaw College,
Kastagiri, Jogindralal Keshav Vinayak Joshi	•••	Metropolitan Institution. Canning College.		•••	Canning College. Muir Cential College.
Krishnaji Hari Datey	•••	Ditto.	Ramprasada	•••	Canning College,
Kundu, Anandachandra Lala, Harbandhan Lal	•••	Free Church Institution. Benares College.	Ray, Chandrasekhar	•••	General Assembly's Institution.
Kalindi Prasada	•••	Ditte.	,, Gopaichandra	•••	Free Church Institution.
,. Sivanandan Prusada Linton, C. H.	•••	Ditto. Teacher	Kuischandra Lalitmohan	•••	Metropolitan Institution General Assembly's Ins-
200 Mahendrakisor	• • •	Patna College.	,,	•••	titution.
Mahmud Maitra, Girindrachandra	•••	Presidency College. Free Church Institution.	,, Nripondrachandra Priyanath	• • •	Metropolitan Institution City College.
Mukundamohan	•••	Presidency College.	" Puruschandra	•••	General Assembly's Ins-
Majumdar, Charuchandra Indrabhushan	•••	Hughli College. Metropolitan Institution.			fitution. Free Church Institution
" Indrabnushan " Indubhushan	•••	Presidency College.	" Surendranath	•••	Ditto.
,, Mahananda	•••	General Assembly's Institution.	Raychaudhuri Paresnath	•••	Ditto Paina College.
Prasannakumar	•••	Metropolitan Institution.	Sailajaprasad Sanyal Banichandra	•••	Metropoliton Institution.
" Rasbihari	•••	Free Church Institution.	Sarhadhikari Suresprasad	•••	Metropolitan Institution. General Assembly's Ins
210 , Umeschandra Mallik, Kalidas	•••	Ditto. Presidency College.	Sarkar Baradakanta	•••	titution.
Mandal, Ramkrishna	,	City College	" Bhahataran	•••	Free Church Institution Metropolitan Institution.
			,, Chintamani	•••	ALULY POSTURE EDBUIGHOUNGE.

	•						
8	Barkar, Kalipada	•••	General Assembly's Institution.		Sinha, Kedarnath	•••	General Assembly's Inst- tution.
300	,, Purnachandra Sen, Asutosh ,, Bhupendranath ,, Bipinchandra ,, Dakshinaranjan ,, Dinabandhu ,, Dinabandhu ,, Dinabandhu ,, Jyotindrachandra ,, Mathuranath ,, Phanibhushan ,, Saratchandra No. 2 ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Surendrachandra ,, Taraprasad Songupta, Ambikaprasad Sil, Maniklal ,, Rauhriday	•••	Metropolitan Institution. Free Church Institution. General Assombly's Institution. Metropolitan Institution. Ditto. St. Xavier's College. Hugfili College. Doveton College. Metropolitan Institution. General Assombly's Institution. Metropolitan Institution. Benares College. General Assembly's Institution. Doveton College. Dacca College. General Assembly's Institution. Free Church Institution. Free Church Institution. Ditto.	320	Som, Baikun hauath ,, Gopalchandra Sundar Das Suri Sur, Biharital ,, Sasibhushan Surya Prasad Syed Mahome I Ali		Free Church Institution. Patna College. Free Church Institution. L. M. College Benares. Presidency College. City College. Hughli College. Teacher. Ditto. Free Church Institution. Patna College. M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Free Church Institution. General Assembly's Institution. Patna College. Muir Central College. General Assembly s Institution. Free Church Institution. Free Church Institution. Benares College. M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Patna College. M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Patna College. Teacher.
	Sinha, Bankubihari	•••	St. Xavier's College.	188	Same of Al Transact	•••	m vmv u VI:

The undermentioned candidates have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination:-

These Lists are arranged in Order of Merit.

(C) indi	cates 1st divis	ion in	Chomistry and Physics.	(e) indic	ates 2nd divisi	on in	Chemistry and Physics.
(E)	•••	•••	English.	(e)	***	•••	English.
(E) (L)	•••	***	Latin.	(1)	•••	• • •	Latin.
(\mathbf{M})	••	•••	Mathematics.	(1 n)	111,	,,,	Mathematics.
(P)	•••	***	Persian.	(P)	***	•••	Persian.
(Ph)	•••	•••	Montal and Moral Science.	(ph)	***	•••	Mental and Moral Science.
(S)	•••	• • •	Sanskrit.	(%)	***	•••	Sanskrit.

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

1 Bhattacharyya, Janakinath. (S) (ph) City College. 2 Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas. (Ph) Free Church Institution. 3 Wheeler, E. M. (L) Presidency College. 4 Das, Jogindranath Ditto. 5 Das, Nibaranchandra. (Ph) City College. 5 Fernando, M. J Free Church Institution. 7 Ahmad Presidency College. 8 Guha, Taraprasanna Ditto. 9 Datta, Manmathanath Metropolitan Institution. 10 Kastagiri, Saradacharan Ditto. 11 Abdus Samad Free Church Institution. 12 Chattopadhyay, Naliniranjan Presidency College.	13 Bandyopadhyay, Chandra bhushan Metropolitan Institution. 14 Majumdar, Surendranath Sen, Jagadischandra St. Xavier's College, 16 Ramachandra Dacca College 17 Dover, W. C St. Xavier's College. 18 Chattopadhyay, Kshiro- dchandra. (ph) Presidency College. Guha, Umeschandra Dacca College. Sarkar, Rajanikanta Free Church Institution. 20 Ahdur Rahm Presidency College. Glosh, Saratchandra Presidency College. Patua College. 24 De, Manmathanath Patua College.
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	SECOND DIVISION.									
25 26 27 29 30	Azmat Alı Firoz De, Ramnatlı (Ph) Das, Bipinbihari (s) Mukhopadhyay, Sarat- chandra Ghosh, Surendranatlı Chakrabarti, Phanik-	Ditto. Benaros College.	43 ·	Gokulprasad. (s) Zahural Haq Gupta, Bhubannohan	Patna College. Muir Central College. Dacea College.					
31 32 30 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	chandra Dasgupta, Mathuranath Ráy, Kalicharan Bhaduri, Nabakrishna Sen, Debeudranath Muhammad Husain Azmi Shibbon Lall	Free Church Institution. Metropolitan Institution. Teacher. Muir Central College Agra College. Presidency College. L. M. College, Benares. Patna College Metropolitan Institution.	53 54 55 56 57	chandra. Chattoradhyay, Hara-	Cauning College. Free Church Institution. General Assembly's Institution. Free Church Institution. Ditto. Patna College. Presidency College.					
42	Gouri Sankar. (c)	Muir Central College	99	krishna	Dacoa College.					

	• MENTAL AND	MORAL SCIENCE.
	First I	Division.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Majumdar, Syamaprasanna Presidency College. Raychaudhuri, Purnachandra Ditto. Ghosh, Atalbihari Ditto. Basu, Satyamanda Ditto. Do, Ramanath (e) Ditto. Mukhopadhyay, Durga das. (E) Free Church Institutio	7 Bandyopadhyay, Apurba- kumar St. Xavier's College. 8 Mitra, Basambad City College. 9 Chattopadhyay, Charu- chandra Free Church Institution City College. 11 Bandyopadhyay, Jagada- nanda Metropolitan Institution 12 Kunjbehari Seth Canning College.
	SKCOND D	Pivision.
13 14 15 16 17	Trimbuckanant Sothey. (8) Bhattacharyaya. Janakinath. (E) (S) Nand Kishore Lall Mukhopadhyay, Kalisankar Clattopadhyay. Kshirodchandra. (E) Ditto.	18 Dipchand Agra College. 19 Das, Kanailal Benares College. 20 Jugalbehan Makar 21 Haldar, Hiralal General Assembly's Institution. 22 Sen, Upendranath Canning College. 23 Rajaram Ditto
		,
1	Bhattacharvya, Janaki- nath. (E) (ph) City College.	2 Chakrabarti, Sitalchandra City College. Division.
3 4 5 7 8 9	Basu, Nityakrishna Metropoliton Institutio Sen, Kamini Bethune Female School Trimbuckanant Sethey. (ph) Agra College. Vinayak Rao Yadeo Bhope Muir Central College. Baudyopadhyay, Sasadhar Presidency College. Das, Bipinbihari. (c) Ditto. Kanluiya Lal Dave. (c) Muir Central College.	on. 11 Gangopadhyay, Bhupal-
	PRI	RSIAN.
		DIVISION.
1 2	Zahhadur Rahim Dacca College. Mubarak Husain Muir Central College.	3 Hafiz Ibadullah Agra College
		Division.
4	Abdus Samad. (c) Patna College.	I 5 Muhammad Habibullah Patna College.
		LATIN.
		ST DIVISION.
1	Wheeler, E. M. (E)	Presidency College.
2	Billing, W	Teacher.
	• 11	ISTORY.
	Fies	ST DIVISION.
1	Mukhopadhyay, Satyachandra Srcon	City College.
2 3	Sen, Bhaminiranjan City College. " Kedarnath Metropolitan Institu	
		TEMATICS.
1 2	Basu, Abinaschandra Presidency College. Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan Metropolitan Institution	3 Mitra, Srischaudra. (c) Presidency College.

• SECOND D	IVISION.
Haldar, Piyarilal. (c) Presidency College. Basak, Rajkisor Ditto. Das, Gobindachandra, No. 1. (C) Dacca College. Mukhopadhyay, Abinas- chandra Presidency College. Chaudhuri, Jnanendra- nath. (c) Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Presidency College. Ditto. Presidency College. Ditto. Presidency College. Mutropolitan Institution. Presidency College. Muir Central College.	12 Kundu, Radhagobinda 13 Datta, Radhakanta 14 Bhattacharyya, Saradamolan 15 Ray, Kalikumar 16 Kshatriya, Debidayal 17 Ghosh, Surendrakumar 18 Datta, Satyskrishua 19 Narayan Moreswar Sane. Hughli College. Patna College. Patna College. Patna College. Patna College. Presidency College. Hughli College. Muir Central College.
PHYSICS AND	CHEMISTRY.
First Dr	VISION.
1 Trivodi, Ramendrasundar Presidency College.	2 Das, Gobindachandra, No. 1. (m) Dacca College.
SECOND]	Division.
Haldar, Piyarilal. (m) Presidency College. Mitra, Srischandra. (M) Ditto. Sinha. Sureschandra Ditto. Chaudhuri, Jnanendra- ath. (m) Ditto. Sarkar, Annadaprasad Ditto.	8 Saha, Gangadas Presidency College. 9 Kastagiri, Dhirendralal Ditto. 10 Gouri Sankar. (c) Muir Gentral College.
SENATE HOUSE, The 3rd May 1886.	W. GRIFFITHS, Registrar.

The undermentioned students have passed the Honours in Medicine Examination: -

SURGERY.

Barat, Surendranath

... Medical College.

MIDWIPERY.

In order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath
 Ghatak, Annadaprasauna
 Nallatamby, C. W.
 Medical College.
 Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, the 11th May 1886.

W. GRIFFITHS, Registrar.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May 1886.

LIABILITI	ES.	H	a.	p.	ASSETS.	H	a	p.
Capital paid-up Reserve Fund Public Deposits at	a. p.)	2,00,00,000 41,56,684		0	Government Securities Other authorized Investments Loans on Government and other	61,41,807 46,29,342	4 8	0
Flead Office .1,11,62,38 Public Deposits at	7 3	2,37,94,298	б	4	authorized Securities Accounts of Credit on Government	1,06,79,847	3	7
Branches 1,20,31,91 Other Deposits at Head Branches		_		4	and other authorized Securities Bills discounted and purchased Balances with other Banks	82,73,026 2,47,91,632	8	10
Bank Post Bills, &c Sundries	• •	2,8 7 ,41,953 3,18,623 18,15,196	8	2 0 4	Bullion	8,18,129 24,972 11,35,785	4 9	4 4 8
		,	•		Stamps	8,998 6,52,928	5	
					•	5.71.56,471	2	7
					Cash and CurrencyNotes at Head Office . 83,30,519 15 2 Cash and CurrencyNotes at	2,16,70,286	2	3
					Branches . 1,33,39,766 3 1			
Ru	PEES .	7,88,26,757	4	10	RUPEES .	7,88,26,757	4	10

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 13th May 1886. J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent,
Percentage 39'6.

By Order of the Directors, W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Símla, the 22nd April 1886.

No. 9.—The services of 2nd Grade Senior Apothecary Thomas Lyons are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for permanent civil employment.

No. 10.—The services of the undermentioned 1st Grade Apothecaries are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government, with effect from the dates specified:—

Richard Michael Blaker,—18th January 1886 James Kelly,—23rd January 1886.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

· Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

• Simla, the 10th May 1886.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of April 1886:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Aska	Madras Presdy	oth Apl.	Opened.
Boileaugani .	(Simla) l'unjab .		Ditto.
Darjeeling (Secre-	(Darjeeling) Ben-	16th ,,	Ditto.
Erinpura	Rajputana	10th Mar.	Ditto.
Landour	NW Provinces .	ist Apl.	Ditto.
Maimensing .	Eastern Bengal .	4th	Ditto.
Mussooree (Library Bazar).		ist "	Ditto.
Panipat	Punjab	25th ,,	Ditto.
Ranikhet Canton-	NW. Provinces .	15th ,	Ditto.
Sojat	Rajputana	6th ,	Ditto.
Yandoon	Burmah	iuth Mar.	Ditto.
	Punjab	30th Apl.	Closed.
Gyobin(field Office)	Upper Burmah .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Malabar Point .	Bombay .	3rd	Ditto.
Sittang	Burmah	Sth ,,	Ditto.
	Railway.		
Ajodhya Junction	Oudh and Robil-	10th Apl.	Opened.
Darshannagar .	kund Ry.	toth ,,	Ditto.
Darshannagar .	kind Ky.	14th ,,	Closed.
Bhimun	I II barri		1
Chowra	/Bhopal-Jhansi-		1
Pakhram	Campore Sec-	19t ,,	Opened.
Paman	tion of Inflan		1
Lalpur	Midland Ry.		1
Manhari	Assam-Behar	15th ,,	Ditto.
Purneah	State Ry.	19th ,	Ditto.

No. 3.—Mr. J. W. B. Duthy, Superintendent, 5th Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th April 1886

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL, Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th May 1886.

No. 142.—Mr. F. A. Patten has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year and six months, under Section 50, and subsidiary leaves not exceeding five days, under Section 18(a), of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 9th April 1886, subject to the confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

J. GRIERSON, Lt.-Col., Bo.S.C., Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENE-RAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 5th May 1886.

No. 1796.—Lieutenant C. P. Campbell, Officiating 4th Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted accumulated privilege leave for ninety days from the 12th May 1886, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 7th May 1886.

No. 1818.—Captain E. S. Masters, Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 3rd May 1886.

The 8th May 1886.

No. 1845.—In accordance with Foreign Department Notification No. 836 G., dated the 19th April 1886, Major N. C. Martelli made over and Captain A. P. Thornton received charge of the Office of Political Agent in Bhopawar on the forenoon of the 3rd May 1886.

By Order,

F L PETRE,

ist Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th May 1886

No. 1043 G.—Surgeon W. W. Webb, Officiating Medical Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 28th April 1886, of the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 841 G., dated the 19th idem.

The 7th May 1886.

No. 1063 G.—Captain A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Political Agent, Bickancer, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 28th April 1886, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 811 G., dated the 14th idem

Surgeon P. D. Pank, Agency Surgeon, Bickaneer, will hold charge of the current duties of the Bickaneer Agency Office, in addition to his own, during Captain Talbot's absence, or until further orders.

The 8th May 1886.

No. 1064 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 241, Gopal Dass, received medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps on the forenoon of the 28th April 1886, in addition to his own duties, from Surgeon W. W. Webb, proceeding on sixty days' privilege leave.

No. 1081 G.—Colonel A. Conolly, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is geanted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 20th May 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 10th May 1886.

No. 1094 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Political Agent, Ulwai, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 17th May 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order, HUGH DALY,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 7th May 1886. No. 459-562 / V.—Mr. R. S. Whiteway, C.S.,

Settlement Officer, Ajmere-Merwara, after making over charge of his Office to the Commissioner, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 19th April 1886, of the furlough granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 463 G., dated the 10th March 1886.

The 8th May 1886.
No. 475-96 III.—With reference to the Agent to the Governor General's Notification No. 815 G., dated the 14th April 1886, Colonel F. W. Boileau made over charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, to Lieutenant J. A. Bell on the afternoon of the 22nd April 1886.

Lieutenant Bell is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the and Class, as described in Section 32, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), with effect from the 22nd ultimo, to be exercised during the time he may act as Cantonment Magistrate.

> By Order, HUGH DALY, for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr Genl.

No. 1117 S .- Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, namely, for the proposed approach road to the Conservancy Collecting Station, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 :-

			·				
	1			QUARTETOR		!	
District.	Pergana '	Village.	1 thomas and another		TOTAL,	Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			Permanentle.	!	-		
Aimere .	Annere .	Aimere .	A. R. P.	A. R. P	A. R. P.	F	(7)
,				; •• i	0 3 10	For the proposed approach road from	The plan can be in-
	•	, I	!) 	the Quaisarganj to	ol the Assistant Commissioner, Aj-
	,	•	ŧ i			Collecting Station.	mere,

By Order,

S. S. JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel, Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr. Ajmere & Merwara.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Heme Department Resolution No 46-1668-82, dated 9th October 1884).

State of American	Di eripios	Me tal.		Value		Number available tor safe,	REMARKS.
1	Found in the Fattchgarh District. Coins of Maizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sami: Obverse: Horseman with an indistinct Persian inscription probably "Muhammad." Reverse: Bull with a Hindi inscription "Shri Muhammad Sami."—Date about 1192 A.D.	Copper .	R	a.	р. О		These coms will be available for sale up to and not later than the 4th September 1886.
4	Found in the Guprat District (Punjah).	Silver .	o	4 cach	O	214	Do. 7th December 1886
22	Coins of Pathan Sikandar Lodi A H. 894-923 = A.D. 1488- 1-17, with imperfect dates. Duto with illegible dates	Copper.	0	each	6	45 IQ1	Do. 17th January 1887.]

Offg Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 6th May 1886.

Comming Offices Comming Of		POBLIC WORRS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORRS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.	CADS ANT	: Military 4.		IRR-GAT'ON	-0 N.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL),	YS (CAPITAL),				STATE RAILWAYS (RETENCE).	8 (REVENUE).		
Part Part	Receipt.		Last outh for which ceived	Date of Receip			month for which	!	of Receipt.		Accounting Offices.	Last mon'b for wbich received.		Receipt.	Order of Receipt,	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Z S	Date of Receipt.
Middle Do. 17, Middle Middle Do. 18, Middle Middle Do. 18, Middle		 		.ç.	# R M	Rajputana Punjah			, ; ; ;		Arritsar-Pethankor Reng-1 (c. tral Britsh Burmah			5885. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.		AmritsaPathankot Briush Burmah Eastern Rengal	Feb. 1586	Mar. Apt.	19, 1895
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Control Cont	<u> </u>		-		(* O)				ર્નું	تت	Sudh-Sagar Sudh-Sagar Sudh-Sagar Sudh-Sagar Substituted Brs.				,- - -	omina-Collecti forhat Nivatti	: 8	ු දු	,
Parish Brown Property Parish Brown Proceedings P	<u>~~</u>	(Assigned)		÷ ·		***********				3	Belace. r. Etawah					Narpur-Chhattisgarh Inhoot Wardah Coal	Do. "	0	ء ج
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Te.forket Deterview Control Co										- <u>-</u>	Northern Bengal				-	lairutana-Malwah	22	ŝŝ	
Te. foaten Perterveyt Jan 1885 Api 1.18 Midmad Ry Do Do Do Do Do Do Do D											Umaria Collegy Works (birra Pun, Mr.	_					· • · · · ·		
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13 Regardene M. 100 100 15 15 15 15 15					1 (7)			-		المين المين	Nactur-Bengal Agnapated .	. Da.	ğ,	_					
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East Fulan										£, ;;	statistica Kvs. Southern-Nabratta. Cuddapab-Neltore	á	<u> </u>				1000 PM		
Patracity Patr					 -			· -		- #,	pd Ry			_	-				
Commercial Recent of States Comm		_			····					میدر چ	Gya Pur-Dildarna							 •	
C. 18 A. V. E. R. Stores Stores Feb. 15, 145, 145, 141 Phrysh Northern D. D Nat. 13, Store Railway Stores Feb. 15, 148, 144 India Valley D Nat. 13, Api. 145 Ind. North-Western Pro-invest Do Do. 23, 15 Sind-Pishin (N. Section) Nort Api. 15, 1 Bhis North-Western Pro-invest Do Do. 23, 15 Naders Do Api. 24, Nat. 15, 16 Naders Do Nat. 27, Nat. 16, Nat.				_	··					7	P. and notal Rive.		క్ష			PORFIGN STATES			,
North-Western Flo.in 'cs Do. D						Railway			15, 148,	==:	Purjah Vorthern In ias Valley Belgar, Kingan		Feb.			RATINAYS-CAPITAL			
Bording Do. 10 24 RAILWAYS—REVEY Handles Do. 10 27 Reveal					- 7	North-Western Programes and Oudth.		7.		 2* 2 1;	Bo to Sind-Pishin (N. Section)		. N		 #	Skavnagar-Gondai	Feb. 1886	٧٤١	19, 1866
Remains Do. Alax					*	Bornbay		£								RAILWAIS-REIEN E			
The fact of the fa		-			n c	Bengal		. May	: : : :				•			Bhat naqar-Gon lat.	1.n, 18.6	Mar.	Nar. 22, 1886
SIMLA, A. G. BEGBIE,	i	SIMIA,														PECPIE	•		William DE

The roth May 1884.

2 b

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 5th May 1886.

No. 42.—Mr. A. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 19th April 1886.

The 10th May 1886.

No. 43.—Mr. E. N. Homan, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section, to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, Coloncl, R.E.,

Director General of Railways.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 12th May 1886.

Vidue of silverheld in the Mint on account of the Currency De-	R	æ
partment on the evening of the 5th May 1886	8,92,654	1
Mint on the same date .	6,84,486	!
App-		15,77,140
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account		•
of the Currency Department	45.3	1
Ditto ditto Government	211	664
Depuct-	ĺ	17 2
New corn paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,93,000	15,77,804
Petty items issued for miscella- neous purposes.		
		1,05,000
Balance on the evening of the 12th May 1886	•••	13,84,804
The Balance comprises— Silver held on account of the		
Currency Department .	6,25,329	
Duto duto Government There is in addition awaiting	7.59.475	10 84 8
assay—		13,84,804
Bullion belonging to Private		
Individuals	9,077	
partment	55,85,350	
		55-94-427
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

A. W. BAIRD, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 13th May 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is

warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. No. of Note. Value. Name of Claimant.

6 . N 4-17554 . 50 Maden Mohan, Allahabad. Allahabad,

The 12th May 1886.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. No. of Notes. Value. Name of Claimant.

1.AHORE, The 8th May 1886.

W. H. EGERTON,

for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPORE.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May 1880. The session begins on Monday, the 7th June 1886. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and that they are under 19 years of age. This limit will be raised to 21 years of age in the case of candidates who have passed the F. A. Examination of the University.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of Junior Scholarships. The scholarships will be awarded with general reterence to the place taken by candidates at the Entrance Examination.

Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination in April are eligible for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department up to the 7th June 1886. They must send in their applications before 25th May 1886.

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

S. F. DOWNING,

Frincipal Govt. Engineering College.

SEEBPORE, The 22nd April 1886.

FOR SALE AT THE PATNA OPIUM FACTORY SAW MILLS, GOOLZARBAUGH.

Two Armstrong's patent dovetailing machines adapted for cabinet makers and builders and packing-case makers.

They are of one inch pitch capable of dovetailing planking 15 inches wide and 1½ inches thick and will cut the dovetails at the rate of 20 feet of planking per minute.

Each machine is arranged for cutting ordinary and blind dovetails and dovetails on the angle and is easy to work. The discs being set to the proper angle, the board is fastened on the travelling table by a cramp which on being set in motion travels along the front face of the saws.

The machines are similar in construction to the one exhibited by Messrs. Robinson and Sons of Rachdale, England, at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84.

Each machine cost £106 12s. 8d.

Landing in Calcutta plus for carriage to Patna. R43-13-0

These machines are perfectly new and are sold merely because they are not of the required specifications.

Offers are invited.

Apply to Dr. H. WHITWELL,

Principal Assistant to Opium Agent, Behar, Patna

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April 1886.

On and after the 1st May next the four descriptions of embossed envelopes described below will be available for sale to the public at Post Offices or by licensed stamp vendors at the prices stated:—

								K	a.	r
	Hai	LF-AN	NA S	QUAR	F EN	FLOP	ES.			
Any n	umber le	ess tha	n 16			eac	ħ	o	O	8
l'acke	ts of 16	•		•	per	pack	et	o	ŧυ	6
Exam	ple-									
3 e	envelopes	cost						o	2	n
6	,,	,,						О	4	(1
12	**	,,		•		•		O	8	o
	On	e-Ann	n Sg	UARI	Env	ELOPE	s.			
Any n	umber le	ss tha	n 8			eac	h	O	1	2
Packe	ts of 8			•	per	pack	et.	Ω	9	3
Exam	plr-									
3 L	nvelopes	cost						G	3	6
6	,,	3.5			•	•	•	0	. 7	0
	REGIST	RATIO	n Fn	VELO	res, S	MALL	Sız	Œ.		
	umber le					eac		o	2	2
Packet	ts of 16	•		•	per	packe	:t	2	2	б
Exam	ple									
•••	nvelopes	cost	•	•	-			0	б	6
6	**	• •	•					0	13	O
12	,,	**	•	•	•	•	•	I	10	0
	REGIST	RATIO	n En	VELO	res, l	.ARGE	Siz	K.		
Any n	umber le	ss thar	18			. eac	b	0	2	8
	s of 8				per	packe	ŧ	1	5	3
				•	••	1,		2	10	-
Packet	of 10									
Packet										
Packet ,, Exam		cost			•			o	ь	o

2. The new half-anna and one-anna envelopes are larger in size than those now in use, and the quality of paper is also superior in the case of the new envelopes.

3. The existing half-anna and one-anna embossed envelopes will still be offered for sale at the value denoted upon them.

4. The registration envelopes of both sizes are now introduced into India, for the first time they are recommended for use in connection with registered letters as providing security against damage in transit and against tampering. It should be borne in mind that the embossed stamp on the registration envelopes represents the registration fee only, and that when using these envelopes postage stamps to the required amount should be affixed in the usual way in payment of ordinary postage

5. An adhesive stamp of the value of 44 annas will also be available for sale to the public by the 1st May or shortly afterwards. This stamp is intended for use on letters addressed to the United Kingdom and to countries served through

the United Kingdom.

The 6th May 1886.

With immediate effect, parcels will be received at any Indian Post Office for transmission viā the United Kingdom to the Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands (Antigna, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Tortola)

2. The rate of postage for parcels addressed to the places named above will be one rupee

per pound.

3. The limit of weight for such parcels will

be seven pounds

4. The conditions as to size, contents, value, customs declarations and manner of posting generally will be the same as those prescribed for parcels addressed to the United Kingdom and intended for delivery through the British Past Office.

L. G. WAIT,

Asst. Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 5th May 1886.

No. 1808.—Lala Debiprasad is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Post Master General's Office, Allahabad.

G. J. HYNES,

for Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclasmed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th May 1885.

Pictcher, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. A. Schulze, W.

Smith, Mrs. Brooker. Wybergh, Rev. E. L.

Letters marked " Care of Post Office."

Aman, A. Rate, J. N. Bages, Mon, E., Booth, P. Booth, P. Bost, P. N. Boser, S. Brammer, Baron de. Brunton, Mrs. J. Capel, LtCol. C. B. H. Checacacc, G. P. Chelton, H. Clarke, F. G. Coleu, Mr. Crawford, J. D. C. J. E. Dessa, H. T. Dimoock, Bagal, D'Mello, Jose. Dodd, C. B. N. Drurry, Surgeon F. J. Dukes, Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Dondas, Mrs. Dondall, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. M Grosenia, Mrs. Guedall, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. M Grosenia, Mrs. Dandall, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Dondall, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Dondall, Mrs. D	Rates, J. N. Bisec, Mon. E. Booth, P. Bisec, P. N. Bowers, S. Bramor, Baron de, Bruntou, Mrs. J. Capel, LtCol. C. B. H. Chelton, H. Chelton, H. Cheke, F. G. Coleeu, Mr. Crawford, J. D. C. J. E. Dessa, H. T. Dimoock, Basil, D'Mello, Jose. Dodd, C. B. N. Drorry, Surgeon F. J. Dukes, Mrs. Dumors, J. H. Farl, T. S. Cindall, Miss. Ground, Mrs. M. Groseman, Sig. Groud, Mrs. M. Groseman, Sig. Groseman, Sig. Hutton, It of Ohman, J. Melly, Miss G. Kriky, Miss G. Kriky, Miss G. Krikhy, Miss G. Krikhy, Miss G. Krikhyide, J. Lea, Jay. Lematre, A. M. O Donald, Miss McGrath, Edw. Mifer. Capt. J. Miller. Miss N. Norlile, Miss. Norlile, Miss.	Rate., I. N. Buget, Mon. E. Beoth, P. Bese, P. N. Bowers, S. Brunton, Mrs. J. Capel, LtCol. C. B. H. Che acacce, G. F. Chilton, H. Clarke, F. G. Collen, Mr. Crawford, J. D. C. J. E. Dessa, H. T. Dimoock, Basil, D'Mello, Jose. Dodd, C. B. N. Dorry, Surgeon F. Donkes, Mrs. Dwarns, J. H. Farl, T. S. Easton, Percy H. Ciran, J. C. Gnodall, Miss. Gnodall, Miss. Gnodall, Miss. Growman, Sp. Crawford, J. Construct, R. Growman, Sp. Crawford, J. Construct, R. Growman, Sp. Crawford, J. Construct, R. Crawford, J. Lea, Jay. Lematte, A. M. Manfield, J. J. Miller, Capt. J. Miller, Capt. J. Minacf, Mr. Norellie, Miss. N.	active a mettri	the Curton
Farl, T. S. Norville, Mrs. I Easton, Percy H. Olsen, J	Ellis, Mrs. Jus. Parker, Mrs. A.	berrell, Mrs. J. B. Peterson, Dr G	Aman, A. Rate -, I. N. Bucet, Mon, E. Beoth, P. Besc, P. N. Bowers, S. I. R. Bremner, Baron de, Brunton, Mrs. J. Capil, 1ACol. C. B. H. Cheton, H. Cheton, H. Clarke, F. G. Coleen, Mr. Crawford, J. D. C. J. E. Dessa, H. T. Dimocock, Basil, D'Mello, Jose. Dodd, C. B. N. Drurry, Surgeon F. J. Dukes, Mrs. Dwarts, J. H. Farl, T. S. Easton, Percy H. Ellis, Mrs. Juss.	Gilbert, Mrs. M. Gnodali, Miss. Gnw., J. F. Grant, Mrs. M. Groseman, Sig Cuerrier, H. J. Ginstare, Esq. Hutton, It. so human, Lapt. Chiman, Lapt. Chiman, J. Mes. J. Kelb., Miss. G. K. T. M. Kirkbride, J. Lea, Jay. Lemattre, A. M. O. Monnield, J. J. M. Donald, Mis. MicGrath, Edw. Mic. aughlus, J. Miller, Capt. J. Miller, Capt. J. Miller, Capt. J. Miller, Capt. J. Miller, Capt. J. Miller, Miller, Miller, Miller, Miller, Miller, Miller, Miller, J. Parker, Miller, Mrs. A. Parker, Miller, Mrs. A.

Gilbert, Mrs. M.
Gnodall, Miss.
Gnw, J F.
Grant, Mrs M
Groseman, Sig. L.
Charlet, H J
Groseman, Sig. L.
Charlet, H J
Groseman, Sig. L.
Charlet, H J
Groseman, Sig. L.
Randall, T.
Randall, Mss.
Randall, Mss.
Randall, Mss.
Randall, Mss.
Randalll

Registered Letters.

Andomon, James, Grogan, H. C. Brenner, Baron Jonchim, Guerrier, H. J. DeGruyther, L. Ross, A.

Steruzilies, David. Watson, A. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 10th May 1886.

Agan, H.
Arrakici, M.
Barnett, Lt
Beraut, H. Commander Hobson, E. A.
Charter, Mrs. C.
Charter, C.
Charters, Mrs. W.
DeMount, F.
Dovie, A. C.
Owen, M. S.

Pearson, Rev. A. C. Riddall, W Sevy, to Agricultural Show Smith, W. Thomas, Major C. F. Todd, Miss Wardsley, Mrs.

E. HULLON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 15th May 1886. SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Closs	te of my at auth.	Route by which desputence,
	18	86	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom	r8th	May	Per P. & O. Str.
Disto ditto ditto	23nd		: Ditto.
Difto Book Post and Pattern Packets	17th	• •	Ditto
Ditto ditto ditto	218t	**	Ditto
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Past Coast of Africa generally, Delagon Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the			, 1 1
	ı8tlı	**	Ditto
	aand	.,	Ditto
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philip- pine Islands, China and Japan	a sth		l Phita
Australia, New Zealand and Lasmania	25th	**	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, t cyton, Batavia,			•
Singapore and China	17th	••	Por French Str.
Straits and Hong-Kong	17tl;	••	Per Str. Tai-
Rangoon and Modimein	todi		Per Sir, Patna,
Akyab, Kyouk Phyno, and Rangoon	ryth	.;	Per Str Mah-

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and hearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annua on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for each only, at the following rates-per four-ounce tin, R_4 -8; per eight-ounce tin, R_6 -8; per pound tin, R_{16} -8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, R5-8; per eight-ounce tin, R10-8; per pound tin, R20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنكونا فبري فيوج

یہد دوا کوئیمائیں کا خوب قائم مقام ھی اور بلکٹد ہے روقانکل کارتن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے عوایک سقزم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سوانے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشع پیس پوئڈ خرید لینے ہے بقیمت لقد عسب

ترنے ذبیل ہوید کوسکتے ھیں یعنے نوم جاو اونس کے ٹیس کا جَارِ روبِيهَ آتُهِمْ أَنْهُ زُ آتُهِمُ ارتس كِي تَيسَ كَا آتُهِمْ رَربِيمَ آتُهِمْ آتُمْ زَ ایک پونڈ کے ثین کا سولہ روپید آٹھد آٹد '

اور موام الناس ہوٹانکل گارتین یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپوتلنقانگ صاحب ہے۔ بقیست نقد حسب نونے دیال خوید کرسکتے ھیں یعنے ترنے جاڑ اونس ثین کا پانچ روپیع آٹھء آند ; آتھہ ارنس کے ثیب کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آیک پرنڈ کے ثیب کا

یہہ دوا کلکتم کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا حاتونمیں بکتی ھی ماسوانے قیمت مذکورڈ بالا کے محصول ڈاک جار ارِرِ آَتُهِهُ ارنس کے ثین کا آَتُهُهُ آنَهُ ; اور ایک پونمَ کے ڈ_{یان} کا پارۃ آئ*د* '

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time. from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8, per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoign rates.

كرستلبن سنكونا دوائي سخار '

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List of Officers of the Public Works Department, Bengai, Corrected up to 1st January 1886. 6a. (1a. 6p.)

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. Bremner, Assistant Engineer. K3 (4n.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January 1886. K3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act n English. 2a ($\frac{1}{2}a$.) Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Bengali. 2a. ($\frac{1}{2}a$.) Rules under the Bengal Act in Hindi. 2a. ($\frac{1}{2}a$.)

Official Report of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84. Vols. I and II.

In full vellum. R6-8 (Rt-2.) In tull cloth. R5-12 (R1-2.) Bihar Peasant Life. Illustrated. By G. A GRIBRSON, Esq., B. C. S. R5 (6a.)

Certificate Procedure, 1885. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the administration of the Salt Department. 2.1-4 (3n.)

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Vols I and il. \$4 (5a.) and \$3, (5a.) Interleaved copies, \$5 (8a.) and \$3.8 (8a.) respectively. Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at \$2 per annum, including postage.

Bengali Translation of the Revised Salt Manual. 4a. (6p.

Bengal Embankment Manual. R2. With Map. R3 (4a.)

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. Corron, C.S. 23-4 (4a.)

Village Directory of the Presidency of Bengal -

Vol. 1. Burdwan.

Vol. Il. Bankura.

Vol. III. Beerbhoom.

Vol. IV. Midnapore.

Val. V. Hooghly.

Vol. VI. Howrah.

Vol. VII. 24-Pergunnahs.

Vol. VIII. Khoolna. Vol. X. Jessore.

Vol. XI. Moorshedabad.

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Vol. XIX. Dacca.

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Vol. XXIII. Tupperah.

Vol. XXIV. Noakhali.

Vol. XXV Chittagong District and Chittagong Hill 1 racts.

Vol. XXVI. Patna.

Vol. XXVII. Gya.

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Vol. XXX. Mozufferpore.

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R1-8 each (2u.) per copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs,&c., in India and Australian Snake-poisous. R3 (4a.)

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. By J. WESTLAND Esq., C.S. K3 (3a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. R.3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Manual of Materia Medica, in Urdu. by Shark Akbar Ally. Sa. (2a.)

Buddha Gaya, the Hermitage of Sakya Muni R30 (R1-4

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records, Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, C.S. Ri (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Barma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. $\aleph_{5}\left(4a.\right)$

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By Colonel Edward Tutte Dallon.



The Gazette of Endia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886

Fig Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRITISH BURMA.

NOTICE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT, DISTRICT THONEGWA.

The 4th February 1880.

CIVIL SIDE MISCELLANEOUS CASE

NO. 4 OF 1885.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

G. J. ROBERTS, DECEASED.

Whereas G. J. Roberts, late Manager, Government Tobacco Plantation Maubin, Thonegwa District, died intestate on the 5th January 1885, Notice in pursuance of the 7th Section of Regulation V of 1799 is hereby given to all persons claiming to have any interest in the property and credits of the said G. J. Roberts, deceased, to appear in the said matter (if they think fit so to do) either personally or by a duly authorized agent, on the 15th May 1886, when the Court will proceed upon all the claims and pronounce indement in the matter.

Dated Manbin, the 6th February 1886.
W. W. PEMBERTON.

District Judge, Thonegwa.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 174407, of the 4 per cent stoam of 1st May 1805, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and lastly endorsed by Mr. Rajagopala Chary to V. Thavasumutha Nadar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, was stolen with the proprietor's writing-box, which contained it, on the night of 1st October 1885, from the Abkary Office at Tre andram. The transfer endorsements are only on the upper half of the Promissory Note and not on the lower half. Payment of the above note and of the interest thereupon have been in consequence stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate note in favour of the proprietor.

V THAVASUMUTHU NADAR.

Ankary Contractor, residing at Poragar, near Tranger of

Ovu 08.
The 25t October 1883





The Gazette of Andia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21. 3

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART 111.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.

Supplement No. 21.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st May, 1886.

No. 9.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh Bahadur, C.I.E., Talukdar of Khajurgaon, Rae Bareli District, Oudh, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1886.

No. 161.—Appointment.—Lieutenant P. R. T. Gurdon, B.S.C., to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam.

The 19th May, 1886.

No. 164.—Appointment.—Mr. C. G. Bayne, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in British Burma, is appointed Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, with effect from the 2nd March, 1886.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The 18th May, 1886.

No. 171.—The services of Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S., C.I.E., Epigraphist to the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st June, 1886.

PATENTS.

The 15th May, 1886.

No. 569.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a

fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.-

No. 130 of 1885 .- Mark Amos, Engineer, of Westburyon-Brym, in the County of Gloucester, Kingdom of Great Butain and Ireland, fer improvements in apparatus for cramping or com-pressing, applicable also for other purposes.

No. 137 of 1885.—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer, "Windsor" Tel: Estate, Darjeeling, at present residing at "Kobira" Tea Estate, Mungeldve, Assam, for reducing tea and other analogous substances into kinds or qualities.

No. 14 of 1886.— John Elliott, of No. 31, Vernon Road, Leeds, Yorkshite, in the Kingdom of England, Railway Agent, for Radway keys.

No. 33 of 1886.—Johannes Spiel, of Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improvements in petroleum and gas engines.

No. 43 of 1886.—William Bedby Avery, of 123, Dig-beth, Bruningham, in the County of Warwick (Fingland), Machine maker, for improvements in beam scales.

No. 53 of 1836.—The Acine Manufacturing Compuny of Wilmington in the Comry of New Hanover, and State of North Carolina, United States of America, a Corporation charter a by the legislature of the State of North Carolina, United States of America, Manufacturers, for Fibre subbing machine.

No. 71 of 1886.-Paul Onolle, of Nantes, France, Engineer, for improvements in, and in apparatus for, distilling water.

FORESTS.

The 20th May, 1886.

No. 416 F.—Mr. A. Watson, officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in the Central Provinces, is appointed substantively pro tempore to be an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 14th January, 1886.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 21st May, 1886.

No. 449-83 S.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. F. R. Mollet, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, the following officiating appointments are made, with effect from the 5th instant .-

Mr. T. W. Hughes, Deputy Superintendent,

1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent.

Mr. C. A. Hacket, Deputy Superintendent,
2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade, vice Mr. Hughes.

Mr. E. J. Jones, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, and Grade, vice Mr. Hacket. Mr. Jones will also act as Curator of the Museum, vice Mr. Mallet.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 19th May, 1886.

No. 1035 G.—Surgeon-Major Λ. Deane, M.D. F.R.C.S., I., Civil Surgeon of Benares, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, with effect from date of joining.

No. 1039 G.—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, with effect from date of joining, during the absence on furlough of Major P. W. Smith, or until further

Lieutenant G. G. J. S. Jones, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Wing Officer and Adjutant, vice Lieutenant J. A. Bell.

No. 1042 G.—Surgeon P. Mullane, Medical Officer, 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th April, 1886, vice Surgeon-Major D. P. Macdonald, M.D., 11th (P. W.'s O.) Bengal Lancers, resigned.

EXTERNAL.

No. 922 E.—Colonel II. C. B. Tanner, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India Department, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department from the date on which he is relieved of his appointment in the Survey Department.

No. 923 E.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India Department, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department from the date on which he is relieved of his appointment in the Geological Survey Department,

The 20th May, 1886.

No. 942 E.-Mr. J. H. Bernard, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bengal, is appointed temporarily to be Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 945 E.—Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, is appointed to special duty in Upper Burma, with effect from date of joining.

No. 949 E.—Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, M.B., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department from the date on which he is relieved of his appointment under the Government of Bengal.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 20th May, 1886.

No. 900.—In continuation of Notification No. 1470 of 26th March, 1886, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Indian Securities Act, 1886, applies to the following public Office:—

Office of Managers of State Railways.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 20th May, 1886.

No. 884.—Mr. II. F. Clogstoun, Accountant-General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, having been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, and the following appointments having been made during his absence,—

(1) Mr. W. Donald to officiate as Accountant-General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and

(2) Mr. H. S. Groves to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Madras,

Mr. Clogstoun made over and Mr. Donald received charge of the duties of Accountant General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and Mr. Groves received charge of the office of Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, after noon on Saturday, the 8th May, 1880.

· Codes.

The 21st May, 1886.

No. 921.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 211.

Section 161 (b).

For Rule 1 under this Section, substitute the following:-

1. Payment is made at the Home Treasury as follows:

In respect of Civil Officers, on or after January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st, for the quarters ending respectively on December 31st, March 31st, June 30th, and September 30th; and in respect of Military Officers, on or after February 1st, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st, for the quarters ending respectively on January 31st, April 30th, July 31st, and October 31st—

To the Officer, on his personal application;

To his Banker or other Agent, duly authorised under Power of Attorney, on production of a Life Certificate filled up and executed in the manner directed thereon (except in cases where proof of existence is not required owing to the Banker having guaranteed the Secretary of State against loss consequent on his dispensing with the production of such proof);

or

on presentation of a draft daly filled up and signed by the Officer, in a form which, with the requisite form of Life Certificate attached, may be obtained from the India Office, London, on the Officer's written application.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 18th May, 1886.

No. 914.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April, 1886, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

	1.55		1					
Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.						
	Notes in circulation.	Com.	Bullion.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Calcutta		5,27,11,225	84,73,228	71,60,683	1,56,13,011			
Allahabad	•	67.81,260	67.71.335		27.72,335			
Labore	•	[83,09,085	4 403,585		49,93,585			
Bombay	•	3,500,17,223	2,33,1 3,1/1	61,64,398	2,94,07,509			
Kuracheo	•	00,30,515	57.435.70	25,800	57,68,690			
Madras	•	1,59,80,050		3,70,000	1,61,93,430			
Calicul	•	17/37/200	1,5,00,7 7		134 (1,5-5			
Rangoon	•	12,01,230	10,00,055	•••	19,09,053			
	i							
1 otal	- !	13,77,94,000	0,44,38,810	1,36,66,181	7,80,09,000			
				٠				
Deduct the	am hee	unt received :	it Calcutta bu	d not paid	2 00 000			
	•••	•	• •		3,00,000			
Net Total		• •			7,77,99,000			
value of h	or (Povernment S 423,21,700 hel	ecurities of the	e nominal tion 19 of				
the Act					5,00,05,000			
GRAND TO:	TAL	•			13,77,94,000			
					{			

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st May, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

DIVISIONA', STAFF.

No. 322.—Brigadier-General P. A. Carnegy, Madras S. C., to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, temporarily, vice Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., on furlough. Dated 6th May, 1886.

No. 323.—Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, vice Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., on furlough. Dated 13th May, 1886.

No. 324.—Brigade Staff—

Colonel F. B. Norman, C.B., Bengal S. C., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier-General, vice Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I. Dated 12th May, 1886.

No. 325.—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DE-ΨARTMENT—

Major A. K. Macpherson, Bengal S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Colonel C. R. Mathews, Deputy Judge Advocate, officiating as Deputy Judge Advocate-General. Dated 13th May, 1886.

No. 326.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Major A. F. Fletcher, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, and Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Colonel C. Cowie, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle. Dated 6th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Mortimer, R.A., to be Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Major Fletcher, seconded. Dated 6th April, 1886.

No. 327.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Baltery.

Lieutenant P. W. D. Brockman, R.A., to be 3rd Subaltern, vice Lieutenant F. A. L. Powell, appointed to the Ordnance Department. Dated 3rd April, 1886.

No. 328.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant John Alfred Hudson Weodward, Border Regiment, Wing Officer, 38th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 18th December, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

No. 329.—Mr James Macpherson, C.S., to be Captain-Commandant, vice Captain F. Baker, who vacates the appointment on transfer.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 330.—Dr. William Coulter, M.D., to be Surgeon, to complete the establishment.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 331,—Mr. Lawrence Porter to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant G. Watts, deceased.

Mr. John Thomson Hornett to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant J. Higby, who has resigned that appointment.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 332.—Mr. Arthur Stanley Betts Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant S. M. Johnson, who has resigned that appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 333.—Captain F. D. Welchman, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits, (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

G. G. O. No. 62 of 1886 is cancelled.

No. 331.—Captain C. P. Triscott, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, is granted general leave from the 3rd May to the 2nd August, 1886.

No. 335.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel O. Barnes, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for four months.

Major C. E. Hallett, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major F. S. Carr, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for four months.

No. 336.—Sub-Conductor C. Wiltshire, Commissariat Department, was on leave from 6th September, 1885, to 6th December, 1885, under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 337.—The following extracts, are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 20th April, 1886, page 1900.

"WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 20th April, 1886.
MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

Elborough Martin Woodcock, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1886.

Richard Samuel Roberts, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th February, 1886.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick Leaby, retired, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 11th May, 1885."

Promotions.

No. 338.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Temple, Bengal S. C.,—15th May, 1886.

No. 339.—MISCELLANGOUS LIST-

The promotion of Conductor Cary Clavering and Sub-Conductor Robert Wilson (since remanded to regimental duty) is antedated to the 1st May, 1885, consequent on the transfer of Conductor R. Burton to the establishment of the Public Works Department.

Sub-Conductor John Sheehan to be Conductor, and Sergeant Thomas Richard Mundy to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 20th September, 1885, vice Conductor J. Moorhead, promoted.

Sergeant Douglas McIntosh to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 16th March, 1886, vice Sub-Conductor R. Wilson, remanded to regimental duty.

Sergeant Gustavus Sheridan Newbold to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 15th April, 1886, vice Sub-Conductor W. Anderson, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 340.-NATIVE ARMY-

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Kot-Duffadar Mukhram Singh to be Jemadar, on augmentation, with effect from the 15th April, 1886.

17th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Bhaic Khan to be Ressaldar; Jemadar Sar Buland Khan to be Ressaidar; Jemadar Saádat Khan to be Ressaidar Woordie-Major;

Kot-Duffadar Kazi Latif to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st March, 1886, to complete establishment.

18th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Mahbúb Ali to be Ressaldar, vice Ressaldar Jaggat Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, transferred to the 16th Bengal Cavalry:

Jemadar Jalál Khan to be Ressaidar Woordie-Major, vice Woordie-Major Núr Khan, who returns to duty as Ressaidar;

Kot-Duffadar Shah Walli Khan to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Jalál Khan, promoted,—with effect from the 24th October, 1885.

10th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Nagina to be Subadar, vice Subadar Ramsoobhoge Singh, invalided, with effect from the 19th April, 1886.

No. 341.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—4th Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Amir Ali to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Shaik Mahomed Baksh, invalided; Havildar Harnám Singh to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Panjába, invalided;

Havildar Fazl Khan to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Jowahir Singh, invalided,—with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

5th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Karm Singh Negi to be Subadar, Havildar Hím Lál Nagarkoti to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Dúrgádat Jaísi, invalided, with effect from the 13th April, 1886.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 342.—Surgeon Robert James Taaffe, M.B., is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 18th May, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 343.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary Favor Hancobe, Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 344.—VOLUNTEER CORPS-

and Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant B. E. French is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st May, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 15th and the 21st May, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Dute of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Devonshire Regiment	Honorary-Captain and Pay- master J. L. J. Gordon.	7th May, 1886	Naini Tal	•••	
Norfolk Regiment	Lieutenant E. A. Haddock	10th May, 1886	Sitapur		

O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May, 1886.

No. 132.—Mr. T. G. Moreton, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 18th May, 1886.

No. 133.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 91, dated 26th March, 1886, the following sanction by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to a project to be constructed from funds not provided from Revenue is published for general information:

	SANCTION BY SECRETARY OF STATE.		SANCTION AS SUBSEQUENTLY REVISED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		DESPATCH STATE CONV CLASSIFICA PRODUCTIV	Remarks.	
	Direct outlay.	Indirect charges.	Direct outlay.	Indirect charges.	No.	Date.	
Madras.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Periyar Project	61,85,900	2,54,913	,	440	53 P. W.	18th September, 1884.	
	<i>y</i> 0		<u> </u>	1			

The 20th May, 1886.

No. 135.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service under Sections 106 and 113 (a) of the Civil Pension Code.

No. 136.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH.

The 19th May, 1886.

No. 134.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 127, dated 12th May, 1886, Mr. A. B. Larkins, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade, is permanently promoted to Superintendent, 5th Grade, with effect from the 17th March, 1886.

This cancels that portion of the Notification above quoted which relates to Mr. Larkins.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of Kudia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 22,1886.

Wer Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

3ills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

First publication.

The following Bill was introduced into the founcil of the Governor General of India for he purpose of making Laws and Regulations on he 20th May, 1880, and was reterred to a Select lonmittee—

No. 6 of 1886.

THE INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL, 1886.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE .- MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

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A Bill to Amond and consulidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

WHERLAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and 1. (1) This Act may be commencement. cited as the Indian Bankruptcy Act, 1886.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of British India, and shall apply to all British subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, whether in the service of the Government of India or otherwise, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place beyond the limits of British India.

(3) It shall, except as by this section otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Conneil may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

(4) Any power conferred by this Act to make [46] rules may be exercised at any time after the pass- c. 5 ing of this Act; but a rule so made shall not take subeffect till the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKRUPTCY TO Discharge.

Acts of Bankrupley.

2. (1) A debtor commits [16 an act of bankruptcy in each e. 5: Acts of bankruptey. of the following cases :-

(a) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a trustee or trustees for the benefit of his creditors generally;

(b) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a frandulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof;

(c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a frau lulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt;

(d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, namely, departs out of British India, or,

The Indian Bankruptoy Bill, 1886. (Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 3-6.)

being out of British India, remains out of British India, or departs from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents himself, or begins to keep house, or closes his place of business, or suffers himself to be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due, or submits collusively er frandulently to an adverse decree, or proenres himself, or his property, moveable or immoveable, to be attached or taken in execution;

(c) if he files in the Court a declaration of his inability to pay his debts or presents a bankruptey petition against himself;

(f) if he gives notice that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts;

(g) if he makes to any of his creditors an effer of a composition in satisfaction of any of his debts, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs;

(h) if he is imprisoned in execution of a decree or order of a Civil Court for a longer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of a sum of money.

Receiving Order.

[46 & 47 Vie., c. 52, s. 5.

[11 & 12 Vic.,

c. 21, s. 9]

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Q. B. D. C. A. 471, and

Law Journal,

September

21st, 1885. l

3. Subject to the conditions specified in this Ant, if a debtor has conmitted an act of bankruptey, receiving order. the Court may, on a bank-

ruptcy petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order, in this Act called a receiving order, for the protection of the

[16 & 47 Vie., Restree 52, s. 6 (1), dieton Restrictions on jurisclause (d)

4. (1) The Court shall not have jurisdiction to make a receiving order unles-

- (a) the debtor is, at the time of the presentation of the bandau tey petition, in prison within the local lunns of the juridiction of I the Court, under an order of a Civil Court, for making default in payment of a stanof money; er
- (b) the debtor, or, if he is a member of a fam, his partner or one of his partners, has, within a year before the date of the presentation of the faultingtey perition, ordinaryly resided or had a dwellinghouse or place of business within these limits:

Provided a follows:-

(i) in any case where an application for declaring a debtor insolvent has been made under section 311 of the Cede of Civil Proceduc to any Court subordinate to the Court, and the Court is of opinion that the proceedings may be more advortageously conducted before itself and under this Act, the Court, on the application of the debtor or of any of his creditors, or of its own motion, may withdraw the proceedings from the subordinate Court, if competent so to do under its Letters Patent or section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may then make a receiving order under this Act in supersession of all or any of the proceedings which may have been previously

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taken under the said Code: (ii) the Court may in any prescribed class of cases make a receiving order on a bankruptey petition notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by clauses (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

(2) The application of the provisions of this Act to a case withdrawn under proviso (i) to sub-section (1) shall be subject to such modifications, if any, of those provisions as may be prescribed.

5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to pre- [11 & 12 Vic Conditions on which editor may petition.

sent a bankruptcy petition e. 21, 88.8 & against a debtor unless—

9.
46. & 47. Vic creditor may petition.

9. 46 & 47 Vic.

- (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, amounts to five fundred rapees; and
- (b) the debt is a liquidated sum, payable either [11 & 12 Vic. immediately or at some certain future c. 21, s. 10.] time; and
- (c) the act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition.
- (2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated, in the same manner as if the were an unsecured creditor.
- 6. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified 46 & 17 Vic Proceedings and order by affidavit of the creditor, on cichlor's petition. or of some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts, and be served in the pre-cribed manner.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of--

(a) the debt of the petitioning creditar,

- (6) the act of bankinptey, or, if more than one act of hankruptcy is alleged in the petition, some one of the alleged acts of bankruptey, and,
- (c) if the debtor does not appear, the service of the petition;

and, if satisfied with the proof, may make a receiving order in pursuance of the petition.

- (3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the act of bankruptey, or of the service of the petition, or is satisfied by the debtor that he is able to pay his debts, or that for other sufficient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.
- (4) Where the debter appears on the petition, and denies that he is indebted to the potitioner, or that he is indebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against the delitor in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petitian for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debt.
- (5) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss,

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.

(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bunkruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 7-14.)

on such terms as it thinks just, the petition on which proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid.

- (6) A creditor's patition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.
- 7. (1) A debtor's petition shall allege that the Debtor's petition and debtor is mable to pay his order thereon. debts, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed an act of bankinptey without the previous liling by the debtor of any declaration of inability to pay his debts; and, if the debtor proves that he is cutitled to present the petition, the Court shall thereupon make a receiving order, unless, in its opinion, the proceedings ought to have been taken before some other Court laying jurisdiction under this Act.
- (2) A delifor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.
- 8. (1) On the reaking of a receiving order the official as ignee shall be official as ignee shall be thereby constituted receiver of the property of the debtor, and the debtor, if in prison, shall be released, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no crediter to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in hankruptey shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any suit or other legal proceeding unless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose.
- (2) But this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed.
- 9. (1) The Court may, if it is shown to be neDiscretionary powers
 as to appoint acut of interim receiver and stry
 of proceedars.

 a receiving order is made, appoint the official
 assign e to be interim receiver of the property of
 the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him
 to take immediate pessession thereof or of any
 part thereof.
- (2) The Court may at any time after the presentation of a bankingley petition stay any suit or other legal proceeding pending before any Judge or Judges of the Court or in any other Court in British India against the property of person of the debtor, and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankingtey petition has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.
- Service of order staying any suit or other legal proceeding proceedings.

 served by sending a copy thereof, under the scal of the Court, by prepaid letter addressed to the Court before which the proceeding is pending and registered under Part 111 of the Indian Post. Office Act, 1866.
- Power to appoint special manager.

 Power to appoint special manager.

 Power to appoint special manager.

 In any case the official assignce, having regard to the nature of the debtor's estate or husiness or to the interests of the

creditors generally, is of epinion that a special manager of the estate or business other than the official assignce ought to be appointed, he may appoint a unmager thereof accordingly to act until the property vests in the official assignce, or, if a special assignce is appointed as heremafter provided, until that appointment takes effect, and to have such powers of the official assignce himself as may be entrusted to him by the official assignce.

- (2) The del for may be appointed special manager.
- (3) The special manager shall give security and furnish accounts in such manager as the official assignce, subject to the control of the Court, may direct, and shall receive such reunmeration as the official assignce may, within limits prescribed and subject to that control, determine.
- 12. Notice of every receiving or ler, stating the \$16 & 47 Vie.,

 Advertisement of 10ceiving order.

 In one, address and descrip- \$6.52, \$13.,
 tion of the debtor, the date
 of the order, the Court by
 which the order is made and the date of the petition, shall be published in the prescribed manner.
- 13. If in any case where a receiving order has 16 & 17 Vic., Power to Coms to been made on a bankingtey c. 52, s. 14. potition it appears to the resembliesering order in certain enses. Court by which the order was made, upon an application by the official assignee, or by any creditor or other person interested, that by rea on of the re-idence of the majonity of the cieditor, in number or value, or the situation of the property of the debt r, in some part of British Irdia or of Her Majesty's donnnions elsewhere, beyond the limits within which the Court ordinarily exercises eavil jurisdiction, or from any other cance, his estate; nd effects ought to be administered by some other Court having jurisdiction under this Act or under the Backrapt or Insilvent Laws or some other part of Hor Majesty's dom mees, the Court, after such eaquity as to it may seem fit, may researd the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or distress, the petition upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think lit.

Proceedings consequent on Orler.

14. (1) When a receiving order is made reginst (11 & 12 View Debter's statement of an debter, he shall prepare e. 21, so 6 & affairs.

The submit to the object 12 most suppose a statement of and e. 52, so 16.)

in relation to his affairs in the preserved term,

in relation to his all is an the presented torm, verified by allidevit, and showers the partieolers of the debior's as ets, debts and habilities, the names, residence and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the onicial assignee may require.

- (2) The statement half be so submixted within the following time, userly:
 - (i) if the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within seven days from the date of the order;
 - (ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within lounteen days from the date of the order.

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

(3) If the debtor fails to comply with the requirements of this section, the official assignee may, at the expense of the estate, cause a statement of affairs to be projected in manner prescribed,

The Indian Bankrupley Bill, 1886.

(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 15-18.)

and, if the default of the debtor was in the opinion of the Court without reasonable excuse, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, or of any creditor, adjudge him bankrapt.

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may, personally or by agent, inspect the statement prepared under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be punished, on the complaint of the official assignce, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

[Now, ef. 46 & 47 Vic., c, 52, r. 15.]

15. The debtor may within the time limited for the submission of the Proposal for composition statement of his affairs, or, or scheme of arrangement with the permission of

the Court, at any time before he has been adjudged bankrupt, submit to the official assignee a proposal for a composition in salisfaction of the debts due to his creditors or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs.

Public Examination of Deblor.

[46 & 17 Vic., c, 52, s. 17.

[N w. cf 16 & 47 Vic., c. 52,

s. 15.

16. (1) Where the Cent makes a receiving order it shall hold a partie Public commution of sitting, on a day to be appointed by the Caut,

for the examination of the debtor, and the debtor shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, d calmgs and property.

- (2) The examination shall be be'i as so n as conveniently any leafter the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs.
- (3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time
- (1) Any ereditor who has tendered a proof, or a legal pra titioner authorised by him in this behalf, may question the debter concerning his alfairs and the causes of his failure.
- (5) The official assignce shall take part in the examinate a, and for the purpose thereof may, subject to such directions as may be given by the Court, couply a legal practitioner.
- (6) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.
- (7) The delicar shall be examined upon eath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to
- (B) Such notes of the examination as the Court thirds proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.
- (9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but that order shall not preclude the Court Iron duceting a further examination of the debtor as to his conduct, dealings or property whenever it may see fit to do so.

Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

17. (1) Where a debtor has submitted a proposal fer a composition in Consideration of proposatisfaction of the debts composition schene of arrangement due to his creditors or a

proposal for a scheme of

shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, comminicate the proposal in manner prescribed to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs and either summon him to attend a meeting to be held for the consideration of the proposal, or cause a notice to be served on him in manner prescribed requiring him, within a time to be specified in the notice, to notify in writing to the official assignee whether or not be accepts the proposal.

- (2) The Court may at any time direct, and onefourth in value of the creditors mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs may, within the time specified in the notice served under sub-section (1), by requisition in writing, require, that a meeting of the creditors shall be held for the consideration of the proposal.
- (3) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at a meeting convened under this section, or any subsequent meeting of creditors, the rules in the first schedule shall be observed.
- (4) Where the official assignce issues a notice under sub-section (1), requiring a creditor to notify whether or not he accepts a proposal, he shall send with the notice a summary of the debtor's statement of allairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official assignee may think fit to make,
- 18. (1) The composition or scheme proposed by [cf. 46 & Acceptore, approval real—the delter shall not be Vic., c. 5: effect of composition or decined to be accepted by [18.] scheme. the eviditors indess-
 - (a) where a meeting has been convened under the Let foregoing section, the creditors who have proved resolve, by special resolution passed at that meeting or an adjournment thereef, that the proposal shall be accepted, or,
 - (b) where a meeting has not been convened under that section, a majusty in number representing three femals in value of the creditors who have proved notify in writing to the official assignce their ne eptance of the proposal.
- (2) The compacition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors nuless, after its acceptance by them, it is approved by the Court.
- (3) The debter or the official assignee may, after the conclusion of the public examination of the debtor, apply to the Court to approve any composition or scheme which has been accepted by the creditors, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.
- (4) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the official assignments to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.
- (5) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Act where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or if any such facts are proved as would under this Act justity the Court in re'nsing, qualifying arrangement of his affairs, the official assigned or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.

(Part I:-Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.-Sections 19-22.)

position or scheme.

- (6) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval shall be testified in the prescribed manner.
- (7) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in presnan e of this section shall be builing on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable ! in bankruptcy.
- (8) A certificate of the official assignce that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validate
- (9) The provisions of a composition or scheme nuder this section may be enforced by the Court on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.
- (10) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the del tor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thanks fit, on application by any ereditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. -W bere a debtor is adjudged bankingt under this subsection, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjulication, shall be provable in the bankingtey.
- (11) If, nuder or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, the official assign we or a special as ignee is appointed to administer the debt a's property or manage his business, Part IV or Part V of this Act, as the case may be, and such other portions of the Act as may be prescribed, shall apply to the assignee as if he were an assignee in a bankruptey, and as if the terms "bank-ruptey," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication " included respectively a composition or scheme of a arrangement, a compounding or arranging liebt or and an order approving the composition or scheme.
- (12) Part III of this Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being given to the words "as.ignee," "bankroptcy," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding sub-section.
- (13) A composition or scheme shall not be approved by the Court unless it provides for the a payment in pricrity to other debts of all detts a directed to be supplied in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.
- (14) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Act would not be released by an order of discharge if the debter had been adjudged bankrupt.
- 19. Notwithstanding the acceptance and ap-Limitation of effect of proval of a composition or scheme, the composition or composition or selective. scheme shall not be binding on any creditor so far as regards a debt or hability a from which, under the provisions of this Act, the

may in its discretion, refuse to approve the com- ! debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the creditor assents to the communition or scheme.

Adjudication of Bankemptey.

- 20. (1) At the fine of making a receiving Bankruptcy order, or at any time there. Rules, 1885, after, the Court may, on the para, 155.] Adjustion of bankhimself, adjudge him bankrupt. The application may be unde orally and without notice.
- (2) Where a receiving order is made against a 146 & 47 Vic. debtor, then, if a composition or scheme is not c. 52, s. 20.) aerepted and approved in pursuance of this Act within fairteen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.
- (3) When a debtor is adjudged bankingth his [11 & 12 Vic., preperty shall become divisible among his credit. c. 21, ss. 7 & 11 } ors and shall vest in the official assignce.
- (1) Notice of every order adjudging a delitor [1] & 12 Vic. bankrupt, stating the name, address and descrip- c. 21, s. 35] tion of the bankrupt, the data of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.
- 21. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bunkrupt [46 & 47 Vice the creditors may, if they c. 52, s. 23.] Power to accept romthink fit, at any time after position or scheme after buokraptey adjudiesthe adjudication, by special

resolution, resolve to entert in a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankingtey, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs; and thereupon the same precedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted b, fore adjudiention

- (2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order analiting the banksupley and vesting the property of the bankingt in him or in such other person as the Comt may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declave,
- (3) If definit is made in payment of any intabaent due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or it it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without mjustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt and annul the composity in or scheme, but without prejudice to the val dity of my sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done, under or in pursnance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrapt under this sub-section, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

22. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving 146 & 47 Vic. Duties of debtor as to order is made shall, unless c. 52, s. 24.) prevented by sickness or discovery and realization of property. other sufficient cause, attend any meeting of his creditors which the official assignee may require him to attend, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 23-26.)

- (2) He shall give such inventory of his proporty, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in reject of his property or his creditors, wait at such times and places on the official assignee or special manager, execute such powers-of-attorney, manager, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and thing in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds among this erediters, as may be reasonably required by the official as ignee or special manager or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular cale, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official assignce or special manager, or any creditor or person interested.
- (3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.
- (4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the dates imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up pessession of any part of his property which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his ion ession or under his control, to the citical assign of or to any person authorized by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guify of a contempt of Court, and may be punished acsordingly.

[46 & 17 Vic., n. 52, s. 25.]

- 23. (1) The C art may, by warrant addr-sed Arrest of debtocunder for any polices effect of 1 escential encursances. Solid officer of the Coart, cause a debt of to be arrested, and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Coart way ender, under the following circumstances:—
 - (a) if, after presentation of a bankingtey petition by or against him, it appears to the
 Court that there is probable reason for
 belowing that he has absconded or is
 about to abse and with a view of avoiding service of a bankingtey petition or
 of avoiding appearance to any such petition or of avoiding examination in
 report of distaffin, or of effects se
 avoiding, delaying or embarras orgapose
 coedings in banking tey against hom;
 - (b) if, after presentation of a bankropley petition by or against hun, it appears to the Court that there is probable reasons for believing that he is about to tem we disproperty with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official assignee, or that there is probable reason for believing that he haconcealed er is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which mught be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankrupacy;
 - (c) if, after service of a brukruptey petition on him, or after a receiving order is unade against him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of facts rupees without the leave of the official assignce;

- (d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court.
- t_T^{2T} No payment or composition made or scenrity given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act relating to fraudulent preferences,
- 24. Where a receiving order is made against a 446 & 47 V Re-direction of dela-debtor, the Court, on the applic 52, 8 26, or shorers and telegrams. cation of the official assignee, may, from time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters and telegrams addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, sent or delivered by the Po-tal and Telegraph authorities in British India to the efficial assignee, or otherwise as the Court directs; and the same shall be done accordingly.
- 15 (1) The Court may, on the application of 16 & 47 Vinscovery or dehots the official assignee, or of any property.

 152, 8, 27, property.

 154 cleft, at any time after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.
- 727 If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a trasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sifting and allowed by it, the Cent may, by warrant, cause hum to be apprehended and brought up for examination.
- (3) The Court may examine on eath, either by word of month or by wriften interregatories, any person solvenight before it concerning the debtor, his dealings or property.
- (1) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he is indebted to the dector, the Court may, on the application of the official as ignee, order him to pay to the official as ignee, order him to pay to the official as ignee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount in which he is indebtgl, or any part thereof, either in full dicharge of the whole amount or not, as the Court thinks hi, with or without cests of the examination.
- (5) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the apprention of the official assignee, order him to other to the official assignee that property, or any part thereof, at such time, in such manner and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Discharge of Bankrupt.

26. (1) A bankrupt may, at any time after [11 & 1 being adjudged bankrupt, Vic., c. 21, 5 being adjudged bankrupt, Vic., c. 21, 5 apply to the Court for an 47 & 59-61. order of discharge, and the c. 52, s. 28.] Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.

(Part I.-Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.-Sections 27-23.)

the public examination of the bankrupt is con- | also hear any ereditor. At the hearing the Court chided. The application shall be heard in open | may put such questions to the delitor and receive Court.

(2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official assignee as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his afteracquired property:

Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 123 or 421 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, and shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinalter mentioned, oither refuse the order, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to such conditions as uforesaid.

- (3) The facts hereinbefore referred to ate-
- (a) that the bankrupt, if a trader, has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by bim and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptey or within such shorter period immediately proceding that . event as the Court may deem reasonable in the circumstances of the care;
- (b) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;
- (c) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bank uptey without having at the time of centracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation; (proof whereof shall be on him) of being able to pay it;
- (d) that the bankrupt has brought on his bankimpley by rash and hazardons speenlations or imjustifiable extravagance in hving;
- (e) that the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexitions defence to any suit or other legal proceeding properly brought against
- (f) that the bankrupt has within three months preceding the date of the receiving order, when mable to pay his debts as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;
- .gr that the bankrupt has on any provious occasion been adjudged bankrupt or made under any enactment in force in any part p of Her Majesty's dominions a composition or arrangement with his creditors:
- (h) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust
- (4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official assignce shall be prima facie evidence of the statements therein contained.
- (5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published in the prescribed manner and sent one mouth at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court may hear the official assignce, and may

such evidence as it may think fit.

- (6) The Court may, in making an order of dis- [11 & 12 Vic. charge, pass a decree against the debtor in favour c. 21, 58, 85 of the official assignee for any balance of the & 86.1 debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of his disenarge; but in that case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his debts.
- A discharged bankrupt shall, notwith- 111 & 12 Vie standing his discharge, give such assistance as 6.21, 8.58.j the official assignee may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the official assignce, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Court may also, if it thinks lit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly unde or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.
- (8) Where the Court refuses the discharge of the bankrupt, it may, after such time and in such circumstances as may be authorised by gameral rules, permit him to renew his application for an order of di cha see.

27. In either of the Tol- 716% 17 Vic. Praudulent settlements I wing cases, that is to e 52, x 29] say :--

- (1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement abie to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, or
- (2) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settler's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife,

if the settlor is adjudged bankrupt or compounds or arranges with his erelators, and it appears to the Court that the settlement, coverant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustifiable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement, as the case may be, in Take manner as in cases where the delator has been guilty of

28. (1) An order of discharge shall not release 11 & 12 Vic. Effect of order of dis-on a recognisence, or from 4.62, on a recognisence, or from 4.62, 16 & 47 Vic., clorge. any delit with which the bankrupt may be charge- c. 52, s. 30.1 able at the sun of the Crown or of any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the puldic revenue, or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail-bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence; and the bankrupt shall not be discharged from these excepted debts unless the Government certifies in writing its consent to his being discharged therefrom.

The Indian Bankeupley Bill, 1886. (Part II.—Disqualifications of Bankrupt.—Part III.—Administration of Property. -- Sections 29-32.)

- (2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a purty, or from any debt. or liability where if he has obtained for bearance by any fraud to which he was a party.
- (3) An order of discharge shill refer-c the bankrupt from all other debts provable in Lankcuptey.
- (1) An order of ai charge shall be conclusive. evidence of the bank uptey, and of the validity of a the proceedings therein; and ra any proceedings that may be instituted again to a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, p value. the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action Act and the special matter in evidence.

457 An order of discharge shall not release 11 & 12 View 24, so 59 any person who at the date of the receiving order 160.1 was a partner or costructed with the backing, or was a partner or co-trustee with the backing or was jointly bound or had medeanly joint confered with him, or any person who was sirety or in the nature of a sur ty for him.

PART II,

Disquartite anons of Banker of

29. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankingt. 16 & 17 Vi., . 52, 48 82 . 34.7 or he shall, suspet to the ros-Disqualification. binkriga. visions of thes ection, be disqualified for-

1 & 25 Vie.

- (a) being appointed or acting as a Member of any Legislative Council constituted, under the Indian Councils Act. 1861;
- the being appointed or acting as a Justice of the Peace, Judge or Magistrate:
- (c) being appointed or acting as a member of a any local authority.
- (2) The disqualifications to which a fankrupt is subject under this section, half be removed and cease if and when --
 - 600 the adjudention of bankruptcy against him 4 i-monthel, or
 - (4) he obsaues from the Court his discharge with a certificate to the rifect that his bankingtry was caused by mi-fortime. without may in scoudied on bi, part

The Court may great or withhold the certine its is it thinks fit, but a relusal of the cornicate -hall be subject to appeal

(3) If a person is adjudged bandaupt whilst including the office of Member of a Legal time Council, Justice of the Peace, Judge, Magierate or member of a local anchoraty, his office that! thereupon bee me vacant,

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF Profession.

Proof of Delits.

30 (1) Domands in the nature of indiquidated 1 & 12 Vie., 21, s. 41 & 47 Ve., thescripton of debts 59 s. 37.) provable in bank reprey. danges arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, 52, 5. 37. promise or breach of trust shall not be provable in hankringtey.

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankrupter available against the debtor shall not prove under the receiving order for any debt or liability. contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

- (3) Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debter is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptcy.
- (1) An estimate shall be made by the official (1) & 12 Vic assignee of the value of any debt or liability provee, 21, s. 18.3 able as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingously or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain
- 15) Any person aggreeved by any estimate made occurred before his discharge, and may give this by the official assignee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court,
 - (6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is meapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or hability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to he a debt not provable in bankruptey.
 - (7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or limbility is capable of bong fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy.
 - 181 " Lability" shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work or labour done, and any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to cecur or eapable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or in mey's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unliquidated; as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one confingency or on two or more centingeneies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascert tin d by fixed rules, or as matter of opinion.
 - 31. Where there have been mutual credits, at a 12 Vic. mutual debts or other mutual dealings between a 46 % 17 Vic. Mutual credit and setoff. debtor against whom a re- c 52, s 38.3

ceiving order is male under this Act and any other person proving or clamming to prove a acht under the receiving order, an account shall be taken by, or under the orders of, the Court of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of those mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debta notice of an act of bankruptey committed by the debtor and available against him.

32. With respect to the mode of proving debts, [16 & 47 Vic. the right of proof by secured c. 52, s. 39.] Rules as to proof of and other ereditors, the admission and minution

The Indian Bankrupley Bill, 1886. (Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 33-37.)

proofs, and the other matters referred to in the second schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be observed.

- 33. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be a paid in priority to all other debts—
 - (a) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to Her Majesty, to any local authority or otherwise, due from the back-rupt at the date of the receiving order, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before that date;
 - (b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each clerk or servant; and
 - (c) all wages of any labourer or workman, and exceeding five hundred rupees for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order.
- (2) The foregoing delts shall rank equally among themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the bankrupt is insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions among themselves.
- (3) In the ease of partners the joint estate shall the applicable in the first instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. If there is a surpline of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surpline of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate.
- . (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the bankruptcy shall be paid provingen.
- (5) If there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the receiving order of the rate of six per centum per annum on all debts proved in the bankruptey.
- 34. (1) Where at the time of the presentation Preferential claim in of the bankriptey petition ease of apprenticeship any person is apprenticed or is an articled clerk to the bankrupt, the adjudication of bunkruptey shall, if either the bankrupt or the apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the official assignee to that effect, he a complete discharge of the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement; and, if any money has been paid by or on behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the official assignce may, on the application of the apprentice or clerk, or of some person on his behalf, pay such sum as the official assignce, subject to an appeal to the Court, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property to or for the use of the apprentice or clerk, regard being had to the amount pabl by him or on his behall, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the contract or articles before the commencement of the bankruptey, and to the

- (2) Where it appears expedient to the official assignee, he may, on the application of any apprentice or articled clerk to the bank aupt, or any person acting on behalf of the apparatice or articled clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement to some other person
- 35. (1) The landlord or other person to whom [14 & 12 Vie., Power to landtratte any rent is due from the c. 21, 8, 22, distrain for rent bankrupt may, at any time, c. 52, 8, 17 Vie., either before or after the commencement of the lemkruptey, exercise his right of distraint (if any) mpon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if the distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptey it shall be available only for three months rent accound the prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the lankruptey for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.
- (2) For the purposes of this section the term "order of adjudication" shall be decided to include an order for the administration of the e-tate of a deceased person who dies insolvent.

Property available for Payment of It 61s.

- 36. The bankruptey of a debtor, whether the pink 17 View Retrieo to k of sees same takes place on the c 52, s 43. j size c state. debter's own petition or upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptey being committed on which a receiving order is made regainst him, or, if the bankruptey than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptey than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptey proved to have been committed by the bankruptey within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptey petition, receiving or let or adjudication shall not be rendered invalid by reason of any act of bankruptey anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.
- 37. The property of the bankrupt divisible [13 & 47 Vie., Inscription of home amongst his creditors, and in \$\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8} \frac{14}{44}.

 The property divisible amongst red for perty of the bankrupt.

 Shall not comprise the following particulars:—
 - property held by the bankrupt on trust for any other person;
 - (2) the tools (if any) of his trade and the [11.5.12 Vec., necessary wearing approch, bedding and 0.21.8.7.] other such necessaries of himself, his wife and children, to a value, raclusive of tools and approclaimly the other unings afore aid, not exceeding two hundred supposes in the whole:

But it shall comprise the following particulars:—

- (3) all such property as may belong to or be [11 & 12 Vie. vested in the bankrupt at the commences c. 21, s. 7.] ment of the bankruptey or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge:
- (4) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 38-43.)

rupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before | his discharge; and

[11 & 12 Vic., 5. **21**, s. 23.]

(5) all moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such ciccumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof; Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

Effect of Bankruptcy on autocedent Transactions.

38. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued Cf. Act XIV Restriction of rights against the property of a f 1882, s. 95. of creditor ander execudebtor, no person shall be 6 & 47 Vic., tion. cutitled to the benefit of the . 52, s. 45.] execution against the official assignce, except in respect of assets realized in the course of the exeention by sale or otherwise before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankraptcy by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing the decree.

> (2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgagee or incumbrancer of property against which a decree is executed.

46 & 47 Vic., 52, s. (6)

- 39. (1) Where execution of a deerce has issued Duties of Court execugatist any property of a enting decrees to goods deliter which is saleable inc taken in execution execution, and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the official assignee, but the costs of the execution shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the official a-signee may sell the property or an adequate pact thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.
- (2) A person who in good faith purchases the property of a delitor under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to it against the official assignac.

40 (1) Any settlement of property not being

10 & 17 Vie., ·. 52, 6, 47 1

a settlement made before Avoidance of volum and in consideration of martion settlements riage, or made in favour of a purchaser or manuficancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settler of property which has accrued to the settler after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the citlement, be veid against the official assigner, and shall if the settlor becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement, be veid against the official assignce unless the parties claiming under the settlement can prove that the settlor was at the time of making the settlementable to pay all his debts without the nid of the property comprised in the settlement and that the interest of the settler in the property had passed to the trustee of the settlement on the execution thereof.

(2) Any covenant or confract made in consideration of marriage, for the littice settlement or or for the settlor's wife or children of any money or

property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent in possession or remainder, and not being money or property of or in right of his wife, shall, on his becoming bankrupt before the money or property has been nefually paid or transferred pursuant to the covenant or contract, be void against the official assignee.

(3) "Settlement" shall for the purposes of this section include any conveyance or transfer of property.

41. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of pro- [11 & 12 Vic Avoidance of preferences in certain cases.

Dorty, or charge thereon c. 21, 8, 21, made, every payment unde, 46 & 47 Vic. every obligation incurred, and every obligation incurred, and ences in certain cases.

every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the official assignee.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or nuder a creditor of the bankrupt.

42. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this (46 & 47 Vic Protection of bond Act with respect to the effect 6, 52, 8 49. fide transactions without of bankruptcy on an expention and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in the case of a bankruptcy-

- (a) any payment of the bankrupt to any of lns creditors,
- (b) any payment or delivery to the bankrupt,
- (c) any conveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration, or
- (d) any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration:

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, samely:

- (1) the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transtaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order; and
- (2) the person (other than the debtor) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealmg or transaction was made, executed or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, notice of any available set of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

Realization of Property

43. (1) The official assignee shall, as soon as [11 & 12 Vic may be, take possession of c. 21, s. 21.
the deeds, books and documents of the bankrupt, and
6 & 47 Vie Possession of property all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery.

The Indian Bankraptcy Bill, 1886. (Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 41-17.)

- (2) The official assignee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the bankrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver under that section as may be prescribed; and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly.
- (3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock, shares in shaps, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office or person, the official assumes may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.
- (4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, those things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the official assigner.
- (5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, afterney or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the official assignee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such efficer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the official assignee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the official assignee.
- 44. Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt or of any other person, and with a view to the seizure thereof may break open any house, building or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptable of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and, where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to behave that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place not balonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search-warrant to any police-officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.
- Appropriation of portion of pay or other irrecome to creditors.

 Appropriation of pay or other irrecome to creditors.

 Otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the official assignce shall receive for distribution a nongst the creditors so much of the hankrupt's pay or salary as, subject to the procedure, the Court, on the application of the official assignce, may, by order under section 208 of that Code, directs
 - (2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as aforesaid, the Cert, on the application of the official assignce, shall from time to time, subject to the provisions of section 266 of the said Code and of the Pensions Act, 1871, make such order as it thinks i just for the payment of the salary or income, or of any part thereof, to the official assignce, to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.
 - (3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt.

- Vesting and transfer adjudged bankrupt shall pass c. 21, s. 7.

 from efficial assignce to affi-46 & 47 Vic., cial as ignee, and shall vest 11 & 12 Vic. in the official assignce for the time being during c. 21, s. 20.] his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.
- 47. (1) Where any part of the property of [16& 47 Vic. Dischaimer of one ons the bankingt consists of c. 52, 8. 55.] property—any tenancy buildened with one rous covenants, of shares or at the in companies, of unpreditable contracts, are of any other property that is unsaleable, or not realthy saleadle, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any one rous act, or to the payment of any sum of money, the official assignce, notwithstanding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto, but subject to the prayesions of this section, may, by writing signed by him, at any time within three months after the adjudication of bankemptey, disclaim the property:

Provided that, where any such property has not come to the knowledge of the official assigned within one month after the adjudication, be may disclaim the property at any time within two months after he first became aware thereof.

- (**) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer, the rights, interests and liabilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the official assigned from all parsonal hability in respect of the property liselaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bankrupt and his property and the official assigned from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.
- (3) The official assignee shall not be entitled to disclaim a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting the leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condution of granting leave, and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy, as the Court thinks just.
- (4) The efficial assegme shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuing of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether howelf disclaim or not, and he had for a period of twenty-eight days after the decide of the application, or and extended period is may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not; and, in the case of a contract, if the efficial assigned, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.
- (5) The Court may, on the application of any person who is, as against the efficial assignee, entitled to the benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the burkrupt, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non-performance of the contract, or otherwise, as to

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 48-50.)

the Court may seem equitable; and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt-under the bankraptcy.

(6) The Court may, on application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property, or being under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property, and on hearing such persons as it thinks fit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto, or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid, or a trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting order being made, the property comprised therein shall vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose:

Provided always that, where the property disclaimed is a ten mey, the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming nuder the bankrupt, whether as under-tenant or as mortgagee by demise, except upon the terms of making that person subject to the same listilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the tenancy in respect to the property at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed. and any under-tenant or mortgagee declining to accept a vesting order upon these terms shall be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property; and if there is no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to accept an order upon these terms, the Court shall have power to vest the bankrupt's estate and it. terest in the property in any person bound either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the bankrupt, to discharge the tenant's liabilities and obligations, freed and discharged from all e-tates, incumbrances and interests created therein by the bankrupt,

- (7) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the lankrupt to the extent of the mjury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the lead ruptey.
- 48. (1) Solje to the previsions of this Act, Powers of here read the official hornere may do to dealing with posterior also now of the following thing- --
 - (a) collaid rank part of the property of the bankups (including the goodwall of his busines, if my, and the back debts due or growing due to lam, by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same to pareck;
 - (b) give receipts for any money received by him, which receipts shall effectually discharge the person p ying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;
 - (c) prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in respect of any debt due to the bankrupt;
 - (d) exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is vested in the official assigned under this Act, and execute any powers-ofatt rney, deeds and other instruments for the purpose of earrying into effect the provisions of this Act;
 - (e) deal with any property to which the

- in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in feesimple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.
- (2) Any dealing by an official assigned under 18 & 4 Wm clause (c) of sub-section (1) with any property to 1V, c. 74, which the bankrupt is before his discharge cutifled * 65.1 as in that clause mentioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, be as valid and have the same operation as if the bankrupt were then alive.
- 49. The official assignee may, subject to any [16 & 47 Vio general or special orders of c. 52, s. 57.] the Court, do all or any of Powers exercise able by assignee subject to orders of Court, the following things:-
 - (1) carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;
 - (2) bring, institute or defend any suit or [11 & 12 Vie other legal proceeding relating to the c. 21, s. 29] property of the bankrupt;
 - (3) employ a legal practitioner or other agent to take any proceedings or do any busi-
 - (1) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrapt a sam of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as he thinks fit;
 - (5) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;
 - (6) refer any dispute to arbitration, and com- [11 & 12 Vic. promise all debts, claims and habilities, c. 21, s. 28.] whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or uniquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any person who may have incurred any hability to the bankrupt, on the receipt of such sums, payabla at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on;
 - (7) make such compromise or other arrangein it as may be thought expedient with ere liters, or persons claiming to be credit as, in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptey;
 - (8) wake such compromise, or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bank-rupt, made or capable of being made on the official assignee by any person or by the official assignce on any person;
 - (9) divide in its existing form amongst the ereditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

Distribution of Property.

50. (1) Subject to the retention of such sums [11 & 12 Vie., as may be necessary for the c. 21. & 41.

Declaration and distrition of devidends.

as may be necessary for the c. 21. & 41.

costs of administration or 46 & 47 Vie., otherwise. the official botion of devidends.

assignee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) The first dividend, if any, shall be declared and be payable within six months after the adjubankrapt is beneficially entitled astemant | dication, unless the official assignee satisfies the

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IV.— Official Assignces.—Sections 51-58.)

Court that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration to a later date.

- (3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and be payable at intervals of not more than six months.
- (4) Before declaring a dividend the official assigned shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable natice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement who has not proved his debt.
- (5) When the official assignee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable, and a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate.
- Joint and separate dividends.

 Joint and separate dividends.

 Joint and separate dividends.

 debted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, shah not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the bankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.
- (2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the contrary that may be made by the Court on the application of the official assignee or any person interested, he declared together; and the expenses of and incident to those dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the official assignee tetween the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the work done for and to the benefit received by each property.
- 52. In the calculation and distribution of a Provision for creditors dividend the official assignee shall make provision for debts prevable in bankruptey residing at a distance, appearing from the bankinpt's statements, or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so ! distant from the place where the official assignce i acting that to the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in bankrupt y the subject of claims not yet determined. He shall also make provision for any disputed proofs or claim, and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.
- Bight of creditor who has not proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend.

 It is the hands of the official assignee any dividend or dividend or dividend or dividend or dividend or dividends he may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.
- 54. When the o licial assignee has realized all the property of the bankrupt, for so much thereof as can, to his opinion, be realized without needlessly in

protracting the proceedings in bankruptey, he shall, with the leave of the Court, declare a final dividend; but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expiration of that further time, the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons.

55. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the [11 & 12 Vic. official assignee, but if the c. 21, s. 45.

No suit for dividend. official assignee refuses to 46 & 47 Vic., pay any dividend the Court c. 52, s. 63.]

may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

56. (1) The official assigned may appoint the [46 & 47 Vio., Parente salar leads bankrupt himself to supering c. 52, s. 64.]

Power to allow bankrupt to nearge property, and allowned to bankrupt for naintenance or service. tend the management of the property of the bankrupt or of any part thereof, or to carry on the trade (if any)

of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors, and in any other respect to aid in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the official assignee may direct.

(2) The official assignee may, from time to 711 & 12 Vic., time, make such allowance as he thinks just c. 21, s. 47.] to the bankrupt out of his property for the support of the bankrupt and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but the Court may reduce any such allowance and limit the time for which it may be made.

57. The bankrupt shall be entitled to any sur-[46 & 47 View plus remaining after pay-c. 52, s. 65.] but the provided, and of the cost, charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptey potation.

PART IV.

Orderen Assignmes,

Appointment and Removal.

Appointment and resembled distribution of the High 111 & 12 View Appointment and resembled distribution of Jadleadure at Forter, 21, 8 II. William, Madris and Borns 16 & 17 View distribution of debore extress the hay may trunctione to time conficial assignee of debtors' estates for that Court, and may, with the commence of a majority of the other Judges of the Court, remove the person for the time being holding that office for any of the following causes, namely, may diagness to see, removal from out of the jail lation of the Court, meaps.

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint such person as it thinks fit to the office of official assignce of debtors' estates for any other Court having bankruptcy junishetion under this Act, and may remove the person for the time being holding that office.

city or misconduct.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IV.—Official Assignces.—Sections 59-84.)

(8) Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (1) and (2), the persons substantively or temporarily holding the office of official assignee immediately before the commencement of this Not in the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Dettors at Calentia, Madras and Bombay under the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 (an Act to consolidate and amount the Laws relating to Insolvent Reliefs in India), and in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon under that statute as applied by the Burma MII of 1875. Courts Act, 1875, shall, with ait in the appointment for that purpose, become the official regimees, substantive or temporary, as the case may be, under this Act in the High Courts at fort William, Madras and Bombay and in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, respectively.

Dulves.

6 & 17 Vic., 52, s. 68.]

- 59. (1) The duties of an official assigner shall have relation both to the assigner. each act of the debter and to the administration of his estate.
- (2) An official assignce acry, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, patitions or other proceedings under this Act administer oaths.

3 & 47 Vic, 52, s. 69.]

60. As regards the debtor, it shall be the defy of the efficial assignee—

Daties of official assignee as regards the debtor's conduct.

(1) to investigate the conduct of the debtor and to report to the Court, stating whether there is reason to believe that the debtor has committed any act which constitute an offence under this Act or under section 421, 422, 423 or 421 of the Irdian Poual Code or any amendment thereof, or which would justify the Court in refusing, suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge;

(2) to make such other reports concerning the conduct of the debtor as the Court may direct or as now be prescribed;

- (3) to take such part as may be directed by the Court in the public examination of the debtor; and
- (4) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any frandulent debtor as the Court may direct or as may be presented;

6& 17 Vie., 61. (1) As regard, the retate of a debtor it 52.5 70.]

Daties of official assigner as to debtor, official assigner—official assigner—official assigner—

- (a) where a special assignce has not been appointed, to a fine receiver of the dettor's estate, and, where a special manager has not been appointed, as manager faceof:
- (b) to anthorize the special manager to r. iso money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in my case where, in the interests of the orediters, it appears necessary so to do;
- (c) to summon and preside at the meeting mentioned in section 17;
- (d) to report to the creditors as to my proposal which the debtor has made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs;
- (e) to advertise the receiving order, the date of the debtor's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise.

- (2) For the purpose of his duties as interim receiver or manager the official as ignee shall have t such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Progedure as may be prescribed.
- (3) The official assome shall account to the Court and pay over all moneys and deal with all t securities in such manner as, subject to the provision of this Act, the Court, from time to time, directs.

Remuneration.

- 62. (1) The renuncration to be paid to the position of the position of the fixed by general rules.
- (2) The rules shall express what expenses the remnueration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the creditors, in respect of any expenses which the remnueration is expressed to cover.
- (3) No remuneration whatever beyond that referred to in sub-section (1) shall be received by an official assigned as such.

Casts.

63. (1) No payment shall be allowed in the Allowance and taxation of costs.

Allowance and taxation accounts of the official asset.

Signed or manager in respect of the performance by any other person of the ordinary daties which are

other person of the ordinary duties which are required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be performed by himself.

- (2) All bills and charges of legal practitioners, managers, accountants, anctioneers, brokers and other persons shall be taxed by the prescribed officer, and no payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the accounts of the official assignee without leave of the Court given after the bills and charges have been taxed.
 - (3) Every such person shall, on request by the official assignee (which request the official assignee shall make a sunction time before declaring a dividend), deliver his bill of costs or charges to the prescribed officer, and if he fiels to do so within seven days after receipt of the request, or such further time as the Court, on application, may grant, the official assignee shall declare and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him, and thereupon any such claim shall be forfeited as well against the official as ignee perconally as against the estate.

Receipts, Paymonis, Accounts and Audit.

- 64. (1) Two accounts, called respectively the (1)

 Backraphy F.Cors Bullimptey Estates Accounts, and Deaters Accounts, and the Enakraptey Divis 15 dends Account, shall be 16 dends Account, shall be 16 entry, and in accordance with such Government trease, sury, and in accordance with such rules, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe.
- (2) Subject to those rules, the Bankruptey Estates Account shall be an account of money held by the Court for estates in bankruptey, and the Bankruptey Dividends Account shall be an account of declared dividends remaining unclaimed or undistributed.
- (3) The said a counts shall be opened as soon [t as may be after the passing of this Act.
- (4) The official assignce shall, in such manner and at such times as the Court, with the sanction

√V of 1860.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IV.—Official Assignces.—Sections 65-71.)

of the Governor General in Council, directs, pay the money received by him on account of estates in bankruptey into the Court for credit to the Bankruptey Estates Account, and the Court shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid.

- c., (5) If an official assignee at any time retains for more than ten days a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or such other sum as the Court in any particular case authorizes him to retain, then, unless he explains the retention to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall pay interest on the amount so retained in excess at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and shall be liable to pay any expenses occasioned by reason of his default, and to submit to such other consequences as may be prescribed.
 - (6) All payments out of money standing to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account or the Bankruptcy Dividends Account shall be made by the treasury in the prescribed manner on the order of the prescribed officer.
 - Assignee not to pay into private account.

 Assignee not to pay received by him as official assignee into his private banking account.
- by the Court may order such part thereof as is not required for the time being to answer demands in respect of the estate, or for transfer to the Bankruptey Dividends Account in respect of dividends declared, to be invested in Government securities.
- (2) When the Court has made an order under sub-section (1), it shall notify the order to such officer as the Governor General in Conneil may appoint in this behalf, and pay over to the officer the sum which it has ordered to be invested or any part thereof as the officer may require, and the officer may invest the said sum or part thereof in Government securities to be placed to the credit of the estate.
- (3) Whenever any part of the money so invested is, in the opinion of the Court, required to answer any demands in respect of the estate or for transfer to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, the Court shall notify to the officer the amount so required and the officer shall thereupour repay to the Court such sum as may be required to the credit of the estate, and for that purpose may direct the sale of such part of the said securities as may be necessary.
- (4) Interest on investments under this section shall be paid to the Bankruptcy Estates Account to the credit of the estate.
- Audit of assignee's accounts.

 Audit of assignee's accounts.

 To f office, submit to the Court, or as it directs, muccount of his receipts and payments as such official assignee.
- (2) The account shall be in a prescribed form, shall be made in duplicate, and shall be verified by a declaration in the prescribed form.
- (3) The Court shall cause the accounts so submitted to be audited, by such officer as' the Gov-

ernor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and for the purposes of the audit the official assignee shall furnish the officer with such vouchers and information as the officer may require, and the officer may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or accounts kept by the official assignee.

- (4) When any such account has been audited, a copy thereof shall be filed in the Court, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or of any person interested.
- Assignce to furnish list of creditors.

 Assigned to furnish list of creditors.

 Assigned to furnish list of creditors.

 ed by any creditor so to do, c. 62, s. 79.] and on payment by the creditor of the prescribed fee, furnish and transmit to the creditor by post a list of the creditors, showing in the list the amount of the debt due to each of the creditors.
- Books to be kept by assignee.

 Books to be kept by assignee.

 Books to be kept by prescribed, proper books, in c. 52, s. 80.] which he shall from time to time cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed; and any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent, inspect any such books.
- Periodical statement of proceedings.

 The bankingtey, submit to the Contact a statement showing the proceedings in the bankingtey in the bankingtey in the bankingtey in the bankingtey in the date of the statement, containing the prescribed particulars, and made out in the prescribed form.

 (2) The Court shall cause the statement so sub-
- (2) The Court shall cause the statement so submitted to be examined, and shall call the official assignee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear on the statement or in his accounts or otherwise, and may require the official assignee to make good any loss which the estate of the bankrupt may have sustained by reason of the misfeasance, neglect or omission.

Release.

71. (1) When the official assignee has realized [46 & 47 Vic., all the property of the bank. c. 52, \$. 82.]

rupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly pretracting the proceedings in bankruptey, and distributed a final dividend, if any, or has ceased to act by reason of a composition having been approved, or has resigned, or has vacated or been removed from his office, the Court shall, on his application, cause a report on his accounts to be prepared, and, on his complying with all the requirements of the Court, shall take into consideration the report, and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested against the release of the official assignee, and shall either grant or withhold the release accordingly.

- (2) Where the release of an official assignee is withheld, the Court may, on the application of any creditor or person interested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the official assignee with the consequences of any act or default which he may have done or made contrary to his duty.
- (3) An order of the Court releasing the official assignee shall discharge him from all liability in

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part V.—Special Assignees.—Sections 72-77.)

The second secon

respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bank-rupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as official assignee, but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

Official Name.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 83.]

Name of assignce. by the name of "the official assignce of the property of assignee, a bankrupt," inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Vacation of Office on Insulrency.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 85.]

73. If a receiving order is made against an official assignee, he shall thereby vacate the office of official assignee.

Control.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 89.]

74. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Acc, the official assignee shall, in the administration of the property of the bankrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by any resolution of the creditors at a meeting.

- (2) The official assignce may, from time to time, summon meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution at any meeting, or the Court may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors.
- (3) The official assignce may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the bankruptcy.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, n. 90.]

75. If the bankrupt or any of the creditors, or any other person, is aggrieved by any act or decision of the official assignee, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 91.]

76. (1) In the event of any official assignee not faithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment, rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

(2) The Court may at any time require any official assigned to answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bankruptcy in which he is

engaged, and may examine him or any other person on oath concerning the bankruptcy.

(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the official assignce.

PART V.

SPECIAL ASSIGNEES.

77. (1) If any creditor desires that any person [11&12 \) other than the official c. 21, s.

Appointment and re. assignee be appointed assignee of the bankrupt's estate, he may, at any time after the debtor has been adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court to summon a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of considering the appointment of a special assignee.

- (2) The Court may in any case, and shall if the [New.] creditor, or he and other creditors applying with him, represent one-fourth in value of the creditors, cause a meeting to be summoned for that purpose.
- (3) At the meeting convened under sub-sec-[New.] tion (2) the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assignee of the property of the bankrupt.
- (4) If a special assignce is appointed, he shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court; and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless it disapproves of the appointment on the ground that it has not been c. 52, s. 2 made in good faith by a majority in value of the sub-s. (2).] creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as assignee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.
- (5) The appointment of a special assignee shall [46 & 47 Vintake effect as from the date of the certificate.

 c. 52, s. 2
 sub-s. (4).]
- (6) If the Court disapproves of the appoint-[New.] ment made at the meeting summoned under subsection (2), it shall cause a further meeting of the creditors to be summoned for the purpose of appointing some other person to be special assignee.
- (7) If either at the meeting summoned under sub-section (2) or at the further meeting summoned under sub-section (6) the creditors do not, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assigner, or if at the further meeting they make an appointment of which the Court disapproves on any of the grounds mentioned in sub-section (4), the official assignce shall be the assignce throughout the bankruptey.
- (8) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to security and the approval of the Court, the creditors, if they think fit, may, by ordinary resolution, appoint more persons than one to the office of special assignee; and, where more persons than one are appointed, the creditors shall declare whether any act required or authorised to be done c. 52, s. 84.] by the special assignee is to be done by all or any one or more of those persons, all of whom are in this Act included under the term "special assignee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt with right of survivorship.
- (9) Where the Court disapproves of the ap-[New.] pointment of any one of more persons than one

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part V.—Special Assignees.—Section 78.)

appointed to the office of special assignee, it shall be deemed, subject to the next following sub-section, to disapprove of the appointment of all of them. •

- (10) Provided, with respect to sub-sections (6), (7), (8) and (9), that, where the creditors resolve to appoint a special assignee, or more persons than one to the office of special assignee, they may appoint one or more persons to be substituted in succession in the place of the person first named, or of one or more of the persons first named, in the event of his or their declining to accept the office of special assignce, or failing to give security, or not being approved of by the Court.
- (11) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which seven days' notice has been given, remove a special assignce appointed by them, and may, at the same or any subsequent meeting, appoint another person to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided in the case of a vacancy in the office of special assignce.
- (12) If the Court is of opinion that a special assignce appointed by the creditors is guilty of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Act, the Court may remove him from his office.
- (13) If a vacancy occurs in the office of special assignee, the creditors at a meeting may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken as in the case of a first appointment.
- (14) The official assignee shall, on the requisition of any creditor, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any such vacancy.
- (15) If the creditors do not within four weeks after the occurrence of a vacancy appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the official assignce shall be the assignce during the remainder of the bank-ruptey.
- (16) During any vacancy in the office of special assignee the official assignee shall act as assignee.
- 78. Where a special assignee has been apstatus of special pointed under the last fore-assignee. going section, the property of the bankrupt shall vest in the special assignee without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose; and, save as provided by any general rules and any general or special orders of the Court, all the foregoing previsions of this Act referring to an official assignee shall, so far as may be, be construed as referring to the special assignee, subject to the following provisions, namely:—
 - (a) the references to the official assignee in sections 8, 9, 11 and 13 to 18 (both inclusive), section 20, sub-section (3), section 26, sub-sections (2), (4) and (6), sections 58 to 62 (both inclusive), and section 77, apply to the official assignee only;
 - (b) the special assignee shall not do any of the things mentioned in section 49 without the permission of the Court, or, if the Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, given on an application to the Court or to the prescribed officer, as the case may be, for permission to do the particular thing or things in the specified case or cases stated in the application;
 - (c) with his application to the Court for leave to declare a final dividend under section 54, the special assignee shall, when he has not realised all the property of the

- bankrupt, submit a report by the prescribed officer as to the sufficiency of the grounds for his epinion that he has realised so much of the property of the bunkrupt as can be realised without needlessly protracting the proceedings in bankruptey;
- (d) the special assignee shall not, without the [46 ± 47 Vic., previous sanction of the Court, or, if the c. 52, s. 64.] Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, appoint the bankrupt himself to discharge any of the duties mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 56, or make any allowance to the bankrupt under sub-section (2) of that section;
- (e) the remuneration, if any, of the special [46 & 47 Vic., assignee shall be in the nature of a com-c. 52. 2. 72.] mission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realised, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend, and it shall be fixed by the creditors, by ordinary resolution, at the meeting at which he is appointed, but may be reduced by the Court, and shall be so adjusted that the expense of administration by a special assignee shall not exceed the expense of administration by the official assignee;
- the special assignee shall not, under any [46 & 47 Vic., eircumstances whatever, make any ar-c. 52, s. 72.] rangement for or accept from the bank-rupt, or any legal practitioner, auctioneer or any other person that may be employed about the bankruptcy, any gift, remuneration or pecuniary or other consideration or benclit whatever beyond the remuneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall he make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of the remuneration payable to him in any capacity, to the bankrupt or to any legal practitioner or other person that may be employed about the bankruptey;
- (9) when no remuneration has been voted to [46 & 47 Vic., the special assignee, he shall be allowed c. 52, a.72.] out of the bankrapt's estate such proper costs and expanses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankraptey as the prescribed officer may allow;
- (h) the special assignee shall supply the official [46 & 47 Vie., assignee with such information, and give c. 52, s. 68.] him such access to, and facilities for inspecting, the bankrupt's books and documents, and generally shall give him such aid, as may be requisite for enabling the official assignee to perform his duties under this Act;
- (i) where the special assignee has not previ-[46 & 47 Vic., onsly resigned or vacated or been removed c. 52, s. 82.] from his office, his release under section 71 shall operate as a removal of him from his office;
- (i) the vote of the special assignee, or of his [46 & 47 vic., partner, clerk, legal practitioner or legal c. 52, s. 88.] practitioner's clerk, either as creditor or as proxy for a creditor, shall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remuneration or conduct of the special assignee.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part VI.-Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court. - Sections 79.87.)

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT. Jurisdiction.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 92.]

79. (1) The Courts having inrisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act Courts baving jurisshall bediction in bankraptcy.

PART VI.

Judicature at Fort William, Madras and

Bombay;

(b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon; and (c) subject to any limitation which the Governor General in Council may impose with respect to the extent of the juris-diction to be exercised, such other Civil Courts as the Local Government, with the previous sauction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf in the territories administered by it.

New.]

80. For the purposes of this Act the local limits of the jurisdiction of Local limits of their the said Courts shall, subject to the provisos to section 4, sub-section (1), be the following, namely:

- (a) the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts of Judicative shall be the local limits for the time being of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;
- (b) the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall comprise the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein;
- (c) the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be lixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

11 & 12 vic., c. 21, . 3. 16 & 47 Vic.,

81. All matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given by this Act shall, where the Court cou-Jurisdiction to be ex-10 ft 47 V1C., ereised by a single Judge. 2.52, 8.94(2). sists of more Judges than one, be ordinarily transacted and

disposed of by or under the direction of one of the Judges of that Court, and the Chief Justice or senior Judge shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose.

46 & 47 Vic., : 52, н. 97(2).

82. Any proceedings in bankruptey pending in any Court appointed by the Transfer of proceed-Local Government of a provings from Court to Court. ince under section 79 may, at any time, and at any stage thereof, and either with or without application from any of the parties thereto, be transferred by the High Court of the province to itself or to any Court appointed as aforesaid in the province.

16 & 47 Vic 52, s. 97. (3).]

83. If any question of law arises in any bank-Power to state special special appointed by the Local Govcriment of a province under section 79, and all the parties to the proceeding desire, or one of them and the Judge of the Court desire, to have the question determined in the first instance in the High Court of the province, the Judge shall state the facts, in the form of a special case, for the opinion of that High Court. The special case and the proceedings, or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the purposes of the determination.

84. Subject to the provisions of this Act and [46 & 47 vi to general rules, the Judge c. 52, s. 98. Exercise of jurisdiction of a Court exercising jurisin chambers. diction in bankruptcy may exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction.

85, (1) Subject to general rules limiting the [46 & 47 Vi powers conferred by this c. 52, s. 99. Delegation of powers section, the High Court of to officers of Court and Presidency Judges of Small Causes. Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, from time to time, direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, an officer of the Court or Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all or any of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order made or act done by such officer or Judge in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the High Court.

- (2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely :-
 - (a) to hear bankruptcy petitions, and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon:
 - (b) to hold the public examination of debtors;

(c) to grant orders of discharge;

- (d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;
- (e) to make interim orders in any case of urgency;
- (f) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any rule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers;
- (g) to hear and determine any unopposed or ex parle application;
- (h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor, or to be indebted to him, or to be capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property.

86. The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and [46 & 47 Vic Powers of Court of Recorder of Rangoon and Court appointed by a c. 52, s. 100 Recorder of Rangoon and Court appointed by a c. 52, s. 100 and Court appointed by tion 75, shall, for the pur-Local Government. poses of its bankruptcy jurisdiction, in addition to its ordinary powers, have all the powers and jurisdiction possessed by any of the said High Courts of Judicature; and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed.

87. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, [46 & 47 Vi every Court having jurisdic- c. 52, s. 10: General powers tion in bankruptcy under Bankruptcy Courts. this Act shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of hankruptcy coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

(2) A Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall not be subject to be restrained in the execution of its powers under this Act by the order of any other Court, nor shall any appeal lie. from its decisions, except in manner

directed by this Act.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 88-95.)

(3) Where a receiving order has been made in any Court baving jurisduction in bankruptey under this Act, and that Court consists of more Judges than ene, the Judge by whom the order was made, or, where the order was made by an anthority empowered in that behalf under section 85, the Judge assigned under section 81 for the transaction and disposal of matters in bankruptey, shall have power, if he sees ut, without any further consent, to order the transfer to himself of any sint or other proceeding by or against the bankrupt pending before any other Judge or Judges of the Court.

(4) Where default is made by an assignce, debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Court or by an official assignce or any other officer of the Court under any power conferred by the Act, the Court may, on the application of the official assignce or other duly authorised person, or of its own motion, order the defaulting assignce, debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, upon any such application make an immediate order for the committal of the defaulting assignce, debtor or other person:

Provided that the power given by this sub-section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right or remedy in respect of the default.

Appeals.

17 Vie , 6 104. j

88. (1) Every Court having jurisdiction in hankingtey under this Act may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under its bankruptey jurisdiction.

- (2) Orders in bankruptcy matters shall, at the instance of any person aggrieved, be subject to appeal as follows:—
 - (a) an appeal from an order male by an officer of the Court or Judge of a Presidency Small Cause Court empowered under section \$5 shall lie to the Judge assigned under section \$1 for the tensaction and di-pisal of matters in bank-ruptey;
 - (b) an appeal from an original order made by a single Andre or Bench of a High Cour consisting of more Judges than one shall, if appeals lie to the High Court from orders passed by a single Judge or Bench thereof in exercise of use original civil jurisdiction, lie to the High Court in accordance with the rules applicable to those appeals;
 - (c) an appeal from an order of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall fie to the Special Court;
 - (d) an appeal from an order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 79, not being a High Court to which clause (h) of this sub-section applies, shall lie, if the Court is not a High Court, to the High Court of the province, and, if the Court is a High Court, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct;
 - (e) no appeal shall be entertained except in conformity with such general rules us may for the time being be in force in relation to the appeal.

Precedure.

89. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act [46 & 47 Vic.

Discretionary powers and to general rules, the c. 52, s. 105.

costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court.

under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as at thinks fit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.

(1) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

(5) Subject to general rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either rirā rocc or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission beyond the limits of Brit.sh India.

(6) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors, the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the official assignce that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of the joint debtors if he is may oldably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence alroad.

90. Where two or more bankruptcy petitions [46 & 47 Vic. are presented against the c. 52, s. 106.] same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thunks lit.

Power to change carbinate of proceed with [46 & 47 Vie., due diligence on his petition, c. 52, s. 107.]

Power to change carbinate of proceedings. the Court may substitute as patitioner any other creditor to whom the determine indebted in the amount required by this Act in the case of the petitioning creditor, or may give the carriage of proceedings to the official assignee.

92. If a debtor by or against whom a bank-[46 & 47 Vic., Continuate of pro. ruptcy petition has been presented, sented dies, the proceedings debtor. in the master shall, nuless the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.

Power to stay proceedings.

Power to stay proceedings.

Power to stay proceedings the proceedings under a banking tey petition, either altogether or for a limited fine, on such terms and subject to such canditions as the Court thinks just.

94. Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to [16.4.47 Vie., entitle limit to present a bank. c. 52, s. 110.]

Power to present petition against one partner. ruptcy petition against all the pictures of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others.

95. Where there are more respondents than one [46 & 47 Vic. Power to dramiss petition as petition against some remainders only.

to a petition, the Court c. 52, s. 111.] the many dismiss the petition as spondents only.

to one or more of them, without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part VII. -Small Bankruplcies .- Part VIII .- Fraudulent Deblors and Creditors. -Sections \$6-102.)

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 112.

96. Where a receiving order has been made on Property of partners a bankruptcy petition against or by one member of a partnership, any other bankraptassignee. cy petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition is in course of presecution; and, it an assigned is acting in respect of the property of the first-mentioned member of the partnership, the same assignee shall, unless the Comt otherwise directs, act in respect of the property of the last-mentioned member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

[46 & 47 Vic., a, 52, s. 113.]

97. Where a member of a partnership is ad-Sails by assignee and indgel bankrupt, the Court may authorise the assignee to bankrupt's partners. commence and proscente any suit or other legal proceeding in the names of the assignee and of the bankrupt's partner; andany release by the partner of the debt or demand to which the proceeding relates shall be void; but notice of the appliention for authority to commence the proceeding shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the proceeding, and it he ilors not claim any benefit therefrom he shall be indomnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, 4, 114.

98. Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect Suits on joint con- of any contract jointly with any other person, that other person may suo or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankingt.

1 16 & 17 Vic., c. 52, s. 115.]

99. Any two or more persons, being partner, or any person carrying on Proceedings in parts of acy proceedings in parts lines under a partnership nership name. name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm; but in that case the Court may, on application by any person interested, order the names of the oersons who are partners in the firm, or the name of the person entrying on business under a partier hip name, to be disclosed in such manner, and vertical on oath or otherwise, as the Court may direct

Asnulment of Adjudication.

'11 & 12 Vic.,

New. 7

100. (1) Where in the opinion of the Court a 21,88 8 A 9. Power for Court to debtor aught not to have 6 & 47 Vec, would adjudication in been adjudged bankright, or . 52, s. 35 1 certain cases. where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt are paid in full, or where in some part of British India, or of Her Majesty's dominious elsewhere, beyond the Finits within which the Court ordinarily exercises civil jurisdiction, proeeedings are pending for the distribution of the estate and effects of the bankrupt among his ereditors under this Act or under the Bankrupt or

distribution ought to take place in that part of

British India or of Her Majesty's dominions else-

where, the Court may, on the application of any

person interested, by order, annul the adjudica-

Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominious, and it appears to the Court that the

tion. (2) Where an adjudication is annulled under 1 & 12 Vic., 21, so. 7 & this section, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore

done, by the assignee or other person acting under his authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrapt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, revert to the debtor for all his estate or interest therein on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare by order.

- (3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith published in the prescribed
- (4) For the purposes of this section any, alebt 746 & 47 Vic disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid c. 52, s. 30. in full if the delter enters into a bond, in such sum and with such surcties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs, and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

PART VII.

SMMA BANKETPICIES.

101. When a petition is presented by or 146 & 47 Vi Suomary administra- against a debtor, if the Court c. 52, s. 121 tion in small cases. is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the official assignment reports to the Court, that the property of the debter is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupces, the Court may make an order that the debter's estate be administered in a summary manner, and therenpon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely: -

- (a) if the debtor is adjudged bankrupt, the official assignee shall be the assignee in the bankruptey;
- (b) no appeal shall lie from any order of the Court, except by order of the Court;
- (c) the estate shall, where practicable, be distubuted in a single dividend;
- (d) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

PART VIII.

FRADULENT DESTORS AND CREDITORS.

102. (1) "The Court" in this Part means the Court before which an accus-Construction of this rel person is tried and, with respect to matters which it is the duty of a jury to decide or determine, includes the jury where the trial of the accused is by jury.

(2) Nothing in this Part shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or emission which constitutes an offence under this Part, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Part:

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1:86. (Part VIII.—Fraudalent Debtors and Creditors.—Sections 103-104.)

- against whom a receiving misliment of fraudi-debtors.

 order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the cases following, be nished with imprisonment which may extend two years, or with fine, or with both; that is say—
- (a) if he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, folly and truly discover to the assignee administering his estate for the bencht of his creditors all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when, he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as thus been disposed of in the ordinary way of the trade (if any), or bill out in the ordinary expenses of his family undes the Court is satisfied that be had no intent to defined:
- (b) if he does not deliver up to that assigned, or as he directs, all such part of his property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to delived:
- (c) if he does not deliver up to that assignce, or as he directs, all books, decuments, papers and writings in his cust dy or under his control relating to his property or affairs, nuless the Court is satisfied that; he had no intent to defraud;
- (d) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four mouths next before the presentation the cof, he conceals any part of his property to the value of one hundred rupees or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or I from him, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defracel:
- (c) if, after the presentation of a bankruptey petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he trandulently removes any part of his property of the value of one hundred rupees or upwards:
- (f) if be makes any material emission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defrace!
- (g) if, knowing or belowing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he hals for the period of one mouth to inform the assignee aforesaid thereof:
- (h) if, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conecal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:
- (i) if, after the presentation of a bankruptey petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he conceals, destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of, any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

- (j) if, after the presentation of a bankraptey petition by or against ham, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, the makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conseal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:
- (h) if, after the presentation of a bankruptey petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission in, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering or making any omission in, any document affecting or relating to his property or affairs:
- (1) if, after the prescutation of a bankruptey petition by or against him, or at any meeting of his creditors within four months next before the presentation thereof, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses:
- (m) if while undischarged he obtains credit to [46 & 47 Vie., the extent of two bundred rupes, or up- c. 52, s. 31.] wards from any person without informing that person that he is an undischarged bankrupt:
- (n) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptey petition by or against hun, he, by any talse representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same:
- (o) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptey petition by or against him, he, being a frider, obtains, under the false protence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit, and has not paid for the same, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defrand:
- (p) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he, being a trader, pawns, pledges or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no incent to defraud:
- (1) if he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptcy.

Penalty for abscording with property.

Penalty for abscording with property.

Penalty for abscording or within four months next 46 & 47 Vic., before the presentation

thereof, any person against when a receiving order is made under this Act quits Buttish India and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation to quit British India and to take with him, any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, he shall (unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent

Control of the Contro The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.— Sections 105-112.)

to defrand) be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

[32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 13.]

105. Any person shall in each of the cases following be punished with Penalty on fraudolently imprisonment which may obtaining credit, &c. extend to one year, or with

fine, or with both; that is to say-

(a) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained credit under talse pretences or by means of any other frand;

(1) if he has, with intent to defrand his ereditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property;

(c) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property eince or within two months. before the date of any impatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.

[32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 14.]

106. If any creditor, in any bankruptcy composition or arrangement Penalty on false claim, with erectors wilcelly and withcutent to decrand makes any false claim, or any priof, declaration or statement of account which is militaria any material particular, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with line, or with both.

[32 & 33 Vic., c. 62, s. 15.]

107. Where a debtor makes any composition or arrangement with Debts incurred by fraud. his creditors, he shall re main liable for the unpaid balance of any debt which he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he obtained forbenrance, by any fraud, provided the defranded ereditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by moving his debt and accepting dividends.

[32 & 33 V.c., e 52 s. 161. Signer.

108 Where the as ignee reports to any Court c. 62, s. 16.

46 & 47 Vic., Order by Cont for true exercising jurisdiction in c 52 s. 161. Acceptation report of ass. bankruptcy that in his opinion a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made under

this Act less been guilty of any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 122, 423 or 124 of XLV of 1860, the Indian Penal Code or any amendment, thereof, or where any such Court is satisfied upon the representation of any creditor that there is gound to believe that the debtor has been guilty of any offence as aforesaid, that Court shall, if it appears to it that, there is a reasonable probability that the debtor may be convicted, order the as ignee to prosecute him for the offence.

[46 & 17 Nic., c 52, ... 167.]

109. Where a deblor has been guilty of any Crimina Latility after offence he shall not be exempt from being proceeded against therefor by reason discharge or composithat he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Application of Act.

[46 & 47 Vic. 110. A married woman shall, in respect of her 45 & 46 Vic., Application to married separate property of the subject to the separate property of the subject to the separate property of the subject to the subject to the separate property of the subject to the subj Application to married separate property (il' any), be subject to this Act in the

111. A receiving order shall not be made against any corporation, or against Exclusion of corporaany partnership, associations and companies. tion or company registered under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force.

112 (1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor : Administration in whose debt would have been sufficient to support a person dying insolvent. bankriptey petition ugainst the delitor, had he been alive, may present to the Court a petition in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased deleter according to the law of bankraptey.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Court may in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in bankruptcy of the deceased delitor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss the patition withor without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two months from the date of the grant of probate or letters of administration, nnless with the concurrence of the legal representalive of the deceased delitor, or imless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy within three months prior to his decease.

(1) A petition for administration under this section half not be presented to the Court after precedings have been commenced many Court of Justice for the administration of the deceased debt or's estate; but tent Court may, in that case, on the application of any exclitor, and on proof that the estate is in-utilicient to pay its debts, transfor the proceedings to the Courtexerering jurisdiction in bankcupter; and thereupon the lastmentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ensue as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.

(5) Upon an order being made for the adminishation of a deceased debtor's estate under this section, the property of the debter shall vest in the official assignee of the Court, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(6) With the modifications hereinal termentioned. all the provisions of Part 11t of this Act, relating to the administration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so far is the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to anorder of adjudication under this Act.

(7) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the official assignce shall have regard to any claims by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate; and those claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and be

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 113-119.)

payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

- (8) If, on the administration of a deceased aebtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official assignce after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of bankruptcy, the surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased debtor's estate, or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.
- (9) Notice to the legal representative of a decensed debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event. of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of hankruptcy, and after the notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official assignce. Save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.
- (10) Unless the context otherwise requires, a Court," in this section, means the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease; and "creditor" means one or more creditors qualified to present a bankenptcy petition as in this Act provided.
- (11) General rules, for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptcy.

General Rules.

- 113. (1) The High Court of a province may, from time to time, with the Power to make general concurrence of the Governor rules. General in Council, make. revoke and alter general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.
- (2) All general rules made under the fore-going provisions of this section shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this
- (3) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of this section shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same has been made and issued.

114. The High Court of a province, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time make rules prescribing the fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act, and the fees to be charged for or in respect of proceedings instituted under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in any Court having jurisdiction under this Act, and may direct by whom and in what manner the same are to be collected and accounted for, and to what account they shall be paid.

Evidence.

115. (1) A copy of the Gazette of India, or of the Gazette of , n Local Government, containing any

- or the rules made under this Act, shall be evidence of the facts state I in the notice.
- (2) The production of a copy of the Gazette [46 & 47 Vic. containing any notice of a receiving order, or of c. 52, s. 188, an order adjudging a debtor bankript, shall be conclusive proof in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.
- 116. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meet-Evidence of proceed- ing of creditors under this Act, signed at the same or ings at meelings of crethe next ensuing meeting by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the inceting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without farther proof.
- (2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.
- 117. Any petition or copy of a petition in [46 & 47 Vic. Evidence of proceed-bankruptcy, any order or c. 52, s. 134. ings in bankruptcy. certificate or copy of an order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument, allidavit or document or copy of an instrument, affidavit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings, or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, if it appears to be scaled with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any Registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.
- 118. Subject to general rules, my affidavit may [11 & 12 Vic he used in a Bankruptey c. 21, a. 84 Swearing of adlitavits. Court if it is swornc. 52, s. 133.
 - (1) in British India, before-
 - (a) any Court or Magistrate,
 - (d) any Court or Magistrate, (b) any officer whom the High Court of 1882, s. 197. a province may appoint in this behalf or
 - (c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf;
 - (2) in England, before any person authorised to administer oaths in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptey Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptey Court authorised in writing in that behalf by the Judge of the Court:
 - (3) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and
 - (4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace crother person qualified to administer oaths in that place the being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Pence, or qualified as afore-said, by a British Minister or British Consul or British Political Agent or by a notary public).
- 119. In case of the death of the debtor, or of [46 & 47 Vi a witness whose evidence c. 52, s. 126 Death of witness. has been received by any Court in any proceeding under this Ant.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 120-130.)

deposition of the person so deceased, purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Court, or a copy thereof purparting to be so sealed, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed

[11 & 12 Vic., 120. E. 31, a. 4. Bankrupt 46 & 47 Vic., have scals.

120. Every Court having jurisdiction in bank-4. Bankraptey Courts to ruptey under this Act shall have a seal describing the c. 52, s. 137.] Court in such manner as may be directed by order of the High Court of the province, and judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceedings of the seal, and of the signature of the Judge or Registrar of any Court having that jurisdiction.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 138.]

121. A certificate of the Court, that a per-Certificate of appoint- son has been appointed or is an assignee under this Act, shall be conclusive proof of his having been appointed or being such assignee.

Time.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 141.]

122. (1) Where by or under this Act any limited time from or after any date or Computation of time. event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that hantel time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the best following day, and the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as so computed, un'ess the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court

sits. (2) Where by or under this Act any act or proceeding is threeted to be done or taken on a rectain day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which the Court does not sit, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

Notices.

46 & 47 Vic., 52, s. 142.)

123. All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Formal Defects.

46 & 47 Vic , 52, *. 143.]

124. (1) No proceeding in bankruptey shall be Formal defect not to invalidated by any formal invalidate proceedings. defect or by any irregularity unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of appnion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment of an assignce shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

Bankingt Trustee.

XVII of

125. Where a bankrupt is a trustee within the 366.
46 & 47 Vic., Application of Trustee
46 & 47 Vic., Act to bankruptcy of section 35 of that Act shall have effect so as to author-Application of Trustee Indian Trustee Act, 1866. ize the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly. Corporations, Firms and Lunatics.

The second secon

126. For all or any of the purposes of this Act, [46 & 47 a corporation may act by c. 62, s. 1 Acting of corporaany of its officers anthorised tions, firms and bunnties. in that behalf under the seal of the corporation; a firm may act by any of its members; and a lunatic may act by his committee, curator bonis or manager, or, when the matter is one in respect of which a Court of Wards has superintendence, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of farmer Acts, Sc.

127. Whereby any enactment or instrument [46 & 47] Construction of concisions and instruments and instruments of the 11 & c. 52, s. 12 Vic., cap. 21 (an Act to (2).) referring to 11 & 12 Vie. consolidate and amend the e 21. Laws relating to Insotrent

Dellors in India), the enactment or instrument shall, so far as may be, be construed and have effect as if reference were made therein to the corresponding provisions of this \mathbf{A}_ℓ t.

128. The provisions of this Act relating to the [46 & 47 V Certain provisions to remedies against the property c. 52, s. 15 bind the Crown. of a debtor, the priorities of . debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

129. Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of [11 & 12 Vi Saving for existing jurisdiction effected thereby, c. 21, s. shall take away or affect any 46 & 47 Vi shall take away or affect any c. 52, s. 151 rights of audience. right of undience that any person may have had immediately before the commencement of this Act; and all attorneys or other persons who had the right of andience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of andience in bankruptey matters in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

Unclaimed Punds or Dividends.

130. (1) Where an assignee under any bank- [46 & 47 Vi Payment into Court of unclaumest or midis. Scheme pursuant to this Act. 162 of the court of the tributed dividends or has under his control any nuclaimed dividend which

has remained unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a ligal dividend, he has in his hands or under his control may unclaimed ar undistributed money arising from the property of the debtor, or where, after the passing of this Act, any unclaimed or undistributed fund or dividend in the hands or under the control of an assignee under the 11 & 12 Vie., c. 21 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India) has remained or remains unclaimed or undistributed for six months after the same became claimable or distributable, or in any other case for two years after the receipt thereof by the assignee, the assignee shall forthwith pay it into the Court for credit, if it is held for an estate, to the Bankruptey Estates Account of that Court, or, if it is held as a dividend for a creditor, to the Bankruptey Dividends Account of that Court.

(2) In the case of an assignee under the Statute aforesaid in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calentta, Madras or Bombay, or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, "the Court" in sub-section (1) means the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be.

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The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IX.— Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 131-135.)

- (3) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or, undistributed moneys, funds or dividends; and for the purposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.
- (4) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against the assignee.
- Impse and credit to
 Government of unclaimed or undistributed dividends.

 Lapse and credit to
 Government of unclaimed or undistributed dividends.

 Lapse and credit to
 Government of unclaimed count which are not paid within six years from the vidends.

 Lapse and credit to
 Government of the account and credit of the Government of India, unless the Court, on the motion of a person interested, otherwise directs.
- Claims to moneys paid into the Bank-ruptcy Estates Account or the Bankruptcy Dividends Account pursuant to section 130, or carried to the account and credit of the Government of India pursuant to section 131, may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, shall make an order for payment to him of the same to him of the same;

Provided that, before making an order for the payment of a sum which has been carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, the Court shall cause a notice to be served on such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, calling on the officer to show cause, within one month from the date of the service of the notice, why the order should not be made.

133. (1) Where in the books of the official

assignee of the Court for Distribution of certain the Relief of Insolvent Debtunclaimed dividends reors at Calcutta, Madras or : served in respect of un-proved claims under 11 Bombay, or of the Courte of & 12 Vie., c. 21. the Recorder of Langoon, a dividend in respect of the claim of a person who has been named in a schedule as a creditor of an insolvent in proceedings under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Dibtors in Indie), but has not established his title to the dividend, has been standing to the credit of the estate of the insolvent for a longer period than six years from the date of the declaration of the dividend, the official assignce of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be, shall, at the prescribed time and in the prescribed form, file an account of it in Court, and publish the account in two successive issues of the local official Gazette.

(2) If the dividend is not claimed within six months from the date of the second publication of the account in the Gazatte, it shall, after deduction therefrom of the cost of preparing, filing and publishing the account, be divided rateably

among the creditors of the estate who have proved their debts or demands.

Deblor's Books.

Access to debtor's debtor's hold possession of the hooks para. 259.]

Access to debtor's debtor's hold possession of the hooks para. 259.]

debtor or to set up any lien thereon.

(2) Any creditor of the bankrupt may, sub-[New.] ject to the control of the Court, inspect at all reasonable times, personally or by agent, any such books in the possession of the assignee.

Interpretation.

Interpretation. 135. (1) In this Act, un-[46 & 47 Vio., less the context otherwise c. 52, s. 168.]

requires.—

- (1) "province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government:
- (2) "High Court of the province" and "High Court of a province" mean the highest Civil Court of appeal for a province:
- (3) "the Court" (except in Part VIII) means the Court baving jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act:
- (4) "affidavit" includes declarations under any legislative enactment, affirmations, and attestations on honour:
- (5) "assignee" means an official assignee or special assignee:
- (6) "available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy patition at the date of the prescutation of the petition on which the receiving order is made:
- (7) "debt provable in bankruptev" or "provable debt" includes any debt or liability by this Act made provable in bankruptey:
- (8) " general roles" includes forms:
- (9) "Government treasury" includes a bank which conducts treasury business for the Government:
- (10) "local authority" means any municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of any municipal or local fund:
- (11) " oath" includes affirmation, declaration under any legislative enactment, and attestation on honour:
- (12) "ordinary resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the ereditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution:
- (13) "prescribed" means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act:
- (14) "property" includes money, goods, things in action, land and every other description of property, whether moveable or immoveable; also, obligations, casements and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incident to property as above defined:
- (15) " schedule" means a schedule to this Act:

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 136.) (The First Schedule.—Meetings of Creditors.)

- (16) " secured creditor" means a person helding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debter, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the debter:
- (17) "sheriff" includes any officer charged with the execution of a writ or other process:
- (18) "special resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution.
- (2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of the Act.

Repeal.

16 & 47 Vic., 52, s. 169.]

136. (1) The emetments described in the third schedule are hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act to the extent mentioned in that schedule.

- (2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect—
 - (a) anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any caactment repealed by this Act; or
 - (b) any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability or disqualification incurred, under any enactment so repealed; or
 - (c) any fine, forfeiture or other punishment inourred or to be incurred in respect of my offence committed or to be committed against any enactment so repealed; or
 - (d) the institution or continuance of any preceeding or other remedy, whether inder any enactment so repealed or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification, or recovering or enforcing any such line, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid.
- (3) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the enactments repealed penainer at the commencement of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act expressly applies to pending proceedings, continue, and those enactments chall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Act had not passed.
- (4) The person for the time being holding the office of official assignee for any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings pending before that Court or any Judge thereof, be deemed to have been appointed official assignee under the repealed enactment.

THE HIRST SCHEDULE.

16 & 47 Va., 52, Sch. I.]

gradient in

(See section 17.)

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

1. The official assignce shall summon the meeting mentioned in section 17 by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

- 2. The official assignce shall also, as soon as practicable, send to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs a notice of the time and place of the meeting, accompanied by a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official assignce may think fit to make; but the proceedings at the meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.
- 3. The meeting shail be held at such place as is in the opinion of the official assignce most convenient for the majority of the ereditors.
- 4. The official assignee or the special assignee may at any time summon a meeting of creditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.
- 5. Meetings subsequent to the meeting mentioned in section 17 shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or, if he has not proved, at the address given in the debtor's statement of affairs; or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting.
- 6. The official assignee, or some person nominated by him, shall be the chairman at every meeting: Provided that, if the Comt so directs, the chairman at any meeting subsequent to the meeting mentioned in section 17 shall be such person as the meeting by ordinary resolution appoint.
- 7. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a creditor at any meeting of creditors unless he has duly proved a debt provable in bankruptcy to be due to lam from the debtor, and the proof has been duly lodged before the time appointed for the meeting.
- 8. A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.
- 9. It is the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall, unless he surrenders his security, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from implyerence.
- It. A circlitor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his proof.
- 11. It shall be competent to the assignce, within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value

o estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty adjourned to the same day in the following week mt a value on the security, he may at any time i lefore he has been required to give up the seemity a aforesaid correcte the valuation by a new proof, and deduct the new value from his delat, but in hat case the addition of twenty per centum hall not be made if the assignre requires the ecurity to be given up.

- 12. If a receiving order is made against one artner of a firm, any creditor to whom that parter is indebted jointly with the other partners f the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt or the purpose of voting at any meeting of creitors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.
- 13. The chairman of a meeting shall have lower to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of oting, but his decision shall be subject to appeal o the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof I a creditor should be admitted or rejected, he hall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow he creditor to vote, subject to the vote being eclared invalid in the event of the objection being istained.
- 11. A creditor may vote either in person or by forv.
- 15 Every instrument of proxeshall be in the reserved form, and shall be is ned by the orier d ssignee, or, if a special assignce has been appointl, by the special assigner, and every insertion terein Juli be in the handwriting of the person tyring the proxy.
- by A creditor new give a general proxy to his un iger or clerk, or any other person in his reguremployment. In that case the instrument of rosy shall state the relation in which the peran to not the remaler streads to the creditor.
- 17. A creditor way give a preed prove to any arson to vote at any specific I me sing or adjournent thereof, for or against any specific resoluon, or for or against any specified person as menal assignce.
- 18. A proxy chall not be used unless it is depoted with the odient assence or special assignee dore the meeting at which it is to be used.
- 19. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the ourt that arey's the fintion has been used by or on duit of a special assigned in obtaining proxies, in promining the special assignoship, except (the direction of a meeting of creditors, the ourt shall have power, it it thinks fit, to order that remaneration shall be allowed to the pers a by hom or on whose behalf the solicitation has en exercised, not withstanding any resolution of e greditors to the contrary
- 20. A creditor may appoint the official assignee the debtor's estate to act in manner prescribed his general or special proxy.
- 21. The chairman of a meeting may, with the usent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from me to time, and from place to place.
- 22. A meeting shall not be competent to act r any purpose, except the election of a chairan and the adjournment of the meeting, unless ore are present, or represented therent, at least ree creditors, or all the creditors if their number es not exceed three.

If within half an hour from the tune ap-If for the meetings a querum of creditors is ot present or represented, the meeting shall be at the same tirm and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being loss than seven or more than twenty one days.

- 24. The chairman of every meeting shall cause minutes of the proceedings at the meeting to be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the minutes shall be signed by
- 25. No person acting under either a general or a special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor: Provided that where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as special assignee, he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 32.)

[48 & 47 Vic. c. 32, Sch.II.]

PROOF OF DIBIS.

Proof in ordinary cases,

- 1. Every er ditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after the making of a receiving order.
- 2. A delt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a prepail better to the official as ogues, or, if a special assignce has been appointed, to the special assignce, an affidavit ver fying the debt.
- 3. The affi Livit may be made by the creditor himself or by some person authorised by or un behilf of the er ditor. If made by a person sa anthorised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.
- 4. The attidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt and shalf specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official a signee or special assignee may at any time call for the production of the concliers
- 5. The affidavit hall state whether the creditor a or is not a secured creditor.
- 6. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving Ins de t, nuless the Comt otherwise specially orders,
- 7 Every creditor who has lodged a proof—shall be estitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors at all reasonable times.
- A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount, not exceeding tive per centum on the net amount of his claim, which be may have agreed to allow for payment in en-li.

Proof by Secured Creditors.

- 9. If a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.
- 10. If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the assignce for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.
- 11 If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. c (The Second Schedule .- Proof of Debts.)

due to him after doducting the value so assessed.

- 12. (a) Where a security is so valued the assignee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.
- (b) If the assignee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any scenrity so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the assignee or as, in default of agreement, the Court may direct. the sale is by public auction, the creditor, or the assignce on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase.
- (c) Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the assignee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the assignee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power, he shall not be entitled to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the assignee, shall vest in the civilitor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the scenrity has been vidued.
- 13. Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the assignee, or the Court, that the valuation and proof we, made bond pde on a mistaken estimate, or that the scentity has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the assignee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court.
- 14. Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the foregoing rule, the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend, which he has received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being available for divident any divitoral or share of dividend which he has take to receive by reison of the inacturity of the original valuation, before that in nev is made applied by the payment of any furure dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date or the amen linent.
- 15. If a creditor after having valued his scenrity subsequently realizes it, or icit is realized under the provisions of rule 12, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation mede by the creditor.
- 16. If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing inles, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.
- 17. Subject to the provisions of rule 12, a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annas in the rupes and interest as provided by this Act.

Taking Accounts of Property mortgaged and Sale thereof.

[Bankruptey 18. Upon application by motion by any person Rules, 1888, paras. 65-68.] claiming to be a mortgagee of any part of the bank-

to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance | rupt's immoveable property, whether the mortgage is of a legal or equitative nature, the Court sina proceed to inquire whether the person is such mortgagee, and for what consideration and under what circumstances; and if it is found that the person is such mortgagee, and if no sufficient objection appears to the title of the person to the sum claimed by him under the mortgage, the Court shall direct such accounts and inquiries to be taken as may be necessary for ascertaining the principal, interest and costs due upon the mortgage, and the rents and profits, or dividends, interest or other proceeds received by the person, or by any other person by his order or for his use in case he has been in possession of the property over which the mortgage extends, or any part thereof; and the Court, if salisfied that there ought to be a sale, shall direct notice to be given in such Gazettes or newspapers as it thinks lit, when and where, and by whom and in what way, the property, or the interest therein so mortgaged, is to be sold, and that the sale be made accordingly, and that the assignee (unless it be otherwise ordered) shall have the conduct of the sale; but it shall not be imperative on any such mortgagee to make such application. At any such sale the mortgager may bid and purchase.

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- 19. All proper parties shall join in the conveyance to the purchaser, as the Court may direct.
- 20. The moneys arising from the sale shall be applied in the first place in payment of the costs, charges and expenses of the assignee, of and oversioned by the application to the Court and of and attending the sale, and then in payment and satisfaction so far as the same will extend of what is found due to the mortgagee, for principal, interest and costs; and the surplus of the said moneys (if any) shall then be paid to the assignee. But in ease the moneys arising from the sale are insufficient to pay and satisfy what is so found due to the mortgagee, then he shall be entitled to prove as a creditor for the delicioney, and receive dividends thereon rateably with the other creditors, but not so as to disturb any dividend then already declared.
- 21. For the better taking of such inquiries and accounts, and making a title to the purchaser, all parties may be examined by the Court upon interrogatories or otherwise as it may think lit, and shall produce before the Court upon onthall deeds, papers, books and writings in their respective custody or power relating to the estate or effects of the bankrupt, as the Court may direct.

Proof in respect of Distinct Contracts.

22. If a debtor was at the date of the receiving order liable in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct firms, or as a sole contractor and also as member of a firm, the circonstance that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sale contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts against the properties respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical Payments.

23. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the receiving order is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of

The Indian Bankrupley Bill, 1886. (The Third Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

the order as if the rent or payment grew due from may, on the application of the creditor, reverse or day to day

Interest.

24. On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or officerwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue at the date of the receiving order and provable in bank- ; raptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by ! virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and, if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

Debt payable at a future Time.

25. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor committed an act of bankruptey as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other crediters, deducting only thereout a rebate of interest at the rate of live per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Admission or Rejection of Proofs.

- 26. The assignee shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or . reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof, he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds } of the rejection.
- 27. If the assignee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the assignee, after notice to the cuditor who made the proof, expange the proof or reduce its amount.
- 28. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the assignee in respect of a proof, the Court

vary cue decision.

- 29. The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof up in the application of a creditor if the assigned declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.
- 30. For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the assignee may administer oaths and take allidavits.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 136.) ENACTMENTS REPEALED. A .- Statute repealed.

Year and chapter	Tille.	Extent of repeal
11 & 12 Vie., c. 21.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.	has not been
<u>-</u> ⋅ .	B.—Acts repealed.	
Number and year	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVII of 1841.	An Act for appropriating the unclaimed Divi- dends on Insolvent Estates.	has not been
	The Burma Courts Act, 1875.	Section 66.
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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Tuts matter of the general amendment of the law of bankruptey and insolvency in Inductias been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of the Government of India.

There are at present two main hodies of insolvency law in force in British Indiafirst, the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21; and secondly, Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Proc. dure (XIV of 1882). Roughly speaking, the former constitutes the insolvency law for the three Presidency-towns and for the towns of Rangoon, Madmein, Akyab and Bassen; the latter the law for the country outside those towns. It is, however, to be observed that the High Courts administer the insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code concurrently with to bordinary insolvency jurisdiction. Besides these two main bodies of law, there is a special insolvency law for the Punjab under Act IV of 1872, sections 22 to 33; and there are special Acts that have been passed for the relief of indebted landowners in different parts of the country.

2. In the year 1870 Sir James Stephen introduced a Bill repealing the Statute of 1848, and substituting for it an insolvency law applicable to the whole of British India. It was taken mainly from the English Bankroptey Act of 1869. The general opinion about it was that its provisions were too complicated for the Mufassal, and that the system of voluntary management by creditors, which was then the principle of the English Act, was unsuitable to India, and the measure was accordingly dropped. The Bill was possibly open to the objection that it was beyond the competency of the Indian legislature, but this point does not appear to have been taken at the time.

- 3. Sir Arthur Hobhonse did not attempt to touch the insolvency law of the Presidencytowns, but he paid a good deal of attention to what he described as "those seldom-used sections" of the Code of Civil Procedure "which do duty for an insolvency law" in the Mufas
 - sal.* Speaking on the subject in 1875,† he re-* Legislative Proceedings, 1876, page 241.
- marked that the Code then contained the germ or # Logislative Proceedings, 1875, page 76 an insolvency law, but nothing more than a germ. He believed that this part of the Code had been very little used, and he remarked that if this was so it was not surprising, as there was very small inducement to the debter to avail himself of it. It seemed, however, he went on to say, to be the prevailing opigion that the judicial machinery in the Mufassal was hardly adapted to the working of any general and complete law of insolvency. At all events, he said, such a law should be treated as a separate measure, and not as part of the Code. It would probably, he added, be better for the present, and be likely to pave the way for some more complete measure in the future, if the legi latine were to make the law a liftle less rudimentary than it then was, and at all events to supplement it where it seemed to be broken off in its natural course; and he embodic lan Chapter XX of the Code of 1877 certain provisions framed in accordance with these vews.
- 4. By Act XII of 1879 (now superseded by the Cede of Civil Procedure of 1882) several amendments were made in the insolvency chapter of the Code. The most important of these was the extension of the chapter to persons against whose property orders of attachment had been issued in execution of money decrees. In his speech on the passing of this Act, Mr. Whitley Stokes said that Chapter XX, even with all the improvements made by this Act, would still be incomplete; but that it went as far as most of the Committee with their present knowledge of the condition of the Mufassal Courts and the extent of India's indebtedness thought safe and wise. The Government of India in the Home Department, he said, either had issued, or was about to issue, a circular to the Lucal Governments, requesting then opinion as to the propriety of allowing debtors to a certain amount to apply for a declaration of insolvency, and if this were found possible the law would # Abstract of Proceedings, 4879, page 202.
- be altered accordingly. 4
- 5. The eircular referred to by Mr. So kes was issued on the 22nd of September, 1579, and invited an expression of opinion on the suggestion that persons owing Rs. 200 and upwards should be allowed to apply to be of udged insolvents, though they might not have been made. The majority of the equitions received was adverse to the suggestion, and accordingly it was drapped.
- In January, 1881, Mr. Pitt-Kennedy brought in a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to insolvent debt is in In ha. It was a short amending Bill of seven sections, and did not attenue to consolidate the law. Secons doubts were entertained whether some of the proposals of the Bill were not utra vires, and it was therefore decided that the Bill should not be proceeded with In the meantine, however, it had been encolated to Local Governmicers and Administrations for epinion; and among the comments and criticisms, which, were passed upon it the doubt is not not requently expressed whether it was worth while to pass a mere amen hing Bill, and whether it would not be possible to re-east completely the insolvency law for Insta.
- 7. It is clear further that, apart from any question of general revision, there are certain points in which the existing law stands in somewhat argest need of emendation.

Thus the Secretary of State, in a deep itchellated, the 21st October, 1850, requested the early consideration by the Government of India, in communication with the several High Courts, of the question whether the Jusolveney Courts could not under the existing law order the charge for adve tiong a dires of insolvency at the provincial Gazettes and in the - Go the to be defrayed from the estates concerned, and suggested that, if necessary, recourse the net λe that to degislation to ensure the recovery from every estate of all costs, whether a carried in England or in India, attendant on the insolvency. The Local Government and Bigh Courts were consided on this question; and though the majority of them were a opicion that the point might be dealt with by an alteration of the statutory rules, yet the possibility of meeting the didiculty satisfactorily in this way does not appear to be altogether free from doubt.

- Again, at Bombry, in consequence of the discovery some five or six years ago of seriors defalcations on the part of the Official Assignee, it became necessary to ne-organize the office of that functionary, and the High Court deen elst necessary-
 - (1) to provide that the accounts of the Oilicial Assignee should be regularly audited by a competent auditor; and
 - (2, to appoint an Official Assignce of such position and character as might afford an effectual guarantee against misappropriation, and of such energy and legal knowledge as might ensure the most satisfactory and least expensive realization and distribution amongst creditors.

For these purposes additional funds were required, and the Court proposed to provide these finds mainly from unclaimed dividends. Accordingly, they framed certain new rules under the Insolvency Act of 1818, by which the inclaimed dividends were to be formed into a find to be invested, with other money, in Government paper. The interest was to be applied in paying an auditor, and in supplementing the remuneration of the Official Assignes. These rules have hitherto been acted on, but doubts have been suggested as to their validity, and the Bombay Government have been pressing the Government of India to introduce or sanction legislation for the purpose of validating them. It appears, however, to be doubtful whether they can be validated by anything short of Parliamentary legislation.

- 9. The insolvency law of the Presidency-towns is admittedly cumbrous, defective and out of date, and in some points of detail is, as has been shown, engently in need of amendment. The proposals for its revision which have hitherto been submitted to the legislature have been objected to, not so much on the ground that they were undesirable, as on the ground that they were insufficient, and that, while it was desirable to re-east the whole law and bring it into conformity with English law, it was especient to postpene legislation for this purpose while proposals involving important amendments of the English law itself were under consideration. This objection has recently been removed by the passing of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. That Act may not be perfect; but at least it embodies the accumulated experience of the thirty-five years which chapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act; and in commercial law perfection of detail is less important than uniformity of principle. It is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent and under which he may obtain his discharge should be, as far as possible, the same in Landon and Calcutta.
- 16. The Government of India, therefore, after reference to the Sceretary of State, came to the conclusion that the opportunity should be taken of repealing the Indian Insolvency Act and substituting a new Act conforming in general principles to the English Act of 1883, but adapted in details to Indian circumstances.

A Bill on these lines was prepared last year, and, having regard to the circumstance that an Indian Bankruptey Act will have in some cases to be used by persons beyond the finits of British India, and to the advantage of having the decisions of the English Courts as a guide to its construction, it was thought well that its form and drafting should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there was some substantial reason for taking a different course. The result of the adoption of the English Act as a model then is that in some instances the phraseology of the present Bill, which is based on the draft of 1885, will be found to vary slightly from that ordinarily adopted in Acts of the Indian legislature, and in others it may be found to contain rules of interpretation and evidence, penal clauses and other previsions, which either cover ground aloudy covered by parallel Indian enactments, or would be somewhat differently framed in a Bill intended only for this country.

- 11. The Bill which was prepared last year was submitted for opinion to the authorities most competent to advise on the subject of bankruptey, and the further deviations from the scheme of the English Act which will be found in the present Bill are the outcome of the advice given by those authorities.
- 12 The lirst question which presents itself in connection with this measure is whether the new law should be applied to the whole of British India or only to specified towns.

There is something to be said in favour of having one, and only one, insolvency law for the whole of India. But, on the other hand, the difference between the circumstances of indebtedness in commercial scaports and in the anterior appears to be such as to require, not indeed a different law, but different machinery. If Chapter XX of the Use of Civil Procedure were not in existence, it might be desirable to insert in a general Insolvency Act a chapter applying the law for the Presidency-towns, with modification, and implifications, to the Mufassal Comits. But under existing circumstances it is abought that the test comise is to keep Chapter XX standing, to amend it where in cessary, and to apply a generally to parts of the country and to forms of indebtedness to wire har law frame by reacqually with a view to commerciat insolvers ies is not applicable, the new law being applied in the first instance only to the three Presidency-towns, and to Rangeor, Monhacin, Akyab and Bassen, and a power being taken to extend it to other commercial centres, such as Karachi.

- I). The Bill accordingly (spetion 70) contitutes by its direct operation only four Courts of Bankemptey, namely, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutti, Mathas and Pambay and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and confers upon the Local Governments power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute other Courts of Bankemptey in the territories administered by them. The local limits of the Jurisdiction of the Presidency High Courts when exercising bankruptey jurisdiction are (section 80, defined to be the same as the local limits of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon to courte (as at present) the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyah and Bassein. The local limits of the Courts which may be constituted by Local Governments will be defined by those Governments with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.
- 14. The next question that presents itself is one as to the powers of the Governor General's Council. The present Indian insolvency law is contained in an Act of Parliament so framed as to operate throughout Her Majesty's dominions. Thus a verting order made under it

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evests in the assignce by its direct operation all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent in whatever part of those dominions they may be situated or accine. An order of discharge made under it has direct effect in every part of those dominions. And the subordinate provisions of the Act are, speaking generally, framed on similar lines. The Act is one of those which it is within the competency of the Legislative Council of the Governor General to modify or repeal; but if we were to undertake without the aid of Parliament to repeal and re-cast it in the manner above indicated, we should, twing to the limitation of our legislative powers, produce an enactment which would fall short of the present law in the important matter of its local extent and operation. Nor could we attain our object by any *amendment of the existing Act. To say nothing of the impracticability, from the diaftman's point of view, of effecting, by way of amendment, the multitude of alterations which are needed in details and in matters of form, it must be remembered that it would be beyond the powers of the Council to extend in any way or substantially modify any of those provisions which apply beyond the limits of British India. And it is apprehended that, even if we were content to forego all notion of directly interfering with these previsions, any extensive mineralment of the Act would probably affect them in such a way that either they would be held to have lost their operation beyond British India, or our enactment would be held to be ultra vires so far as it affected them, or else some other confusion or difficulty would arise.

- 15. It is an apprehension of some such result as this that has deterred the Government from attempting certain amendments of the Insolvency Act which have been from time to time suggested, and whi h in themselves would appear to be of a most trilling description. It is true that if the Council were to repeal the existing Act and substitute for it an Act of its own, drawn on improved lines, the new law, though treated as a foreign bankruptey law, would receive a certain amount of recognition, and would be given effect to in many cases in the United Kingdom and in British Colonies; but it is apprehended that this result would, as a rule, be attainable only indirectly and through the medium of further judicial proceedings, that in some cases those proceedings would give tise to perplexing questions of private international law, and that in other cases again the Indian law would obtain but partial resognition. It is believed, for example, that a costing order passed by our Courts under such a law would be allowed no effect as regards nonaveable property situate in another British jurisdiction, and that the cases in which effect would be given to an order of discharge so massed are not as yet completely defined. Such difficulties could, no doubt, be met by suppleinentury bankruptcy proceedings concurrently instituted in the United Kingdom or the Colony, but it is obvious that the necessity for this should, if possible, be avoided. The Government of India has no intermitation as to the proportion of the cases that now come before our Insalvency Courts in this country in which a limitation of the local operation of the law, like that just referred to, would be felt as a serious impediment; but it is apprehended that it would be so felt in the more important cases of bankrapts engaged in business transactions extending to the United Kingdom or the Colomes.
- 16. For these reasons it is necessary that any legislation undertaken here should be supported by an Act of Parliament. The precise form which the Act of Parliament should take is still under consideration in communication with the Secretary of State, but the Government of India as at present advised is disposed to think that the Act should be a confirming Act following legislation here rather than an enabling Act preceding it. An enabling Act followed by an Indian Act would give use to questions as the whether the Indian legislature had exceeded the powers given to it by the English Act.
- 17. As regards the provisions of the Bill itself, it will be observed that the most striking difference between them and those of the English Act is that the duties discharged in England by the Board of Trade and committees of inspection are by the Bill entrusted to the Bankruptey Court. This was unavorlable, as there is no authority in this country outside the Courts which could undertake the duties of the Board of Trade with any prospect of success, and the opinion is aimost maximous that the superintendence of bankruptey proceedings by committees of inspection is unsuited to India.
- 15. Opinion is also adverse to the application to India of some of the provisions of the English Act respecting meetings of creditors. It is proposed therefore that meetings shall be held only when they are deemed by the assignee or the Court or one-fourth in value of the creditors to be necessary.
- 19. The other points in the Bill which appear to require explanation will be referred to, as far as possible, in the order of the sections in which they occur.
- 20. The local extent of the Act (section 1) has been made as wide as the powers of the Indian legislature permit, and its operation can only be further extended by Parliament.
- 21. Several of the authorities who have recorded opinions on the draft of 1885, and among them a Committee of the Judges of the High Court at bort William, have taken exception to the seizure and sale of the goods of a debtor under process of a Civil Court, and the failure of a debtor to comply with the requirements of a bankruptey notice, being made acts of bankruptey in India as they have been in England by section k, sub-section (I), clauses (c) and (g), of the English Act. Those clauses therefore have been excluded from the Bill (section 2), but in their stead have been added clauses making it an act of bankruptcy for a debtor to offer a

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composition to his creditors (L. R. 13 Q. B. D. 471), or to be lying in prison for a langer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of money (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 8 and 9).

22. By section 4 the jurisdiction of the Court is limited to cases in which the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction under an order of a Civil Court for default in payment of money, or in which the debtor, or, if he is a member of a firm, his partner, has within a year before the presentation of the bankruptcy petition or hugrly resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits. This differs from the corresponding provisions of the English Act, which place no restriction of this kind on a petition by a debtor, and which admit a petition against a debtor when, and only when he was domiciled in England, or, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, has or hugrily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business in England."

It differs also from the corresponding provisions of the Indian Insolvency Act, which proceed on the distinction, now to be about hel, between traders and others, and the effect of which in all particulars it would be hazar loss to attempt to state.

- 23. As regards the difference between the English Act and the Eill in this respect, it seems clear that the fact of the deptor being in prism within the jurisdiction should, in this country, continue to be, as it is under the present Insolvency Act, a ground of jurisdiction; and it seems almost equally clear, having regard to the conditions under which the present legislation is undertaken and to the caremastime; that the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court, however they may be fixed, must confine only a part of British India, that domicile should be rejected here as a ground of jurisdiction.
- 24. Comparing the Bill with the existing Indian involvency few as construed by the High Coarts, it will be observed that Backenptev Coarts will, under the Bill, continue to have jurisdiction in eases where the bankrapt has a house of basiness within the Iral limits, as Pontifex, J., held them, in the cases of Tariny Cruca Gelec (I. B. Ir R., App. 26) and Howard Brothers (I. B. Ir R. 201), to have an for the existing law, but that a High Coart will not have bankruptev jurisdiction in respect of an nose matry dabtor morely by reason or his being personally subject to the jurisdiction of that Coart. It will be remembered that opposite views have been taken as to the existence of a prisidetion on this latter ground under the existing law see in Trethras, I. B. Ir. R., O. C., 81, on the one hand, and or Biackwell, 9 Bo, H. C. Rep. 161, and re Ricks, 3 Mad. H. C. Rep. 154, on the other.
- 25. It has, however, been provided (section 4), on the recommendation of the Committee of the Judges of the High Court at Fort William, that a Court exercising juris bottom in bank-raptey and let the proposed Act may transfer to itself any proceedings ander Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure and deal with them under the Act. It has also been provided (section 4) that in any prescribed class of cases the Caurt may make a receiving order on a bank-raptey pet from notwithstanding the restrictions generally containing its jurisdiction to cases arising within certain local limits. Section 9 provides that, whose concurrent proceedings have been instituted under the flankruptcy Act and in fer the Code, the Court may stay the proceedings under the Code wherever they may be pending.
- 26. On the recommendation of the Chief Judge of the Bunkay Court of Small Causes it is proposed (section 7) that a Bankruptey Court may refuse to make a recliving order on a debtor's petition if in its opinion the petition ought to have been presented before some other Bankruptey Court.
- 27 A receiving order mode under section 6 or section 7 of the Bill will not have precisely the same effect as a vesting order uniter section 7 of the present The deeney Act. It will transfer the possession of, but not the property in, the Act or's e-tite. The debter will not be divested of his estate until he has been as a dged bankrupt (section 20).
- 28. When the receiving order has been made, the debter, if in prison, will be released (section 8), but he will be under the control of the official assigned (section 22), to whom the carriage of proceedings may be given if the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence (section 91).
- 29. Sections 13 and 100 of the Bill give a Bankruptey Court power to reseind a receiving order or annul an adjudication of bankruptey when it considers that the debtor's estand would be more conveniently administered in some other part of British Ludia or of Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere. When an adjudication is annulled under the latter section, anything done under it remains valid, and the Caurt is empowered to direct that the debtor's property shall vest in any person it may appoint. It is conceived that if similarly wide powers are conferred on the English Bankruptey Courts the provisions regarding concurrent bankrupteics contained in sections 77 et seq. of the present Indian Insolvency Act may be dispossed with.
- 30. Section 58 protects existing interests of official assignees, and while it is proposed (section 62), in accordance with ordinary Indian practice, to leave the remuneration of official assignees to be determined by executive order, it is improbable that the existing mode of remuneration will be aftered during the incumbency of present office-holders.

- 31. It was neged, among other objections to Sir J. Stephen's Bill, that it would generally be difficult to find among the creditors in this country persons qualified and willing to take a large share in the administration of a bankrupt's estate, and as a matter of fact the official element has always been prominent in administrations under the existing law It is accordingly proposed, on the practically unanimous advice of all authorities conversant with the practice of bankruptcy in this country, that the official assignee shall discharge the functions of trustee in bankruptcy except when the creditors express a wish for the appointment of a special assignee (section 77).
- 32. By section 24 of, the Bill the provisions of section 26 of the English Bankruptcy Act, respecting the re-direction of debtors' letters, have, on the advice of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, been extended to debtors' telegrams.
- 53. The saving of section 5 of the Statute commonly known as Bevill's Act (28 & 29 Vic., c. 86) in section 40 (6) of the English Bankruptcy Act has been omitted from section 53 of the Bill, as there is no corresponding cuactment in the law of British India.
- 34. It has been suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calentta Trades Association that the clause (section 37) respecting reputed ownership should be so drawn as to meet the contention of the Official Assignee in the case of Gubboy v. Miller (1. L. R. 6 Cal. 633). This suggestion mises a very difficult question, which has been left unsolved by the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. The opinions of the anthorities in India who specially considered the question in 1881, with reference to Mr. Pitt-Kennedy's Bill, may be summed up in the following remarks of Mr. Justice Pontifex on section 25 of 11 & 12 Vie., c. 21:—
- "The fact is that the clause, though extremely valuable in particular cases, is one very dangerous to meddle with. As it stands, it is beneficial. To after it as proposed would, in my opinion, be most mischievous. It is impossible with particularity to rake it impossible with particularity to what cases it should apply. To my coinion it should be left as it now stands."

If further legislation is required, it must, in the opinion of the Government of India, take the form of a Bills of Sale Act.

- 35. Sections 45 and 46 of the English Bankruptcy Act, being framed with reference to English forms of execution, could not be adopted in the Bill without modification. It has been thought (sections 38 and 39 of a Bill) that the course most in harmony at the same time with those sections of the English Act and with the analogies presented by the Code of Civil Procedure would be to make the point of time at which the attaching creditor's title becomes complete against the assignee the same as that at which under section 295 of the Code at becomes complete against rival decree-holders. It is hoped that this will afford a simple and equivable settlement of a point regarding which there has been some difficulty in connection with the existing insolvency law.
- 36. On the suggestion of Malainija Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Babi Doorga Churn Law the provisions of section to of the Bill, with respect to the appropriation of pay or pension, have been made subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Pensions Act, 1871.
- 37. The difference between section 48 (1) (c) of the Bill, defining the trustee's powers in respect of property to which the bankrapt is entitled "as tenant in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple," and the corresponding provision of the English Bankraptey Act is explained by the peculiar position in which the owners of such estates are placed by section 2 of Act XXXI of 1854. The simplicity of that position makes it possible to dispense with all the provisions of the Act for the abolition of fines and recoveries, which are accorporated by reference in the English Bankraptey Act, with the exception of one, the sub-time of which, so far as it appears to be required, is embodied in sub-section (2) of section to of the Bill.
- 38. A Backruptcy Court will have two entirely different kinds of money under its control, namely. (a) money held by it on account of estates before declaration of dividend, and (b) declared dividend awarting distribution, the former being the property of estates and the latter the property of specific crobitors. Section, 64 recognises this distinction, and requires the Court to keep a Bankrup's y Estates Account and a Bankruptey Dividends Account, the former being an account of many bold for a tates and the latter of money removed from that account on declaration of divide as and held for creditors till their dividends are paid to them or, through their default, type to the Government (section 131).

Both the Account are to be kept by the Court with a Government treasury. It is considered desirable that, like more account a received by ordinary Civil Courts, money received on account a bankingtey of the Government for affectively, and that the safeguards against the occurrence of error provided by the rules of the Government regarding payments from Government treasures may be brought into operation. The expression "Government treasury" is so defined in section 135 a., to include a Presidency Bank conducting treasury business for the Government.

- 39. Under the English Act of 1833, dividends on investments of money belonging to estates in bankruptcy are credited to the Government, and the Lord Chancellor is required to have regard to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bankruptcy proceedings. It has been urged, and the Government of India is of opinion, that in this country, where bankruptcy proceedings are elten necessarily more protracted than in England, interest on investments should be paid to creditors. But in that case each investment most be made and held separately for each estate, any portion of the funds of which is invested, and investments should only be made when the sum available for investment is large enough to make the interest sensible in amount. Section 66 provides for investments being made on these conditions at the instance of the Court out of funds standing to the credit of estates in the Bankruptcy Estates Account. It is only under that Account that delay prejudicial to creditors can arise. After money has been transferred to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, any person to whom a dividend is due has only to present his receipt to obtain it, and he should have no inducement, whether by the money lying at interest or in any other way, to postpone for a day his taking the money out of the custody of the Court.
- 40. Section 79, sub-section (1), clause (c), of the Bill has been so drawn that jurisdiction in bankruptcy may be conferred in a limited class of cases on Courts beyond the Presidency-towns, as, for instance, on the High Court of Indicature for the North-Western Provinces or the Chief Court of the Punjah, with respect to proceedings under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, where, by reason of the sum involved or the difficulty of winding up the estate under the Code, the Court may see fit to withdraw the proceedings from the Court in which they are pending and deal with them under proviso (1) to section 1, sub-section (1).
- 41. Section 85 is based on the section of the English Act which permits the delegation of subordinate jurisdiction in certain matters to Registrars in bankruptcy. It seems that this jurisdiction may be most conveniently exercised by a Judge of the Small Cause Court in Madras and by officers of the High Court in Calcutta and Bombay.
- 42. Under section 58 of the Bill the appeal from a single Judge of a Presidency High Court and the Recorder of Rangoon exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction lies as at present. The appeal from any Mufa-sal Courts of Bankruptcy which may be established will in most cases he to the High Court of the province.
- 43. Section 101 follows the English Act in fixing the limit for small bankruptcies at Rs. 3,000. But the opinion has been expressed by some of the authorities who have advised on the draft of last year that the limit should be taised to Rs. 5,000 or even to Rs. 10,000. The Covernment of India itself inclines to that opinion, but deems it advisable to adhere to the limit prescribed in the English Act until the matter can be further considered in the light of the criticisms on the present Bill.
- 14. Part VIII of the Bill is taken from the English Debtors' Act, 1869, as amended by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. It embodies those full and strong powers for the arrest and punishment of fraudulent debtors and creditors which are the essential adjuncts of every proper law of bankruptcy. It is proposed, when a suitable occasion presents itself, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so us to give a Bankruptcy Court a power to commit offenders for trial similar to that which is conferred on the English Bankruptcy Courts by section 165 of the Act of 1883.
- 45. With respect to the suggestion that certain additional offences should be created by Part VIII of the Bill, it will be found that the Bill or the Indian Penal Code covers most, if not all, of the acts and omissions for which it has been proposed that further provision should be made.
- 16. Section 110 of the Bill provides that a married woman shall, in respect of her separate property (if any), he subject to the Act in the same way as if she were numarried. The restriction in the corresponding provision, section 1 (5), of the English Married Women's Property Act, 1882, which confines it to the case of a woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband, has been omitted, because the vast majority of women to whom the Bill will be applicable stand either under sections 4 and 44 of the Indian Succession Act or under their personal laws on a footing altogether different from that of married women in England.

The phrase "separate property," it may be observed, is used in the wide sense in which it is used in the Indian Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

47. Section 130 provides, among other matters, for the payment into the Bankruptey Courts of unclaimed dividends and other undistributed money remaining in the hards or under the control of assignces under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, after the passing of the proposed Act.

The unclaimed dividends are of two classes, namely, dividends belonging to creditors who have proved their debts, and dividends reserved for creditors who have not done so.

With respect to dividends of the first class, they are, as the late Chief Justice of Bengal has said, the property of the creditors for whom they have been set apart, or of their representatives, just as much as money appropriated to a person interested in an administration-suit belongs to him or his representative.

The case of dividends of the second class is different, and it is proposed to provide for them by section 133 of the Bill. With respect to this class of dividends, Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee at Bombay, has observed as follows:—

"The other class of nuclaimed dividents, which amounts probably to some two or more takks of rupees, has arisen in Bombay partly from there being no provision in the left 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, section 41 (similar to that in the present proposed Act, section 51), for the declaration of the proposed new Act (see section 55).

A practice therefore grew up in the office of the Official Assignee

of declaring dividends calculated on the total amonet entired in respect of claims, whether partially secured or not, and only adjusting the claims when creditors extracted in respect of claims, whether partially secured or not, and only adjusting the claims when creditors extracted in respect of claims, whether partially secured or not, and only adjusting the claims when creditors extracted in the dividend declared. And it must be noticed that this practice had one great practical vantage, insunneters such partially secured creditors generally held goods on the way to Europe, and it contribe ascertained, ell such goods were actually put on the European market, what the loss (if any) would be. And as creditors in the a own out rest is well as that of the estate would be requestly hold such goods for a consub-rible time, it would have cursed given delay in declaining dividends to wait until such creditors were in a position to adjust and prove than claims. But in many cases the fluidend extends were recoved, did not find it worth their while to prove their claims at all, and in such cases the dividend calculated on the whole original debt, as entered in the schedule, still remains inclaimed.

"Formerly, in the older estates, proceedings were taken under the old. Act, XXVII of 1841, to strike such claims off the schedules, but of late years it has been considered that that process could not now be legally carried out."

- 48. Section 134 is designed to meet the suggestion of the Acting Prothonotary and the Official Assignee of Bombay that the Act itself and not the rules under it, should disallow claims to any lieu on debtors' books, and he suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the Act should provide for the fire seess of creditors to those books.
- 49. Section 136 (3) of the Bill provide that notwithstanding the repeal of the existing law all proceedings pending under it at the top when the new Netcomes into operation shall be disposed of as if that Act had not been passed. This is the course taken in respect of pending proceedings by the English Act, and, having regard to the extent of the change to be made in the law, it seems the only practicable course.
- 50. Rules 18 to 21 of the Second School de, regarding the talling of mortgagees' accounts and the sale of mortgaged property, taxe hore reserted on the suggestion of Mr. Macgregor, the Official Assignee at Calcutta. These rules, which are frequently followed in this country, are substantially the same as those issued by Lord Loughborough in 1794, and the fact that they have been retained, with right alterations, under the many Bankruptcy Acts passed in England since that data, is strong evidence of their utdity.
- 5]. It has been suggested that certain privileges should be accorded to the Official Assigned as a party to legal proceedings. But he will be a public officer within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and, as such, cutified to the protection given to public officers by Chapter XXVII of that Code.
- 52. It has been objected that in certain circumstances the time limited by the draft of 1885 for doing some acts and things under the proposed Act would be found to be inconveniently short. In some cases the time has now been extended, and it is believed that section 89, sub-section (1), will enable the Courts to prevent hardship in the exceptional cases to which the time as now limited may prove inapplicable.

The 14th May, 1856.

C. P. ILBERT.

COLLECTION OF PAPERS REGARDING THE BANKRUPTCY BILL REFERRED TO IN THE STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

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Extract, paragraphs 1 to 10, of Despatch from the Government of India to Her' Majesty's Secretary of State for India, -(dated the 12th June, 1885).

With reference to Your Loidsbip's despatch. No. 24 (Judicial), dated 14th of August last, we have the honour to subout herewith copies of a Bill (with the Objects and Reasons for the same) which has been prepared an our Legislative Department to adapt the English Bankruptey Act, 1883, to Indian circumstances.

2. In exercise of the discretion left to us by paragraph 4 of Your Loidsbip's desputch, we have thought it well to make the measure applicable by its own vigour not only to the fown of Rangoon but also to those of Bassein, Moulmein and Akyab, in which, as well as in Rangoon, the Presi iency-town Insolvency Law has been for some years in force. for some years in force.

3. As regar is the details of the measure, the material particulars in which it differs from the English Act are so fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that we deem it unnecessary to trouble Your

Lordship with any further observations upon them.

4. As regards the form of the Parlia nentary legislation required to give our Act operation in certain respects beyond the limits of British India, the proposal made in paragraph 27 of our despatch of the 5th May, 1884, was that we should pass our Act and that then an Act of Parliament should be passed extending such of its provisions as ought to apply beyond the limits of British India. On a further consideration of the point, its provisions as ought to apply beyond the limits of British India. On a further consideration of the point, however, we have come to the conclusion that the more convenient course—in fact, the only convenient course—would be that an Act of Parliament should be passed conferring upon the Governor General's Council the extended powers required for the object in view, and that our legislation should then proceed here in exercise of those powers. We are led to this conclusion chiefly by the consideration that, if the course we originally proposed were adopted, we should, on atmost every occasion on which a necessity for amending our Act arose, find ourselves beset by difficulties of a nature similar to those which present themselves in connection with the amendment of the present Indian Insolvency Act,* and which are fully described in paragraph 25 of the despatch

last referred to.

5. Assuming that Your Lordship will agree with us on this point, we have, as requested by Your Lordship, had prepared and forward herewith (annexed to the Objects and Reasons of the Bill) two dualts of enabling Acts of Parliament, either of which, we believe, would put the Governor General's Council in a position to deal with the subject in an adequate manner.

Of these we give the preference to that marked No. I, which, following more closely the precedents present-+ 17 & 18 Vic., c 104. ed by section 288 of the Merchant Suppling Act, 1854,† and † 17 & 18 Vic., c 104. the Indian Marine Act, 1885,‡ confers the requisito powers 1 17 & 13 Vic., c 39.

to 3. 3. In wider terms, and has further the merit of being the shorter of the two; but if the generality of its provisions should be decided no objection, we should be prepared to accept an Act framed on the lines of the diaft No. 11. This latter attempts to specify with some particularity the several matters in respect of which extended powers are conferred on the indum legislature; and though

we have every tope that it would accomplish its purpose, we need hardly observe that a draft in this form cannot be so confidently relied on as one conceived in more general term.

6. On collating extrem of these drafts with the draft Bill which we propose to introduce here, Your Lordship will perceive that while the Indian Backrapicy Courts would be compowered through the medium of their adjudications, discharges, judgments, &c. to affect matters beyond the limits of British India, their direct action will, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be strictly confined to this

To supply what might thus appear to be a defect in the system we rely on section 118 of the English Bank-ruptcy Act. 1883, which we assume will enable the Indian Bankruptcy Courts to invoke the aid of the English Bankruptcy Courts, and that not only by specific requisitions directed to a particular stage of a particular matter, but also on a more general form, as, for example, by requesting them to entertain all applications of a certain class which may be made to them on behalf of an Indian official receiver or trustee.

7. The local extent clause of the Bill to be introduced here is, as Your Localship will observe, drawn on the assumption that the Parliamentary legislation will take the form indicated in the draft No. 1. It would be altered in the ones are event.

altered in the opposite event.

8. In paragraph 27 of our despatch already referred to we said that we thought that the Hill to be submitted to Parliament should contain provisions relating to concurrent bankrupteies somewhat similar to those contained in a ctions 77 of seq. of the present let (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21), and we should have no great objection to such provisions being inserted if four Lardship should be advised that they are essential; but it seems to us on further consideration that it would be desirable to dispense, if possible, with so serious a complication, and have been been because to dispense to think that they are searched between the provisions. us on further co-sade action that it would be desirable to dispense, if possible, with so serious a complication, and we are inclined to think that the rare cases (none have been brought to our notice) in which bankruptcy proceedings are instituted simultareously in a Court in England and in a Court in this country might be met by one Court surrend ring the case to the other. The provisions of section 13 of our local Bill, giving power to annul a receiving order, and those of section 30, giving power to annul an adjudication, will, we conceive, confer upon the Coorts in this country the powers requisite for this; but perhaps some extension of the corresponding powers conferred by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, on the English courts would be necessary.

9. The only further observation we have to make regarding the draft Acts of Farliannent forwarded to Your Lordship is that both are restricted to what we consider necessary for our own purposes. If it is desired, for instance, that bankruptcy in this country should be a disqualification for offices in England, or if it is thought that the 13th and 30th sections of our local Bill, to which we have just referred, are not sufficient, but that it is necessary to confer on Courts of Bankruptcy in England a power of staying proceedings in the Bankruptcy

Courts of this country or removing a case pending here, the requisite provisions will doubtless be inserted in

England.

England.

10. We have circulated the duaft Bill with a view to obtaining the opinion of the High Courts, commercial hodies and others, but we do not propose to take any step regarding it in the Lexislative Council until we hear from Your Lordship in reply to this despatch. We desire to introduce the Bill at the opining of the next Calentin session, and as we should before that time be in possession of the views of all time into the line in qualified to form an opinion on, the measure, we might hope to passent timing all the stages at where the return of the Government to Simla next year. If the requisite Paramentary legislation should not be complete by that date, we should defer the final stage of our Bill.

Draft Bill referred to in paragraph 1 of Despatch to Her Majorty's Secretary of State, No 32, dat d the 12th June, 1855.

DRAFT OF

RILL

Amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insulvency in British India.

Whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankraptcy and insolvency; It is hereby enacted as follows :---

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the In lian Bankemptey Act, 1885. Short ti'le and com-mentement,

(2) It shall, except as by this Act otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the otheral Gazette, fix in this behalf, which date is in this Act referred to as the commoncement of this Act.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, Local extent. the provisions of this Act shall have Local extent. the same local extent as those of the

Bankruptcy Act, 1883:
Provided hat the following shall not extend to England,

namely :-

Sections 39 and 40; Section 44, sub-section (2);

Section 18; Section 49, sub-section (1), chanse (c), and sub-section (2); Section 62, sub-section (2).

PART 1.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKBUPTCY TO Dischaugh.

Acts of Bankruptcy.

Acts of bankruptcy.

3. (1) A delitor commits an act of bankruptcy in each of the following

(a) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a true of or trustees for the benefit of his co-ditors generallv :

(b) if in British India or elsewhere he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof.
(c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or exacts any change thereof which would, under this or any other emetment for the time heigg in force, he will as a Pandulant preference if he weredinaled bankulat;
(d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, mandly, departs on

any of the following things, innerly, depurts out of British India, or being out of British India remains out of British India or depurts from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents himself, or highes to keep house;

(e) if execution issued against him has been levied by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in

ricish luda;

(f) if he liles in the Court a declaration of his inability to pay his delds or presents a banking cy petition

against hunself;
(a) if a creditor has obtained in British India a observe against him for any amount, and, execution thereagainst him for any amount, and, execution thereof not having been stayed, has served on him in British India, or, by leave of the Court, elsewhere, a bankrup ey notice under this Act, requiring him to jay the judgment-debt in accordance with the terms of the vecree, or to secure or compound for it to the satisfaction of the creditor or the Court, and he does not, within Mileca days after service of the notice in case the service is effected in fritish India, and in case the service is effected elsewh then within the time limited i other behalf by the order giving leave to effect the service, either

comply with the requirements of the notice, or comply with the requirements of the notice, or satisty the Court toni be has a court a claim, setoff or cross demand which equals or exceeds the
amount of the decree and which be could not set
up in the suit in which the decree was obtained;
(A) if the debtor gives notice to any of his conditors that
he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend,
presented of his debte.

payment of his debts.

(2) A bankraptey notice under this Act shall be in the prescribed from, and shall state the consequences of non-compliance therewith, and shall be served in the prescribed manner.

Becciving Order.

- 4. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, if a Jurisdiebouts make debtor commits an act of bankruptey, the Court may, on a bankruptey petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor. make an order, in this Act called a receiving order, for the printection of the estate
- 5. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a conditions on which bankruptcy potition against a debtor creditor near petition.
 - (a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, amounts to five

petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, amounts to five hundred rupees; and

(b) the debt is a liquidated sum, payable either immediately or at some certain future time; and

(c) the act of bankinptey on which the petition is grounded lims occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition; and

(d) the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition ordinally resided or hall a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a scenred creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give no his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of bis security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt fur to nim, after delacting the value so estimated in the same manner as if he were an ansecured estimated in the same manner as if he were an ansecured creditor.

6. (1) A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the ceeditor, or of some person on the bis behalf having knowledge of the facts, and served in the prescribed Proceedings and or-der on creditor's peti-tion, many.er.

(2) At the hearing the Court shall require proof of the debt of the p titioning creditor, of the service of the petition, and of the act of bankruptey, or, if more than one act of bankruptey is alleged in the petition, of some one of the alleged acts of bankruptey, and if satisfied with the proof may make a receiving order in pursuance of the petition. tion.

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning creditor's debt, or fithe act of bankenday, or of the service of the petition, or is satisfied by the debter that he is able to pay his dents or that for other sufficient cause no order aught to be made, the Court may dismiss the petation

(#) When the set of bankruptey relied on is non-compliance with a bankruptcy notice to pay, seeme or compaind for a judgment-debt, the Court may, if it tunks fit, stay

for a judgment-delit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, stay or dismiss the petition on the ground that a suppeal is pending from the decree

(5) Where the debter appears on the petition, and decies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is in obted to such an amount as would justify the petitio er in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against him in due course of law, and of the court of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedins on the petition for such limeas may be required for trial of the question r lating to the debt.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part I .- Proceedings from Act of Bankruptey to Discharge .- Sections 7-17.)

(6) Where proceed ugs are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceeding, or for reason in one is an ecased by the stay of preceding, or for any other cause if thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other enedstor, and shall thereupon dismiss, on such terms not thinks just, the petition in which proceedings have been stayed as at resail.

(7) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the lower of the Cond.

withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

7. (1) A debter shall not be eat it'd to present a bank-Debtor's priidon and ho is in prison within the local limits rier thereon. of the juvishe ion of the Court under an order of a Civil Court for the presentation of the petition ordinarily resided or heat a dwelling house or place of them are partition of the petition ordinarily resided or heat a dwelling house or place.

of lusiness within those limits. (2) A delifer's perimon shill allow that the debt is unable to pay his debts, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed unast of hardyruptey without the previous filing by the deliter of any declaration of insidity to pay his delit, and, if the deliter process that he is eatable to present the petition, the Court shall thereup in make a receiving order

(3) A deliter's pertion shall not, ofter presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

113 & 12 Vic., c. 21, 80, 13 & 10. 100 & 47 Vic., s. 40, s. 9.] 8. (1) On the making of a receiving order the official recover shall be turn by constituted green of receiver of the property of the delace.

order. and thereafter, except as disceed by this Act, no creditor to whom the cebter is indelect in respect of any debt provable in bankinptey shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debt or shall commence any one, action or other legal proceedings unless with the leave of the Court

and an such forms as the Court may impose.

(2) But this section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same menuer as he would have been entitled to realize

or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

[11 & 13 Vic., p. 21, s. 411. , 58 & 67 Vic., c. \$2, s. 10]

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9. (1) The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary

Discretionary powers
as to appointment of receiver and stay of a bankernetcy petition and before a receiving order is made, appoint the official receiver to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof.

(2) The Court may et any time after the presentation of a hankrupter petition stay may suit, action, execution or other I gal process pending in any Court in Dittish India against the property or person of the debtor, and any Court in which trace cities are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bunkruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the precedings as allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

746 & 47 Vio., o. 22, s. 11.)

10. When the Court makes an order staying any suit, Service of order staying proceedings or slaving pro-ing proceedings generally, the order may be ing proceedings and lings generally, the order may be served by sending a coox the reof, under the send of the Court, by prepaid post letter to the Court before wide's the proceeding is pending.

*[44 & 47 Vic , c.

- 11. (1) The official receiver of a debtor's estate now, on Power to appoint special manager. the uppliestion of any coeditor or erg-cial manager. diters, and if ratisfied that the nature of the debtor's estate or business or the interests of the ereditors generally require the appointment of a special nemagor of the estate or business oth r than the official new ever, appoint a manager thereof accordancy to set until a truster is appointed, and with such powers (melading my of the pawers of a receiver) as may be entracted to lum by the official receiver.
- (2) The special manager half give security and account in such manner as the Court may direct.
- (3) The special manager shall receive such remuneration as the creditors may by re-olution at an ordinary meeting delermine, or, in default of any such resolution, as may be

[36 & 47 Vic , e. 5', s. i3,]

12. Notice of every receiving order, stating the name, adAdvertisement of reddress at dilection of the deltor, the
date of the order, the Court by which the order is made and the date of the petition, shall be pullished in the prescribed manner.

13. If in any case where a receiving order has been made Power to Court to name to Court by which the order was made upon an ambiention by the order was made upon an ambiention by the in certain cases.

upon an application by the official receiver, or any creditor or other person interested, that a majority of the creditors in number and value are resident in

the United Kinglom or i cany other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of Beitish India, or that from the situation of the property of the debtor, or other cause, his estate and cite is ought to be distributed among the oraditors and or the Bankrapt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Maje ty's dominions, the sail Court, after such enquiry as to it may seem fit, may resemd the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or desmiss, the patriou upon such terms, if any, as the Court may thick fit.

Proceedings consequent on Order.

14. (1) As some as may be after the making of a receive 100 2 47 Vio., c. Port and other meeting order against a delitor, a general 52, c. 16.] meeting of his creditors for this Act referred to as the first meeting of criditors) shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition or chesse of airing ment shall be entertained, or wheth rit is expedient that the debor shall be adjudged lember of and generally as to the mode of dealing with the deliter's property.

Of With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at

the first and other meetings of civilitors, the rules in the first

se aslate shall be observed.

15. (1) Where a receiving order is an leagainst a debtor, it & 12 Vie., c. 15 Jean's statement le shall make out and submit to the 21, sc. & 412. of arcs. olicial receiver a statement of and in \$2, sc. 64 12. relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets, debts and labilities. The manes, residences and occupations of his oreditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the official receiver may require.

(2) The statement shall be so submitted within the ful-

lowing times, namely :-

(i) if the order is made on the potition of the debter, within three days from the date of the order;
(ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, with-

in seven days from the date of the order, But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend

the time.

(3) If the debter fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver, or of any creditor, adjudg him lankrupt
(1) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor

of the harkrupt may, personally or hy agent, import this statement at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extruct therefrom; but any person untrufafully so stating himself to be a crebitor shall be punished, on the complaint of the trustee or official receiver, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both,

Public Examination of Debtor.

16. (1) Where the Court makes a receiving order it [40 & 47 Via.

Public examination of she'l hold a public sitting, on a day 0 52, 8.17.]

deltar. to be appointed by the Court for the examination of the deltar, and the debtors a fall attend thereat, and shall nee aminot as to be can but, dealings and property

(2) The examination shall be held as suon as conveniently

may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the dahba's statement of affairs.

Ci The Court may aljourn the examination from time to time.

(4) Any creditor who has for bred a proof, or his re-

(4) Any creation will have been a proof, or his representative arthurised in wicking, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the cances of his Lithure.

(5) The official necessary and a trustee if his is appointed before the cancel aim of the examination, may take part

therein.

(6) The Coart may put such questions to the deltor as it may think experient.

(7) The deater shall be examined upon outh, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may

put or all ar to be put to him

(8) Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks (b) Such again the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and shend by the debor, and may therrafter be used in evidence against bin: they shall also be upon to the inspection of any co-ditor at all reas mable times.

(b) When the Court is af apinion that the affairs of the debug hour statistical timestated.

the delter have been sufficiently investigated, if shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but such order shall not be made until after the day appointed for the first meeting of credit as.

Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

17. (1) The creditors may at the first meeting or any [46 & 47 Via.

Power for condition in adjournment thereof, by apecial re- 5. 53, a. 18.]

rept and court to any condition, resolve to entertain a property and court to any condition. Power for conditors to accept and Court to ap-prove composition or arrangement.

for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them from the debtor.

1.16

The Indian Rankruptcy Bill, 1895.
(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bukruptcy to Discharge.—Section 18-90.)

or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of the debtar's affairs.

attains.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless it is confirmed by a resolution passed (by a majority in finisher representing three-fourtres in value of all the creditors who have proved) at a subsequent

meeting of the credit rs, and is approve t by the Court.

Any recilitor who has proved his debt may assent to or
dissent from the composition or scheme by a letter address ed to the official receiver in the prescribed form, and attest of by a witness, so us to be received by the official receiver not later than the day preceding the said subsequent meating, and any such creator shall be taken as being present and voting at the meeting.

(i) The subsequent meeting shall be summoned by the official reviver by not less than seven days' notice, and shall not be held until after the public examination of the debtor is concluded. The netice shall state generally the terms of the proposal, and shall be acc inplanted by a report of the

official receiver the rom.

(4) The delter or the official receiver may, after the composition or scheme is accepted by the creditus, mody to the Court to approve it, and a dice of the time appoint of For bearing the application shall be given to each erelicor

who has proved.

(a) The Court shell, before approving a composition or scheme here a report of the official receiver as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the

debtor, and any objection; which may be made by or on behalf of any crobber.

(6) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme to a not paromable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any calculated to be nellit the general body of one liters, or in any case in which the Court is a quired under this Act which the debtor is adjudged backcapt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or it any such facts are proved as would under this Act justify the Court marking, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court may, in its discretion, refure to approve the composition or scheme.

(7) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval may be tostified by the scal of the Court being atlached to the instrument containing the terms of the composition or scheme, or by the terms being emisciled in an order of the Court.

(8) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in lanking cy.
(9) A cer ificate of the official receiver that a composition

or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, he conclusive as to its validity.

(10) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court in British India. on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be exported as if it were a decree

(11) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot in consequence of local difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the undue delay to the creditors or 10 the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any creation and indeed the debtor landrand, and annul the composition of action propalities to the validity of any sale, desposition or payment duly orde, or thing dely done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. As as a debtor is adjudged bankingt under this subsection, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted here, the date of the aliquication, shall be provide in the bankthe date of the aljudication, shall be provable in the bank-

ruptcy.
(12) If, under or in pursuance of a companition or chome. a trustee is appointed to a humister the debtor's properly or manage his business. Part V of this Act shall apply to the trustee as if les were a frastoe in a bankraptey, and a of the terms "bankraptey," "bankraptey and "order of a fradection" included respectively a composition or scheme of ar-

rangement, a compounding or arranging debtor and or ler approving the composition or scheme.

(13) Part III o this Act shall, so far as the nature of (13) Part III of this Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme aduct, apply thereto, the same interpretation being giving to the words "trustee," "bankruptey," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding sub-scetion.

(11) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in precity to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the destribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(15) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or

would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

18. Notwithstanding the aceptines and approval of a [46 & 47 Vic. composition or scheme, such composition tion or scheme, such composition or scheme, such compassion of scheme shift or such as to be binding on any creditor so tar as toger is a debt or

Eachibty from which, and rettle provisions of this Act, the debtar would not be discharged by an order of discharge in brukrapicy, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

Adjudi ation of Bankruptcy.

19. (1) At the time of making a receiving order or at [Bankrupto may time the reafter, the Court may, on Rules, para, 155.]

Abulication of bankton of the debtor himself, adjunction of the debtor himself, adjunction of the application may be made orally and without notice.

(2) Where a receiving and r is made against a debtor, 740 & 47 Via then, if the creditors at the first meeting or any adjourned to 25, 8, 20.] ment thereof by adjunction resolve that the debtor is adjunction for any solution or if the group.

ment thereof by ardinary resolution resolve that the debtor levely liged brukerupt, or pass no realition, or if the creditors do not need, or if a composition or scheme is not as open to a approved in purs rance of this Act within four-teen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor brukerupt.

(3) When a receiving order is not learned no creditors utility and the time and place appointed for the tinst meeting and so one adjournment their of or its allocate creditors do not act and then have a present resolution, or when the official

act and then to pais a special resolution, or when the official receiver satisfies the Court that the debtor has absconded or that the debtor does not intend to propose a composition or scheme, the Court may, either on the application of a creditor or of the odrial receiver, forthwith adjudge the

debtor bankrupt.

(1) When a debtor is adjuded bankrupt his property (11 & 12 vio shall become divisible among his creations and shall vest in e. 21, se. 7, 11.]

a trust c.

(5) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, 111 & 12 Vio stating the name, address and description of the bankrupt, 4.21, 8.35.] the date of the adjudgertion and the Court by which the adjudgertion is made, shell be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.

Appointment of trustee.

Appointment of truste

tained.

(2) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, or the creditors have resolved that he be adjudged bankrupt, and the Court Inving regard to the value of the property or for any other reason d claims that the appointment of a person other than the official receiver as trustee is desirable, the reditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint some fit person, whether a continuous resolution, appoint some fit person, whether a continuous resolution are office of trustee of the property of the lankrupt; or they may resolve to have his appointment to the committee of inspection hereinafter mentioned.

(3) The person so appointed shall give security in man-

inspection hereinafter mentioned.

(3) The person so appointed shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court, and the Court, if satisfied with the country, shall certify that his appointment has been dely made, unless it disapproves of two appointment on the ground that it has not been made in good with by a majority in value of the creaters voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as trustee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrapt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.

(1) The appointment of a trustee shall take effect as from

(I) The appointment of a trustee shall take effect as from the date of the gratificate.

(5) If a declaration is made by the Court under subscition (2) end a trustee is not appointed by the craditors within four weeks from the date of the declaration, or, if the declaration are such as the state of the declaration, or, if of the alphalication, preceds the alphalication, from the date of the alphalication, or, in the event of negotiations for a composition or scheme being pending at the expiration of those four weeks, then within seven days from the close of those four weeks, then within seven days from the close of those negotiations by the refusal of the emitters to except, or of the Court to reprove, the composition or scheme, the official receiver shall report the matter to the Court; and thereupon the Court may, if it thinks hi, appoint some fit person to be trustee of the bankrupt's property, and shall cytify the appointment if made.

(6) Provided that the creditors or the committee of inspection of the continued by regulation of the creditors.

tion (if so authorised by resolution of the creditors) may, at any subsequent time, if they think fit, appoint a trustee, and on the appointment being made and cartified the person appointed shall become trustee in the place of the person amounted by the Court.

The Indian Bankruptey Bill, 1885.
(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptey to Discharge.—Sections 21-26.)

(7) When a debtor is adjudged bankrapt after the first meeting of creditors has been held, and n tenstee has not been appointed prior to the adjudication, the official receiver shall, if a declaration has been made by the Court under sub-section (2), forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the jurpose of appointing a trustee.

21. (1) In any case in which a declaration is made under Committee of inspection 20, sub-section (2), and nith the permission of the Court in any other case, the creditors qualified to vote may at their first or any subsequent neeting, by resolution, appoint from among the creditors qualified to vote, or the holders of general proxies or general powers of attorney from such creditors, a committee of inspectent for the purpose of superintending the administration of the lankingt's property by the trustee. The committee of inspection shall perty by the trustee. The committee of inspection shall consist of not more than five nor less than three persons.

(2) The committee of inspection shall need at such times as

they from time to time appoint, and, failing such appointment, at least once a month; and the trustee or any member of the committee may also call a meeting of the com-

mittee as and when he thinks recessiry.

(3) The committee may act by a majority of their members present at a meeting, but shall not act, unless a majority of the committee are present at the meeting.

(4) Any member of the committee may resign his office by notice in writing signed by him, and delivered to the trustee.

(5) If a member of the committee becomes bankrupt, or compounds or arranges with his creditors, or is absent from five consecutive meetings of the committee, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

(6) Any member of the conneittee may be removed by an ordinary resolution at any meeting of creditors, of which seven days' notice has been given, stating the

object of the meeting.

object of the meeting.

(7) On a yearney occurring in the office of a member of the committee, the trustee shall forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of filling the vacancy, and the meeting may, by resolution, appoint another creditor or other person eligible as above to fill the vacancy.

(8) The continuing members of the committee, provided there be not less than two such continuing members, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body; and where the number of members of the committee of inspection is for the time being less than five, the creditors may increase

the fine being less than five, the creditors may increase that number so that it do not exceed five.

(9) If there is no committee of inspection, any act or thing or any direction or permission by this Act authorized or required to be done or given by the committee may be lone or given by the Court on the application of the treater.

rustee.

22. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt the creditors may, if they think fit, at any time after the adjudication, by special Power to accept composition or scheme after may, if they think fit, at any time after the adjudication, by special resolution, resolve to outcitain a proposition.

position or scheme after resolution, resolve to optertain a proposition.

sal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankrupt's allairs; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bankruptey and vesting he property of the bankrupt in lain or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declure.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment has in pursuance of the composition or scheme cannot receed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court as, if thinks fit, on application by any person interested, djudge the debter bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, innosition or payment duly made or thing duly done melor is position or payment duly made or thrug duly done, under in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a chtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, all ebts, provable in other respects, which have been contract-l before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in he bankrnptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

28. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving order is Dutles of debtor as to made shall, unless prevented by sick-secovery and realization of property.

The property is a single shall appear to the first meeting of his creditors, and the first meeting of his creditors, and hall submit to such examination and give such information

s the meeting may require.

(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such st of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and

from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend such other meetings of his creditors, wait at such times on the official nectings of his creditors, which it such times on the ometal receiver, special mininger or trustee, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds and, instruments, and generally do ull such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors as may be reasonably required by the official receiver, special manager or trustee, or may be prescribed by general rules, or he directed by the Court by any special rules are calculated and in reference to any particular content of the court of the co order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official receiver, special manager, trustee or any oroditor or person interested.

(3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his preperty and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

The state of the s

(4) If a debtor wilfully lails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property, which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the official receiver or to the trustee, or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other particles and to which he was he subject he guilty of a genpurishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

24. (1) The Court may, by warrant addressed to any [16 & 47 Vi Arrest of debtor under police-officer or prescribed officer of c. 53, s. 25.] certain circumstances. the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested in British India, and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession there to be seized, and him and them to be sufely kept us prescribed until such time as the Court may order under the following circumstances:—

(a) if, after a bankraptey notice has been issued under this Act, or after presentation of a bankraptey petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to abscord with a view of avoiding payment of the debt in respect of which the bankraptey notice was issued, or of avoiding service of a bank-rantey petition, or of avoiding appearance to any ruptey petition, or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his allairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him:

(b) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official delaying possession being taken of it by the official receiver or trustee, or that there is probable ground for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destrey any of his property or any books, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy;

(c) if, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is made against him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty supecs without the leave of the official receiver or trustee;

rcceiver ar trustoce :

(d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any

examination ordered by the Court:

Provided that no arrest upon a bankruptey notice shall be valid and protected unless the debtor before or at the time of his arrest shall be served with such bankruptey

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest toade ouder this section shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act relating to fraudulent preferences.

25. Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, [48 & 47 vic the Court, on the application of the 53, s. 26.]

Re-direction of debtor's letters.

The Court, on the application of the 53, s. 26.]

time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court, thinks fit, post letters addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shull be re-directed, sont or deligoned by the Park and extensive in Matter that the fits.

or delivered by the Postal authorities in British India to the official receiver, or the trustee, or otherwise as the Court directs, and the same shall be done accordingly.

26. (1) The Court may, on the application of the official [46 & 47 Vio. Discovery of debter's receiver or trustee, at any time after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or his wife, or any a debtor, simmon before it the debtor or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.

employee 1 to draw secretario 2 designation of the control of the

The Indian Bankrupley Bill, 1885. (Part II .- Annulment of Adjudication .- Sections 27-30.)

(2) If any person so amminoned, after having been ten-(2) 11.any person so summoned, after maying been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him if in British India to be approached and brought up for examination. prehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court may examine on eath, either by word of

mouth or by written interrogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debtor, his dealings or property

(4) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he is included to the Alexander (1)

that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, order him to pay to the receiver or trustee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount admitted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount in question or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.

(5) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, order him to deliver to the official receiver or trustee such property, or any part thereof, at such time, and in such property, or any part thereof. such time, and in such manner, and on such terms as to the

Court may seem just.

(6) The Court may, if it think fit issue a commission for the examination beyond the limits of British India of any person who if in British India would be liable to be brought before it for examination under this section.

Discharge of Bankrupt.

27. (1) A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged

bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court

shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall be heard in open Court.

(2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official receiver as to

take into consideration a report of the official receiver as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any carnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his after-acquired property:

2. Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Paul Cule or any amendment thereof, and shall, on proof Penal Code or any amendment thereof, and shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinafter mentioned, either refuse the order, or suspend the operation of the order for a specifled time, or grant an order of discharge, subject to such

conditions as aforesaid.

(3) The facts hereinbefore referred to are—
(a) that the bankrupt has omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bank-

(b) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent:

(c) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptey without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or publishe ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it,
(d) that the bankrupt has brought on his bankruptey

by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable

extravugance in living :

(e) that the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexations defence to any action or suit properly brought against him;

(f) that the bankrapt has within three months proceeding the date of the receiving order, when unable to pay his debts as they become due, given

and to pay me dente as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors:

(g) that the hankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt, or made under any constment in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a composition or arrangement with his oveditors. tors;

(&) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or

fraudulent breach of trust.

(4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official receiver shall be prima facio evidence of the statements therein contained.

(5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day

in the prescribed manner and sent fourteen days at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court rmy hear the official regiver and the trustee, and may also hear any creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence us it may think fit.

(6) The Court may, in making an order of discharge, 11 & 12 Vie., 6 pass a decree against the debtor in favour of the official 21, sa. 85 & 80, 1 sectiver or trustee for any balance of the debts provable under the bank-uptey which is not satisfied at the debts of his discharge; but in such case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his

(7) A discharged bankrupt shull, notwithstanding his [11 & 12 Vic., & discharge, give such assistance as the trustee may require 21, 8, 68.] in the realization and destribution of such of his property as is vested in the trustee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.

28. In either of the following cases; [40 & 47 Vic., c. 52, c. 29.] Frauduleut settlethat is to say "

(1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settler is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement; or

(2) in the case of any covenant or a mirror made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or for the settler's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not being money or property of or in right of his wife);

if the settlor is aljudged bankrupt or rempounds or arranges with his creditors, and it appears to the Court that such settlement, covernant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay or cliffors, or was unjustifiable baving regard to the state of the settler's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of disclarge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement, as case may be, in like manner as in cases where the debtor has been guilty of fraud.

any person for any offence against an enactment relating to may beanch of the public revenue, or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence; and he shall not be discharged from such excepted debts unless the Government certifies in writing its consent

to his being discharged therefrom.

(3) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or lability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party, nor from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained forbem-

auce by any fried to which he was a party.

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptay.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptey, and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may pleud that the cause of action order, the bankrupt may pleud that the cause of action occurred before his discharge, and may give this Act and

the special matter in vidence.

(5) An order of disc arge shall not release any person [11 & 13 Vic. c. who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-21, ss. 59 & 60,3 trustee with the bankupt or was jointly bound or had nucle any joint contract with him, or may person who was surety or in the unture of a surety for him.

PART II.

ANNULMENT OF ADJUDICATION.

Power for Court to annul adjudication in certain cases.

10 Where in the opinion of the Court a debtor [11 & 18 Wie. 6. onght not to have been adjudged bank. 21, 28. 2 & 2. onght not to have the bankrupt are justed in full, or where proceedings are pending in the United Kingdom or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India for [New.] the distribution of the estate and effects of the bankrupt among his creditors under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions, and it appears to

The Indian Bankrupley Bill, 1885. (Part II.-Administration of Property.-Sections 31-37.)

the Court to at the distribution ought to take place in that part of Her Magesty's dominous, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order, annual the administration.

adjudication.

(2) Where an alijudication is annualled nucler this section, all sules and dispositions of property and poyments duty made, and all sets therefolioe done, by the otheral receiver, trustee or other person actual under their authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debter who was adjudged bankerpt shall vest in such person at the Court may appoint, or in disalt of any such appointment revert to the debter for all his estate or incress there in our mass the terms and subject to such conditions if any, as the 1 & 12 Vic., o. , ss. 7 & 11. j

revert to the deber for all his estate or interest, therein on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare by order.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith publish d in the property of manner.

(4) For the proposes of this section any additionable by a delater shall be on the large polaritation to the action enters into a bend, in so it same and with such and a safe to same and the formal approves to pay the amount to be recovery in may prove ling for the recovery of or chargening to held, with cross; and any debt date translatory was considered. not be fourd or count be channed I shall be contacted as paid in full if past of Court.

PART III

ADMINISTRATE OF PROPERTY.

Progf of Debts.

21. vic.
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31. (*) Description of datas and ing official of the or reason of a shall not be provable in backupiev.

(*) A person begins notice of any act of location of the available against the destor shall not prove and retire or subsequently to the da c of his a having native.

(*) Save as aforesaid, all dies and liabilities, present or future, certain or confingent, to which the do not is

(i) Save as althreshed, all dens and habilitis, present or future, certain or confingent, to which the doctor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which o may become subject before his disching be reason of vey obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be denied to be debts provide in backringtey.

(d) An estimate stall be need by the trustee of the value of any debt or hability provable is aferest d which by reason of its being subject to any continging eggs are negative.

value.

(5) Any person aggrievel by any estimate made by the trustee as afteresaid may upp al to the Court.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is image de of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be demad to be a debt not provable in lankwapt y.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is expable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court it eff, and may give all newsears, directors for this purpose, and

may direct the value to be assessed before the Court it off, and may give all necessary directors for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debi provable in bankinptey.

(8) "bubblity" shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work as labour done, any obligation or possibility of an obligation to juy money or manages worth on the Ir ach of may express or included convergence. convenint, contact, agreement or uncertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is a thirdy to occur or equals of occurring before the discovered by debtor, and generally it shall include any expression and engagement a greenect or undertaking to pay, or carebbo of resulting in the payment of money, or or real bbo of resulting in the payment of money, or or or is so the whether the payment is as respects anomal field or unitaquidated; as respects time, present or four, errico or dependent on may one can negacy or or two or are entingencies; as to mode of volumion, capable of leaning ascertained by fixed rules or a smarter of opicion.

18 & 12 Vie., e. 32. Where there have been metral erel is, mutual dishs (**39.) Vie., c. Mutual crein, and or other in that dealings here in a disher services whom in the two problems shall be need under this det, and any other problems. shall be made under this het, and any other per or proving or chamber to prove a dist under such he axing or ler, an account shall be taken of what in the in the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dead gs, and the sem due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the briance of the account, and no more, shall be chimned or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled on ler this section to claim the benefit of any set-off again t the property of a deliter in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debtor and available against him.

33. With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right [16 2 47 vic Rules as to proof of proof by secured and other ore- 02, a. 30.] thors, the admission and rejection of proofs, and the other matters refused to in the second schedule, the rules in that schodule shall be observed.

34. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt [40 & 47 Vie Priority of debts. there shall be paid in priority to all 52, s. 40.] Priority of thebrs. other debts --

(a) all revenue, taxes, reseasand rates, whether payable to Her Malesty, to any local authority or other wise, due from the harker pt at the date of the recycles within twelve months next before such as the
time;
(b) all wages or salary of any clerk of servant in respect [11 & 12 Vic of services read to I to the bankings during four 21. 2. 40.1 months before the date of the receiving orier, not

(c) all weges for your factor of the receiving or fee, not exceeding five hand, et rup os a and weges force has been considered to work may not be considered for time or pio e-work, in respect of a ruces rendered to the bankroped treatment in this before the date of

bankroped the first in this before the date of the recognizer lev.

12) The tenging dates shall tank equally between themselve, and so all depart in fall, not as the property of the banks of its insuling at to not taken, in whose try they shall a string palproportion between themselves of 19. In the rest of corners the joint estate shall be applied the manufactor of each perfect shall be applied and the separate estate of each perfect shall be applied. ble in the first in conce in payment of his separate debts If there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective

joint estate, it shift be deaft with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of tach partner in the joint estate.

(i) Salejest to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the backrupter shell be paid port pussus.

(ii) If there is any surel is after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the date of the receiving order at the tate of four per centain per narmin on all debts proved in the bankrupter.

35. (1) Where at the time of the presentation of the 10 & 47 p decreate atom in hydrauptey position any person is 52, s, 41 case d supremeesing apprentical cr is an articled clerk to the hankrupt, the aljudication of bankruptey shall, if to the bankrupt, the aljaheation of bankruptey shall, if either bankrupt or apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the trustee to that effect, be a complete discharge of the contract of apprenticeship or writeles of agreement, and it any namey has been paid by or an behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the trustee may, on the application of the apprentice or clerk, or of some person on this behalf, ply such sum as the trustee, subject to an appeal to the Court, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property, to or for the use of the apprentace or clerk, regard being had to the amount paid by him or on its behalf, and to the time during which he served with the lank-upt under the contract or articles before the commencement of the bankruptey, and to the other examistances of the ease. cirminstances of the erso.

(2) Where it appears expedient to a trustee, he may, on the neplection of any apprentice or articled clerk to the hankrupt, or any person along on behalf of such apprentice or articled clerk, instead of acting under the proceeding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of approu-co-stap or a Celes of agreement to some other person.

36. (I) The landlord crotice person to whom any rent (11 & 12 Vic. 20.) Power to treated to is due from the backrapt may at any 19 × 47 Vic. distraction on time, come before or after the come 52, s. 42) moreover of the landraptey, exercise his right of distract (if may) upon the property of the landrapt for the rent due to him from the brakrapt, with this limitation, that if such distract for very to level after the commencement of the bankrapt yie it shall be available only for one years rent accorded to rein to the date of the order of a Unitestinal had due in higher as other present to show the all'u liertion. Let die lan liert or other person to whom the rent may be don from the bankrapt may prevolunder the bankraptey for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

12) For the purposes of this section the term "order of adjudication" shall b' deemed to include an order for the administration of the estate of a decased person who dies in colvent.

Proporty available for Payment of Debts.

87. The bunkrapley of a delicer, whether the same takes [162 27 Vic Relation back of place on the destor's own position or trusted title... upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be desired to have relation back to, and to commence at the time of the act of bankranter being committed on

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part III .- Administration of Property .- Sections 38-41.)

The second state of the second

which a receiving order is made against him, or, if the backrupt is proved to have committed more acts of lankruptey than one, to have relation back to, and to comocence at, the time of the liest of the acts of bulkruptey proved to have been committed by the backrupt within three months extraceding the date of the presentation of the bulkruptey perition, receiving order or adjudication shall be rendered invalid by reason of any set of bankruptey anterior to the debt of the petition. sny act of bankruptcy anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

38. The property of the backropt divisible amongst his the amongst creditors.

creditors, and in this Act referred to as the property of the brukenpt, shull not comprise the following particular.

(1) property held by the bankrupt on trust for any other

person;
(2) the tools (if may) of his trade and the accessary wearing apparel and bedding of bimself, his wife and Children, to a vidue, inclusive of tools and apparel and ledding, not exceeding two hundred rupces in

But it shall comprise the following particulars:

the whole:

(i) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankinpt at the commencement of the bankinptov or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge;

the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bankrupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptey or hefore his discharge, except the right of nomination to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice; and

benefice; and all movemble property being, at the commencement of the bankruptey, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereal: Provided that things in action, other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section. ing of this section.

Effect of Bankruptcy on antecedent Transactions.

39. (1) Where execution of a degree has issued against Restriction of rights of creditor under execution. the property of a debtor, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the execution against the trustee in bankrupter of the debtor, except in respect of assets realized ruptcy of the debtor, except in respect of assets remired in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the pre-sentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available set of bankruptey by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing the decree

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgagee or enumbrancer of property against which a

deeree is excented.

40. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against Duties of Court case, cutting decree as in agount of a debtor which is sale able in execution, and before the sale able in execution, and before the sale able in execution. thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a receiving

order has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the official receiver or trustee under the order, but the costs of the exercision shall be a glorier or the trustee or the statement of the costs of the exercision shall be a glorier or the trustee or the statement of the costs of the exercision shall be a glorier or the trustee or the statement of the costs of the exercision shall be a glorier or the statement of the costs of the exercision shall be a glorier or the statement of the costs of the exercision shall be a glorier or the statement of the costs of the exercision shall be a glorier or the statement of the exercision o ention shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the official receiver or trustee may sell the property or an alequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the

cha ge.
(2) An execution hevice against the property of a debter is not involid by reason only of its being an act of bank-ruptoy, and a person who purchases the property in good faith under a sale in execution shall in all cases acquire a good title to them against the trustee in bankruptcy.

Avoidance of voluntary settlements.

Avoidance of voluntary settlements.

Avoidance of voluntary settlements.

Avoidance of voluntary settlements.

Of marringe, or made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrater in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settler ent made on or for the wife or children of the settler of property which has accorned to the settler after marriage in right of his wife, shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement, he void against the trustee in the bankruptey, and shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of the settlement. he void against the trustee in the bankruptoy, unless the parties claiming under the settlement

not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest, whother vested or contingent, in possession or remainder, and not being money or property or of in right of his wife, shall, on his becoming bankrupt before the property or money has been actually transferred or paid pursuant to the contract or covenant, he void against the trustee in the bankruptey.

(3) "Settlement" shall for the purposes of this section include any conveyance or transfer of property.

42. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of property or [11 & 12 Vic., c charge thereon inside, every payment 21, s. 24.

Avoidance of preference in certain cases.

Charge thereon inside, every payment 21, s. 24.

Charge thereon inside and 45 & 47 Vic., c every judicial proceeding taken or sufficiently processed in the second due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any

person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, taking, paving or suffering the same is adjudy d bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within these months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the bankruptey.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration

through or under a creditor of the bankrupl.

43. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with [46 & 47 Vio., c Protection of bond street to the effect of bankruptey on 52, s. 40,] are execution or attachment, and with respect to the avoidance of certain set. thements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in this case of a bankruptcy-

(a) any payment of the bankrupt to any of his creditors;

(b) my payment or delivery to the bankrupt for (c) any rouveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for vulnable consideration;

(d) any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the bankingt for valuable consideration:

Provided that both the following conditions are complied

with, namely.—

(1) the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order;

(2) the person (other than the debtor) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, executed or entered into, has not at the time of the pryment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction notice of any available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

Realization of Property.

Possession of proper-ty by trustee.

Possession of the deeds, books and 21, 8, 21.

possession of the deeds, books and 21, 8, 21.

downwers of the brukingt, and all 52, 8, 50.] other parts of his property capable of manuil delivery.

manual delivery.

(2) The trustee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the brokrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall have such of the powers confer-xiv of 1882, able on a receiver under that section as may be specified in general rules, and the Court may on his application enforce such monisition or retention accordingly.

such acquisition or referation accordingly.

(3) Where any part of the property of the hankrupt consists of stack, shares in ships, shares or any other property 21, s. 25.] transferable in the books of any company, office or person, the trustee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the argument matches have correspond it to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.

if he had not become bankrupt.

(1) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the trustee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the trustee all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the trustee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the trustee.

The Indian Bunkruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part III .- Administration of Property .- Sections 45-19.)

[46 & 47 Vtc., c. 82, s. 51.]

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45. Any person acting under warrant of the Court may Science of property of bankrupt in the custoly or possession

of the benkrupt, or of any other person in British India, and with a view to such seizure may break open any house, building or room of the building where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that property of the bankrupt is conceiled in a house or place in British India not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks tit, group a search-warrant to any Police-officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

Appropriation of portion of private states of the army or many or of Her Majesty's Indian matrine service, or an other or clerk or otherwise combloved or encoord in the creditors. otherwise comployed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the trustee shall be eve for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the brukinger's pay or salary as the Court, on the application of the trustee with the causent of the clasf officer of the department under which the pay or salary is enjoyed, may direct. Before making any order under this subsection the Court shall communicate with the chief officer of the department as to the amount, time and manner of the payment to the trustee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief

officer to the terms of such payment. (2) Where a backrapt is in the receipt of a stary or income other than as aloresaid, or is entitled to my bolf pay, or pension, or to any compensation greated by the Government, the Court, on the application of the trustee. shall, from time to time, make such order as it times just for the payment of the salary, income, half pay, p used or compensation, or of any part thereof, to the trostee to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

appared by min in such manner as the contributy direct.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take away or abolds any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt, or to declare the presion, half pay or compensation of any bankrupt to be forfested.

[11 & 12 Vie. c. bl. s. 7. 40 & 47 Vie., c. 52, s. 54.

47. (1) Until a trustee is appointed the official receiver Vesting and transfer shall be the trustee for the purposes of this Act and, immediately on a debtor being adjudged hankrupt, the property

of the bankrupt shall vest in the trustee
(2) On the appointment of a trustee the property shall
forthwith pass to and vest in the trustee appointed.
(3) The property of the bankrupt shall pass from trustee to

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 20.]

trustee, including under that then the official receiver when he fills the office of trustee, and shall vest in the trustee for the lime being during his continuane in office, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.

46 & 47 Vic., c. \$2, s. 55. }

48. (1) Where any part of the property of the brukrupt Instance of one rous construction of any ten many burd with property ones as constructs, of shorts or stock property once as covariants, of shares for stock in companies, of improbable contract, or of any of ear property that is unsaleable or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any one on not with landing that he based of one state individual to sell or has taken possession of the property, or concessed any act of ownership in relation there to but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing signed by him, at any time within three months after the adjudentics of bankenneys, or where a person other than the official bankenptey, or where a person other than the official receiver is upper test instea, after the first appointment of a trustee, disclaim the property:

Provided the twhere any such property shall not have some to the knowledge of the trustee within one month after the adjudication or appointment (us the case pay ho), he may disclaim such property at any time within two

no), he may disciain such property at any time within two months ofter he first became aware thereof.

(2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer, the rights, interests and limbilities of the backrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also disclaimed that it is all paramed his lifts in respect of the property disclaimed. all personal liability in respect of the property dischanged as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of a baring

not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of a 'n ing the bankrupt and his property and the trustee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other per on.

(3) A trustee shall not be entitled to disclain a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting such leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave and make such reders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tonancy as the Court thinks just.

(4) The trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been under to the trustee by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will discious or not, and the trustee has for a period of twenty-eight days after the recept of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglect of tag ve notice whether he displains the property or not, and, in the case of a contract, if the trust e, after such application as aforesaid, do a not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

- CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T

(5) The Coarl may, on the application of any person who is, as against the trastie, entitled to the benefit or subject to the business of a contract made with the backrupt, make an order resembling the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either purty of damages for the non-parformance of the contract, or otherwise, as to the Court may seen equitable, and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the hankruptey.

(6) The Court may, on application by any person either claiming any interest in any dischannel property, or under any hability not discharged by this Act in respect of any dischannel property, and on hearing such persons as at thinks lit, make an order for the vesting of the propert in or delivery there is to any person critical thereto, or to show it may seem just that the approach of the Advance for any it may seem just that the some should be delivered by wey of compensation for such liability as aforesaid, or a trus we for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting or ler being made, the property couprised therein shall yest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignin sit for the purpose.

Provided always that, where the property disclaimed is a behavey, the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of may person claiming under the bankrupt, whether as of my person claiming in ter the backrupt, whether as understearnt or as mortgager by demis, everyt up in the terms of making such person subject to the same habilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the tenancy in respect of the property at the date when the bankruptey pertion was filed, and any mortgage or in hertenant declining to accept a vesting order up at such terms shall be excluded from all inverses in and a security upon the property, and if these shall he are recorded as property; and if there shall be no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to accept an order upon such terms, the Court shall have power to vest the backrupt's est ite and interest in the property in any person bound either personally or in a representative elegater, and either alone or jointly with the backcupt, to discharge the tenant's liabilities and obligations, freel and descharged from all estates, incumbrances and interests created therein by the bankrupt.

(7) Any person reproct by the operation of a disclarater under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptey.

49. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee (10. 2.47) Powers of tensor to may do or may of the following c. 52, s. 53) deal wite property.

- (a) self all or any part of the property of the bankenpt [in & 12 Vie. (including the goodwill at the basis os, if may, 21, 8, 31.] and the book d bits due or growing the to the banks upt) by peidle auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels;
- (b) give receipt for any money received by him, which receipts shall efformally discharge the preson paying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;
- (c) prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in respect of any debt due to the bankrapt;
- (d) exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is [11 & 12 Vic vested in the timeter maker this Act, and execute 21, 8, 30.] any power-of attorney, deels and other instruments for the purpose of carrying into offect this provisions of this Act;
- (e) deal with property to which the bankrupt is beneficed Cr. Act X ally cutified as tenant in tail or other owner of an of 1834, s. 2. estate of inheritance less than an estate in fec-simple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.
- (2) Any dealing by a trustee under clause (c) with any [3 & 4 Wm. properly to which the bankrupt is before his discharge en. c. 74, z. 65.] titled as in that clause mentioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, be as valid and have the same operation as if the bankrupt were then alive.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part IV .- Official Receivers .- Sections 50-60.)

Vowers exerciseable y truster with permission of the committee of inspection, do all or any of the following things: rection.

(1) carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may he necessary for the beneficial winting up of the MITTHE :

(2) bring, institute or defend any action, suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankinpt;

(3) employ a sol citor or other agent to take any precedings or do any business wheat may be sanctioned by the connectibe of near coin:

(4) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankanot a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the commuter thank fit:

(5) morroage or plodge any part of the property of the

banking for the parties of masing money for the payoned of his dishts;

(6) refer any dispute to aroutration, compromise all debts, claims and liand thes, whether present or future, certain or cattragent, figureared or imbaguidated, substitute or supposed to substitute in the hankrupt and any parson who near lave a arrel any liability to the bark-upt on the recapt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on;

(7) make such entire or other arrangement as may be thought so that with makers or paragraph.

he thought expedient with conditors, or persons claiming to be conditors, in respect of any debts

provible under the haskrapt, v;
(8) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought experient with respect to any claim arising out of or merclental to the property of the brokenpt made or capable of being made on the trustee by any per on or by the venstee on any per-

(9) divide in its existing form amongst the origitors, necording to its estimated value, any property which from its poculiar nature or other special circonstances cannot be readily or advantageously

The permission given for the purpers of this section shall of be a general permission to the all or any of the love-mentioned though but shall only be a permission to othe particular thing or things for which permission is night in the specified case or cases.

Distribution of Property.

51. (1) Subject to the retention of such surns as may be Declaration and distibution of dividends that the control of the costs of administration, or otherwise the trustee shall with above. with all recycei at specif, declare and istribute dividents among a the rechtors who have proved

(2) The first devidend, if my, shall be declared and disributed within four months aft in the conclusion of the first recting of creditors, unless the renstant satisfies the com-riftee of inspection that there is sufficient reason, for portuning the declaration to a later date

(3) Subsequent dividences stratt in the absence of sufficient mison to the contrary, be declined and describited at inter-

als of not more then six un nt'es

(4) Before declaring a drudend the trustee shall cause otice of his intention to do so to be published in the pre-ribed manner, and shall riso send reasonable notice thereof) each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement, who

as not proved his debts

(5) When the Leaster has declared a dividend be shell send reach creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount f the dividend and when and how it is payable, and a intement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of

52. (1) Where one partner of a firm is adjudged bank-Joint and separate is unlebted pointly with the other purtners of the firm, or any of them.

all not receive my dividend out of the separate property f the hankrupt until all the separate creditors have received be full amount of their respective debts.

(2) Where joint and separate properties are being adminis-(2) Where joint and separate properties are being adminstered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, abject to any order to the contrary that may be made by a Court on the application of any person interested, be clared together; and the expenses of and incident to such ividends shall be fairly apportioned by the trustee between no joint and separate properties, regard being had to the 53. In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the 711 & 12 Vie. c.

Provisions for creditors reading at a dastance & trustee shall make provision for debts 21, x, 43, provisions for the lenking cv. appearing from 40 & 47 Vie., c. to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the trustee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had utiliciant time to tender their proofs, or to e taken to them if disputed, and also for debts provable in brokemety the subject of claims not yet determined. He shall also make provision for any disputed proofs or claims, and for the expresses nows say for disputed proofs or claim, and for the express nees ary for the administration of the estatem otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as divisend a l

54. Any creditor who has not proved his debt before the rank 47 Vic. c. declaration of any dividend or divi. 62, s. 01. j dends shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being in the hands of any money for the time being in the

has not proved deta here demons shall be centilled to be paid out fore declaration of a of any money for the time being in the dividend. In hands of the trustee any dividend or dividends he may have failed to reeve before that money is upplied to the payment of any tuture dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the disturbation of any dividend dichard before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

55. When the truster has realized all the property of the 186 47 Vie., c. bankrupt. or so much therent as cun, 52, 5.63.]

Final dyddend. in the joint opinion of himself and of the committee of inspection, be realized without needlessly

protenting the trusteeship, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be exclitors, have been notified to him, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Comit within a Time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Cont on application by any such claiming great him further time for establishing his claims, then in the expiration of such further time the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the crelitors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any other persons.

56. No suit or action for a dividend shall lie against the [11 & 12 Vie. c. No sua for dividend.

No sua for dividend.

The estee, but it the tract confuses to 21, 5 15, 647 Vie., c. thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereme for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

57. (1) The trustee, with the permission of the commission of the power to make the set of the project of the bankrupt of the bankrupt or of any sect thereof, or the cray on the trade it any of the bankrupt to the benefit of his resliters, and many other respect to aid in a luministering the property in such a rank and a such a such a star trust e may always. such in anner and on such come as the trust o may direct.

(2) The trustee may, from time to time, with the permis- [11 & 12 Vic., 6.

Allowance to tank, sion of the committee in inspection, 21, 8, 47.]
rupt for maintenance or nake such allowance as he may think
service.

inst to the hunking on this requireservice. just to the bankingt out of his proper-ty for the support of the bankingt and his family, or in consideration of los services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but any such allowance may be reduced by the Conrt.

58. The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus re- [46 & 47 Vic., 6, maining after payment in full of his 52, 8 65.] maining after payment in full of his 52, 8 65.] reclitors, with interest, as by this Act provided, and of the casts, charges and arrange of the proposition makes the hard-surface potition. expenses of the proceedings under the bankruptcy petition.

PART IV.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.

Appointment of official any time after the passing of this 40 & 47 Vio. c. any time after the passing of this 40 & 47 Vio. c. and the passing of this 40 & 47 Vio. c. and the passing of this 40 & 47 Vio. c. and the passing of this 40 & 47 Vio. c. and the passing of this 40 & 47 Vio. c. and the passing of this 40 & 47 Vio. c. and the passing of the passing of this 40 & 47 Vio. c. and the passing of this 4 cial receiver of debtors' estates for that Court, and may rylates.

remove any person so appointed from that office.

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint any such person as it thinks fit to be official receiver of debtors' estates for any other Camt baving bankruptcy jurisdiction under this Act, and remove any person so appointed from such office.

80. (1) The duties of the official receiver shall have relation to diefal restatus of official recoiver.

and to the administration of the estate.

(2) An official receiver may, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, petitions or other proceedings under this Act. administer oaths.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part V .- Trustees .- Sections 61-67.)

(3) All expressions referring to the trustee under a bank-raptcy shall, unless the context otherwise requires or the Act otherwise provides, include the official receiver when

noting as trustee.

(4) The trustee shall supply the official receiver with such information and give him such access to, and facilities for inspecting, the bankrupt's backs and documents, and generally shall give him such aid, as may be requisite for enabling the official receiver to perform his daties under this Act.

& 47 Vic, e

V of 1860.

Duties of official receiver as regards the duty of the official receiver-debtor's conduct 61. As regards the debtor, it shall be

(1) to investigate the conduct of the debter and to report to the Court, stating whether there is reason to believe that the debter Las committed any act which constitutes an offence under this Act or under section 121, 122, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal tode or any amendment thereof, or which would justify the Court in refusing, suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge;

(2) to make such other reports concerning the combact of the behirms the Court may direct;
(3) to take such part as may be directed by the Court in

the public examination of the deliter;

(4) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent debtor as the Court may direct.

& 17 Vn., c. 5, 70,]

7 of 1882

Duties of official receiver as to debtor's debtor it shall be the duty of the official receiver---

(a) pending the app infinent of trustee, to act as interim reserver of the debtor's estate, and, where a special manager is not appointed, as manager thereof:

(b) to authorise the special manager to raise money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors, it appears massay to to do:

(c) to summon and prosident the first meeting of credit-

ons; (d) to issue forms of proxy for use at the meetings of ried trs:

(e) to report to the creditors as to any proposal which the debter may have made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs.

(f) to advertise the receiving order, the olde of the creditors liest meeting and of the debter's public examination, and such other matters as at may be necessary to advertise;

(g) to act as trustee where no trustee is appointed or

during any vacancy in the other of trustee.
(2) For the purpose of his duties as interim receiver or manager the official receiver shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver appointed under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure as may be specified in the general rules, but shall, as far as practicable, consult the wishes of the creditors with respect to the management of the debtor's property; and may for that purpose, if he thinks it advisable, summon meetings of the persons claiming to be creditors, and stell not, onless the Court other-

ing to be creditors, and stell not, onless the Court otherwise orders, mere any expense beyond such as is requisite for the protection of the debtor's property or the disposing of perishable goods:

Provided that, when the debtor cannot himself prepare a proper statement of affairs, the official receiver may, subject to any prescribed conditions, and at the expense of the estate, employ some person or persons to assist in the preparation of the statement of affairs.

(3) Every official receiver shall account to the Court and pay over all moneys and deal with all securities in such manner as the Court, from time to time, directs.

PART V. TRUSTERS.

Remuneration of Trustee.

63. (1) Where the creditors uppoint any person to be to vie., e. Remuneration of trusters of a abstor's extate, his remneration of trusters of a abstor's extate, his remneration (if any) shall be fixed by an ordinary resolution of the creditors, or, if the conditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be parable on the amount realized, after deducting my sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

(2) If one-fourth in number or value of the creditors dissent from the resolution, or the bankrupt satisfies the Court that the remuneration is unnecessarily large, the Court shall fix the amount of the remuneration.

(3) The resolution shall express what expenses the remineration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the creditors, in respect of any which the remineration is expressed to cover.

expenses which the remuneration is expressed to a trustee,

(4) Where no remuneration has been voted to a trustee,
he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper costs and expenses mentred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptey as the prescribed officer may allow.

(5) A truster shall not, under any circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bank-rupt, or any solicitor, auctioneer or any other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy, any gift, remanera-tion or peconiary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remaneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall be make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of his remuneration, either as receiver, manager or trustee, to the bankrupt, or any solicitor or other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy.

Costs.

Attownee and taxe time to this services us such, no pay- 52, 3.73.]
tion of costs.

Attour to the services us such, no pay- 52, 3.73.]
ment shall be allowed in his accounts in respect of the performance by any other person of the ordinary duties which are required by this Act or the rule made under this Act to be performed by himself.

(2) Where the trustee is a solicitor, he may contract that

the renumeration for his services as trustre shall include all

(3) All bits and charges of solicitors, managers, accountants, auctioneers, brokers and other persons, not being trustees, shall be taxed by the prescribed officer, and no payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the trustee's accounts without aroust of such taxatum larging been made payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the trustee a accounts without proof of such favation having been made. The officer shall satisfy himself before passing such bills and charges that the employment of such solicitors and other persons, in respect of the particular matters out of which such charges arise, has been duly sanctioned.

(4) Every such person shall, on request by the trustee (which request the trustee shall make a sufficient time before declaring a dividend), deliver his bill of costs or charges to the prescribed officer, and if he fails to do so within seven days after receipt of the request, or such further time as the Court, on application, may grant, the trustee shall declare and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him, and thereupon my such claim shall be forfeited as well against the trustee personally as against the estate.

Receipts, Payments, Accounts, Audit.

65. (1) An account called the bankruptcy estates account [11 & 12 Vi Binkruptcy estates shall be kept by the Court with such 31, ss. 15-21 Government treasury or bank as the 40 & 47 Vic. Government account of a bankrupt's estate by the Court or any officer thereof under this Act shall, unless it is other-

any officer thereof muler this Act shall, nuless it is otherwise prescribed, be paid to that account.

(2) Every trustee in bankruptey shall, in such manner and at such times as the Court, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, directs, pay the money received by him to the bankruptey estates account, and the trensury or bank shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid.

(3) Subhect to any general rules relating to small bank-

(3) Subject to any general rules relating to small bank-rupteies under Part VII of this Act, where the debter at the date of the receiving order has an account at a hank, such account shall not be withdrawn until the expiration of seven days from the day appointed for the first meeting of cre titers, unless the Court, for the safety of the account, or other sufficient cause, orders the withdrawnl of the account.

(4) If a trustee at any time retains for more than ten [11 & 12 Vic days a sum executing five hundred rupees, or such other 21, a. 34.] amount as the Court in any particular case authorizes him to retain, then, unless he explains the retention to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall pay interest on the amount so retained in excess at the rate of twenty per centum per annua, and shall have no claim for remaneration, and may be removed from his office by the Court, and shall be liable to pay any expenses occasioned by reason of his default.

(6) All payments out of money standing to the credit in the bankrupbey estates account shall be made by the treasury or bank in the pre-cribed number.

68. No trustee in a bankruptey or under any composition

Trostee not to pay or scheme of arrangement shall pay by a 78.]

Into private account.

any sums received by him as trustee into his private banking account.

67. (1) Whenever the cash balance standing to the credit [40 2 47 Vic. 150 2 40 Vi

Investment of surplus funds.

of the lankruptcy estates account is
in excess of the amount which, in the
opinion of the Court, is required for the time being to answer
demands in re-pect of bankrupts' estates, the Court shall
notify the same to such officer as the Governor General in
Council may empire to this behalf and shall are Council may appoint in this behalf, and shall pay over the

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part V .- Trustees .- Sections 68-79.)

same, or any part thereof, as the officer may direct, to the officer, and the officer may invest the said sums or any part thereof in Government scourities to be placed to the

part thereof in Government scourities to be placed to the credit of the said account.

(2) Whenever any part of the money so invested is, in the opinion of the Court, required to answer any demands in respect of bunkrupts' estates, the Court shall notify to the officer the amount so required, and the officer shall thereupon repay to the Court such sum as may be required to the credit of the bankruptcy estates account, and for that purpose may direct the sale of such part of the said securities as may be necessary.

(3) The dividends on the investments under this section

The dividends on the investments under this section shall be paid to such account as the Governor General in Conneil may direct, and regard shall be had to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bank-

supley proceedings.

68. (1) Every trustee shall, at such times as may be pre-Andil of trustee's accounts. seribed, but not less than twice in each year during his tenure of office, soul to

payments us such trustee.

(2) The account shall be in a prescribed form, shall be reade in duplicate, and shall be verified by a declaration in

and in diplicate, and shall be verified by a declaration in the prescribed form.

(3) The Court shall cause the accounts so sent to be audited and for the purposes of the audit the trustee shall furnish be Court with such vouchers and information as the Court may require, and the Court may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or accounts bear by the two fee.

kept by the trustee.

(4) When any such account has been andited, a copy thereof shall be filed in the Court, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or of any

person indepested,

- 69. The trustee shall, whenever required by any creditor The trusto to farmsh so to do, and on payment by such cre-list of enduors. ditor of the prescribed fee, firmish and transmit to such creditor by post a list of the creditors, showing it such list the amount of the debt due to each of such ereditors.
- 70. The trustee shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper nocks to be kep, by | 1 o.ks, in which he shall from time to trustee. nutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be preceibed; and my creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent inspect may such books.
- 71. (1) Every trustee in a bankemptey shall from time to Annual statement of time, as may be prescribed, and not less recordings.

 than one in every year, during the continuance of the bankenptey, submit to the Court a statement showing the proceedings in the bankenptey up to the date of the statement, containing the prescribed particular, and made out in the prescribed form.

 (2) The Court shall cause the statements so transmitted

to be examined, and shall call the trustee to account for any misfensince, neglect or omission which may appear on the said statements or in his accounte or otherwise, and may require the trustee to make good any loss which the estate of the hankrupt may have sustained by the misfeasance,

neglect or onnssion.

Release of Trustee.

72. (1) When the trustee has realised all the property of Release of trustee.

the bankrupt, or so much thereof as ean, in his opinion, by realized without needlessly protracting the trusteeship, and distributed a final dividend, if any, or has ceased to act by the reason of a composition having been approved, or as resigned, or has been removed from his office, the Court shall, on his application, cause a report on his accounts to be prepared, and, on his complying with all the requirements of the Court, shall take into consideration the report, and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested against the release of the trustee, and shall either grant or withhold the release necordingly. the release accordingly.

(2) Where the release of a trustee is withheld, the Court may, on the application of any excitor or person interested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the trustee with the consequences of any act or default he may have done

or made contrary to his duty.

(3) An order of the Court releasing the trustee shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the hankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as trustee; but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression or concealment of any rectainst fact. of any material fact.

(4) Where the trustee has not previously resigned or been removed, his release shall operate as a removal of him from his office, and thereupon the official receiver shall be the trustee.

Official Name.

73. The trustee may sue and be used by the official name [46 & 47 Vic., c. of "the trustee of the property of 52, s. 63] of "the trustee of the property of Official name of trus-

Official name of trustee.

rupt, "inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description make contracts, one and be sued, enter into any
engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Appointment and Removal.

Power to appoint and the moral.

Power to appoint foint or successive trustees.

Power to appointed the provisions of this Act, the credit-[40 & 7 Vte., c. ors may, if they think fit, appoint 52, s. 4.]

more persons than one to the office of trustee; and when more persons than one are appointed they shall declare whether may act required or authorised to be done by the trustee is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons, but all such persons are in this Act included under the term "trustee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt.

121 Subject as aforesaid, the creditors may also amount.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the creditors may also appoint persons to act as trustees in succession in the event of one or more of the persons first named declining to accord the office of trustee, or failing to give security, or not being approved of by the Court.

75. If a receiving order is made [16 & 47 Vic., c, against a trustee, he shall thereby \$2, .85.] Office of truster varated by involvency. vacate his office of trustee.

76. (1) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at 11 & 12 Vic., c. Removal of trustee.

a meeting specially called for that 21. *. 15. and 21. *. 15. and 21. *. 15. and 21. *. 15. and 21. *. 15. and 21. has been given, remove a trades appointed by them, and may at the same or any subsequent meeting appoint another person to till the vacancy as h r inalter provided in case of a vacancy in the office of trustee

(2) If the Court is of opinion that a trustee appointed by the crediters is guilty of independent, or fails to perform his office under this Act, the Court is ay remove than from his office.

his office.

77. (1) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a trustee, the [16 & 47 Vic., c. Proceedings to case of vacancy redefers in general in effing may appoint appear and the rusers.

The respective of the race of the respective of the respect

(2) The official receiver shall, on the requisition of any crediter, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any

such yncancy.

(3) If the creditors do not within three weeks after the converge of a vicines appoint a person to fill the vacancy, the official receiver shall report the vector to the Court, and the Court may appoint a truster; but in such case the creditors or committee of inspection shall laive the same power of appointing a trustee as in the case of a first appointment.

(4) If no trustee is appointed, and during any vacancy in the office of trustee, the official regiver shall act as trustee and shall have all the powers of a trustee.

Voting Powers of Trustee.

78. The vote of the trustee, or of his partner, clock, [40.847 Vic., c. solicitor or solicitor's of rle, either as occasion of powers of pastee.

Limitation of voting powers of pastee.

Limitation of voting powers of pastee.

Limitation of voting solicitor or as proxy for a creditor, shall not be recketed in the majority. required for passing any resolution as eting the remune-ration or conduct of the trustee.

Control over Trustee.

79. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trus- [16 & 47 Vio., c. Discretionary powers of trustee and control thereof.

The property of the brukrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his crossing the control of the c

ditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by resolution of the creditors at any general meeting, or by the committee of inspection; and any directions so given by the creditors at any general meeting shall in case of conflict be deemed to override any directions given by the

flict be deemed to override any directions given by the committee of inspection.

(2) The trustee may, from time to time, summon general meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution, either at the meeting appointing the trustee or otherwise, may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part VI .- Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court .- Sections 80-91.)

(3) The trustee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular matter

arising under the bankruptcy.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors.

Appeal to against trustee.

Court against trustee.

Appeal to Court; and the Court is a gravity of the Court; and the Court is a gravity of the Court; and the Court is a gravity of the Court; and the Court is a gravity of the Court; and the Court is a gravity of the Court; and the Court is a gravity of the Court; and the Court is a gravity of the Court; and the Court is a gravity of the Court; and the Court is a gravity of the creditors or any other is a gravity of the creditors of the creditors of the creditors of the creditors of the creditors of the creditors of the creditors of the creditors of the creditors of the [46 & 47 Vic., c. 2, s. 90,] verse or modify the act or devision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

46 & 47 Vic., 1, 52, s. 91.]

81. (1) The Court shall take cognizance of the conduct Control of Court over trustees. of trustees, and in the event of any trustees. trustees not faithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the re-

quirements imposed on him by any enartment or by rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Comby any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be decorated expedient deemed expedient.
(2) The Court may at any time require any truster to

answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bank-ruptey in which the trustee is engaged, and may examine on oath the trustee or any other person concerning the bank-

ruptcy.
(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the trustee.

PART VI.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT Jurisdiction.

68 & 47 Vic., 42, a. 92.j

[New]

82. (1) The Courts having invisitation in bankruptcy under this Act shall be—

Courts having juris, diction in bankruptcy.

(a) the High Courts of Judicuture of the High Courts of Judicuture of the High Courts of Judicuture of the High Court of the High Courts of Judicuture of the High Courts of Judicuture of the High Courts of Judicuture of the High Courts of Judicuture of the High Courts of Judicuture of the High Courts of Judicuture of the High Courts of the Hig (a) the High Coarts of Judicature at Fort William, Madus and Bombay,

(b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and
(c) such other Civil Courts as the Local Government,
with the previous sanction of the Governer General
in Council, may, from time to time, appoint in
this behalf in the territories administered by it.

83. For the purposes of this Act the local limits of the juri diction of the said Courts shall

Local builts of their boas follows, namely .-

(a) the local limits of the juri-diction of each of the said High Court of Judicature shall be the local limits for the time being of its ordinary original civil per diction .

jer diction.

(', the local limits of the juri diction of the Court of the Recorder of Rangeon shall compare the towns of Rongoon, Mordancia. Alexab and Bassein;

(c) the local limits of the juris lettern of a Court appointed by a Local Geogramout shall be such as may, from the total case, be fixed, with the previous satisfic of the Governor General in Court, by the local discourage of either the territories of that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

1 & 17 Vie., c.

84. All matters in respect of widels juri Petionis given by this Act shall, in each of the said ligh Court of Judges.

by a single ly transacted and disposed of by Judges of that Court; and the Chief Justice shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose.

85. Any proceedings in bankraptoy pending in any Transfer of proceed. Court of the Local Covernings from Court in ment of a province under so tion \$2 may at any time, and at not stage thereof, and either with or without application from any of the province to itself or to any other Court appointed as forcested in the province. 8 & 47 Vie, c. , s. 97 (2).] aforesaid in the province.

Power to state special case.

Power to state special case and the parties to the section S2, and all the parties to the free instance in the High Court of the province, the Judge shall states the facts, in the ferm of the province, the Judge shall states the facts, in the ferm of the province, the Judge shall states the facts, in the ferm of a special case, for the opinion of that High Court. The special case and the proceedings, or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the purposes of the determination. 5 & 47 Vie., c., 5 n. 97 (3).)

87. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general [46 & 47 Vi rules, the Judge of a Court Overcising inchambers.]

Exercise of invision purished in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction.

B8. (1) Subject to general rules limiting the powers conferred by this acction, the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bunbay may, from time to time, direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court announted by it in this behalf tion is given to the court by tins Act, a Junge of the Fresidency Small Cause Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all or any of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order male or act done by such Judge of the Small Cause Court in the exercise of the said powers shall be deemed the order or act of the High Court.

(2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the Ellewing records in

following, namely :-

and the state of t

(a) to hear bankunder petitions, and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon;

(b) to hold the public examination of debtors;

(c) to grant orders of discharge;

(d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;

(c) to make interim orders in any case of argency;

(f) to make any order or exercise any jurisduction which by any rule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers;

(g) to hear and determine any unopposed or exparte application;

application;

(h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor or to be indebted to him, or capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property.

(3) A Judge of the Small Cause Court shall not have power to commit for contempt of Court.

89. A Court appointed by a Local Government under [46, & 47]

Powers of Court appointed by Local Government under [46, & 47]

Powers of Court appointed by Local Government under [46, & 47]

Powers of Court appointed by a Local Government under [46, & 47]

Section 82 shall, for the purposes of its c. 52, s. 130

by the powers and jurisdiction possessed by uny of the said High

Courts of Judgature, and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed.

General power of Educations of this Act, every [46 & 47] Court having jurisdiction in lankrupt- c. 52, s. 102 cy under this Act shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whother of law or fact, which may arise in any case of bankrupter coming within the organizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it exp deat or neessay to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such exact.

perty in any such ease, (2) A Court laying jurisdiction in bankingtey under this Art shall not be subject to be rescaled in the execution of its powers under this Act by the order of any other

Court, nor shall any appeal lie from its decisions, except in manner directed by this Act.

(3) Where a receiving order has been made in any of the said High Courts of Judge by whom such order was made shall have power, if he sees at, without any further consent, to ender the transfer to such Judge of any suit or action by or against the bank-rapt pending before any other Judge or Judges of the Court.

(4) Where default is made by a trustee, debtor or other (4) Where default is made by a trustee, debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Court or by an ollicial receiver or any other officer of the Court under any power conferred by this Act, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or other duly authorised person, order such defaulting trustee, debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it shall think fit, upon any such application, make an immediate order for the committal of such defaulting trustee, debtor or other person if in Reitial. such defaulting trustee, debtor or other person if in British India: Provided that the power given by this sub-section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right or remedy in respect of such default.

Appeals.

Appears.

10. (1) Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptey [46 & 47] under this Act may review, reseind or c. 62, s. 101.

Appears in bankruptey in the bankruptey jurisdiction.

(2) Orders in bankruptey jurisdiction.

(3) Orders in bankruptey matters shall, at the instance of any person negricy d. be subject to appeal as follows:—

(a) an appeal shall lie from the order of a single dudge [11 & 12 to of one of the said High Courts of Judicature to the c. 21, s. 75.]

High Court:

High Court;

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.

hands I stra are arrapted follows and the same of the

(Part VII.—Small Bankruptcies .- Part VIII .- Fraudulent Deblors and Creditors .- Sections 92-105.)

a Local Government under section 82 to the High Court of the province;
(d) no appeal shall be entertained except in conformity

with such general rules as may for the time being be in force in relation to the uppeal.

Discretionary powers of the Court.

Discretionary powers of the Court.

Discretionary powers of the Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as it may think lit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend my written process or proceeding nucler this Act upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.

(4) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing may act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon

such terms, if any, as the Court may think lit to impose, (2) Subject to general rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the cyldenes either vival race or by intervoluties, oc upon affiliavit, or by commission beyond the limits of British India.

(6) For the jurpose of approving a commedition or scheme by joint debtors, the Court may, if it thinks lit, and on the report of the afficial receiver that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public exactingtion of one of such joint debtors if he is in avoidably prevented from attending the exacting time by illustrate above above. examination by illness or absence alread.

93. Where two or more binkenptcy perificus are Consolidation of peti-ons. presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings, or any of them, on such terms as the Court think; lit.

94. Where the petitioner does not proceed with doe Power to change care diligence on his petition, the Court rings of proceed against an addition to be form any other creditor to whom the debt or may be in be I in the amount required by this Act in the case of the patients are predaced.

O5. If a debter by or next et whom a backripter Continuoues of proceedings on dead of debter.

Ontinuoues of proceedings on dead of debter like Court of a rate order, be continued as if he were alive.

93. The Court may at any time, for sofficient reason, Power to stay pro-inview methers to ying the proceeding maler a binary despection, one rallogother or for a limited time, on sofit y as and suggests usually ending to such conditions as the Court may track just

97. Any creditor whose debter is sufficient to militaria Power to present political against one affilts performed a first political against one affilts performed a first performed a performed and the performed any one or now partners of the first wathout archibing the others.

98. Where there or mere rependents than one to a Power to dismiss position, the Cours may discuss the petition against some patient at one ir there of the acceptance to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of flom.

99. Where a receiving ord r has been made on a book-Property of partners to be visited in rame ruptor polition against extrasted in rame member of a partnership, any offer trustee.

builtingter polition against or by a member of the same purinership shall be filed in or trusts, ferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petalon is in course of prosecution; and if a tristee has been appointed in course of prosecution; and if a tristee has been appointed. in respect of the property of the first mentioned in conserved the partnership, the same trustee shell, unless the Court otherwise directs, be appointed in respect of the property of the last-mentioned member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

100. Where a member of a partnership is adjudged Actions by trustee and bankrupt, the Court may authorise the bankrupt's partners. but trustee to commence and prosecute any suit or action in the names of the trucker and of the banksuit or action in the names of the trust a and of the cause rapt's partner; and any release by such partner of the debt or demand to which the action relates shall be void; but notice of the application for authority to commence the suit or action shall be given to him, and be may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of

(b) an appeal shall lie from the order of the Court of the, the proceeds of the action, and if he does not claim any brucher of Rangeou to the Special Court:

(c) an appeal shall be from the order of a Court appointed respect thereof as the Court directs.

. - 1: ------

101. Where a bankrapt is a contractor in respect of any [10.2.47 Vio. 1.2] tracts. contract jointly with any person or 52, s. 114.] per one, such person or persons may some or he such in feapest of the contract without the jointler of the bankrupt.

102. Any two or more persons, being partners, or any 148 & 47 Vi.

Proceedings in partnership anne, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the firm; but in such case the Court may, on application by may person interests, order the names of the persons who are partners in such tirm or the name of such person to be disclosed in such manner, and verified on eath, or otherwise as the Court may direct.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKEUPPCIES.

103. When a petition is presented by or against a debtsummer abaliants—or, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit by, a. 121.]

the court and care or otherwise, or the official receiver
reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not
likely to exceed in value three thousand ropes, the Court
may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered
in a summary in mir r, and thermpon, the provisions of this
Act shall be subject to the following modification:—

(a) if the debtor is a link and the large of the original

(a) if the deliter is a lin level brukrapt, the official receiver shall be the trastee in the binkerinter.

(b) there shall be no committee of inspection, but the official recives may do with the permission of the Court all things which may be done by the trustee with the primission of the committee of inspection;

(c) such other modifications may be made in the provisians of this Act as may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed by general rules with the veet of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall p rule the nothing did the provisions of this Act r lating to the examination or discharge of

Provided that the erelitors may at any tomo, with the provines pointed on of the Court, by spend resolution, resolve that a neeperson other than the official receiver be uppented the techethe bankrapter, wel thereupon the bankreplevabell providing that order for summary administration had not been und to

PART VIII.

FRAUDI LENT DEGROES AND CENDITORS.

to derice interest 102. (1) This part shall extend struction of the Line only to Burish India.

7 "The Court" is this Part means the Court before

white an a cossi par m is it it.

(3) Nothing in this Parts all prevent any parent from being prospected where any other has the may act or omissom which can extract an ode to under this little or from being liable under that other own to my other or higher punishment or penalty to an that previded by this Part.

Provided that a person 8' all new be punished twice for the

Pusishment of fandatient discountier this A t shall, in each of 43 & 47 Via, been under this A t shall, in each of 43 & 47 Via, the cases following be punished with 52, s. 163.]

two years, or with fine, or with both; that is to say,—

(a) If he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and traly diseases to the trustee administering his estate for the benefit of his creditors all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as her been disposed of in the adinary way of his trade (if any), or laid out in the ordinary expense of his faucily, unless the Court is satisfied that he had na intent to defraud:

(b) If he does not deliver up to such trastee, or as he directs, all such part of his property as is in his oustody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(c) If he does not deliver up to such trustee, or as he directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his enstedy or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defrand:

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 106-114.)

(d) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy patition by or against him, or within four mouths next before such presentation, he canceals any part of his preperty to the value of one hundred rapecs or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or from him, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defined. to definud :

(e) If after the presentation of a bankraptey petition by oragainst him, or within four months acxt before such presentation, be fraudulently removes any part of his property of the value of one hundred

upees or upwards:

(f) If he makes any material emission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(g) If knowing or believing that a false delt has been proved by any person under the bank upter, he full for for the period of a month to inform such trustee as aforesaid thereof:

trustee as aforesaid thereof:

(h) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

(i) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals, destroys, muliistes or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mulliation or falsification of, any hook or document affecting or relating to his property or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, nuless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law:

feat the law:

(j) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against bim, or within four mouths next before such presentation, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affeirs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law.

law:

(k) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four mouths next before such presentation, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering or making any

omission, in any document affecting or relating to
his property or affairs:

(1) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or
against him, or at any meeting of his creditors within four mouths next before such presentation, be
attempts to account for any part of his property
by fact thing leads or arranges.

by fictitious losses or expenses:
(m) If while undischarged he obtains credit to the extent of two hundred rapees or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an un-

(n) If within four months next before the presentation of a lankr optey petition by or against him, he, by any falls representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same: for the same:

(0) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptey petition by or against him, he, being a trader, obtains under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit, and has not paid for the same, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(p) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, i.e. being a trader, pawns, pledges or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud:

(q) If he is guilty of any fulse representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptey.

with reference to his allaus or his bankenptey.

106. If any person against whom a receiving order has Penalty for absendable made under this Act after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, or within four months before such presentation, quits British India and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation for quitting British India and for taking with him, any part of his property to the amount of two, hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, he shall (nuless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud) be

punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty on fraudulated with imprisonment which 62, a. 18]

Penalty on fraudulated with imprisonment which 62, a. 18]

may extend to one year, or with fine, or with hoth; that is to say,—

(1) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained oredit under false pretences, or by means of any other fraud;

(2) if he has with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his

property;

(3) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property since or within two mouths before the date of any unsatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.

108. If any creditor, in any bankruptcy composition or [32 & 35 Vic., (Penalty on false arrangement with creditors, wilfully \$2, s. 14] and with intent to defraud makes any false claim, or any proof, declaration or statement of account which is untrue in any material particular, he shall he punished with imprisonment which may extend to one, year, or with fine, or with both.

109. Where a debtor makes any composition or arrange [32 & 33 Vie., a Debts incurred by ment with his creditors, ho/shall uz. s. 18.] fraud.

Tomain hable for the unpaid belong of debt which he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he obtained for-bearance, by any fraud, provided the defrauded creditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by proving his debt and accepting dividends.

110. Where the official receiver or a trustee in any correction on report of official receiver or a trustee in any court expectation on report of official receiver or trustee.

Note that it is a pinion a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act has been guilty of any official upon the the representation of any creditor or member of the committee of inspection that there is ground to believe that the debtor has been guilty of any offence as a foresaid, that Court shall, if it appears to it that there is a reasonable probability that the debtor may be convicted, order the official receiver or trustes to proscente him for such official receiver or trustes to proscente him for such offence.

111. Where a debtor has been guilty of any offence he [46 2 47 Vic., a Criminal Hability Shall not be exempt from being pro- 62, 8.107.] the decided against therefor by reason that he has obtained his discharge or that a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Application of Act.

112. A married woman shall, in respect of her separate [40 & 47 Vic., c Application 10 murpled woman.

Act in the same way as if she were 45 & 46 Vic., c way as if she were 45 & 46 Vic., c and the same way as if she were 45 & 46 Vic., c way as if she were 45 &

Exclusion of partners corporation, or against any partnership 52, 6, 123.]

or association, or company registered under any concernent relating to companies for the time being in force.

114. (1) Any creditor of a deceased debtor whose debt [46 & 47 Vio., c. Administration in would have been sufficient to support 52, s. 125.] hankruptcy of estate of person dying basilvent. debtor, had be been alive, may present to the Court a position in the prescribed form praying for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the Law of Bankruptcy.

an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the Law of Bankruptcy.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Court may, in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in bankruptcy of the deceased debtor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss such petition with or without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two months from the data of the

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 115-124.)

grant of probate or letters of administration, unless with the concurrence of the legal representative of the deceased lebtor, or unless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy

within three months prior to his decease.

(4) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced in any Court of justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate; but that Court may, in such inso, on the application of any creditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the properties to the Court exercising invisdiction in bankruptcy, and therenpon such last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the enate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall ename as under an administration order made on the otition of a creditor.

(5) Upon an order being made for the a ministration of a deceased debtor's estate, the property of the debtor shall rest in the official receiver of the Court, as trustee thereof. and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the

ame in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
(6) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III of this Act, relating to the adminis-ration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration rder under this section in like manner as to an order of signification under this Act.

(7) In the administration of the property of the deceased lebtor under an order of administration, the official receiver shall have regard to any claim by the legal representative shall have regard to any claim by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper functal and testamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate, and such claims shall be deemed a preferential debt under the order, and be payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in priority to all other debts.

(8) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official receiver, after payment in full of all the debts due from the debtor, together with the costs of the administration and interest

together with the costs of the administration and interest in provided by this Act in case of bankruptcy, such surplus thall be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased lebter's catate, or dealt with in such other manner as may

or prescribed.
(9) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a oreditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of an order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of bankruptcy, and after such notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall perate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official receiver; save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or any act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires, "Court," in this section, means the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on business for the greater part of the six mouths immediately prior to his decease: "cr ditor" means one or more creditors qualified

to present a bankruptcy petition as in this Act provided.
(11), General rules, for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptcy.

General Rules.

115. (1) The High Court of a province may, from time to time, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, make, Power to make gene-ral rules. revoke and alter general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(3) All general rules made under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(8) Such general rules as may be required for purposes of

this Act may be made at any time after the passing of this Act.

(4) Provided that the said general rules so made, revoked or altered shall not extend the jurisdiction of the Court.

(8) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of this section shall come into operation until the expiration of one month after the same has been made and issued. whom and in what manner the same are to be collected,

secounted for, and to what account they shall be paid.

(2) The High Court may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix the remnueration to be paid to the official

receivers.
(3) This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act.

Evidence.

117. (1) A copy of the Gazette of India or of a Local Gazettes to be evi- Government, containing any notice dence. inserted therein in pursuance of this Act-or the rules made under this Act, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice.

(2) The production of a copy of the Gazette containing any notice of a receiving older, or of an order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, shall be conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.

118. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of credi-tors under this Act, signed at the same tings at meetings of or the next ensuing meeting by a per-creditors.

To proceedings at a meeting of credi-tors under this Act, signed at the same or the next ensuing meeting by a per-son describing himself as, or appearing creditors.

son describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereaf a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

119. Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, Evidence of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Any order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptey, any instrument or copy of an instrument, affidavit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings, or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, if it appears to be sealed with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any Registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.

120. Subject to general rules any affidavit may be used Swearing of affida. in a Bankruptcy Court if it is sworn—

(1) in British India, before-

(a) any Court or Magistrate,
(b) any officer whom the High Court of a province may appoint in this behalf, or

(c) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or speci-

ally empowered in this behalf;
(2) in England, before any person authorised to adminis-(2) in England, before any person authorised to administer ouths in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Pulatine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptcy Court authorised in writing on that behalf by the Judge of the Court;
 (3) in Scotland or in Ireland, before a Judge Ordinary, Magistrate or Justice of the Passes and

Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and

(4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace or other parson qualified to administer on the in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforesaid by a British Minister or British Consul or Political Agent or by a notary public).

121. In case of the death of the debter or his wife, or of a witness whose evidence has been renuder this Act, the deposition of the person se deceased, purporting to be scaled with the scal of the Court, or a copy thereof purporting to be so scaled, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed to.

122. Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy un-Bankruptcy Courts to der this Act shall have a seal describ-have reals. In the Court in such manner as may be directed by order of the High Court of the Province, and judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceedings of the seal, and of the signature of the Judge or Registrar of any such Court having such inviscitation such Court having such jurisdiction.

123. A certificate of the Court, that a person has beer Cordicate of appoints appointed trustee under this Act, shall be conclusive evidence of his appoints. be conclusive evidence of his appoint ment.

The Indian Banksupley Bill, 1885. (Part IX .- Supplemental Provisions .- Sections 125-134.)

limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as com-mencing at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding shall be tione or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as so computed, unless the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

(2) Where by this Act any act or proceeding is directed to be done or taken on a certain day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which the Court does not set, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards

on which the Court sits.

Notices.

125. All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed service of notices. niny he sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served there-

Formal Defects.

Formal Defects.

126. (1) No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be invaling formal defect not to dated by any formal defect or by any tavalidate proceedings. irregularity, unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment or election of a receiver, trustee or member of a committee of inspection shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

Bankrupt Trustee.

127. Where a bankrupt is a trustee within the Indian Trustee Act, 1866, section 35 of that Application of Trus-Act shall have effect so as to authorize tee Act to al trustee. at trustee.

the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly.

Corporations, &c.

128. For all or any of the purposes of this Act, a corpo-acting of corpora-ration may act by any of its officers authorised in that behalf mader the seal of the corporation; a firm may act by any of its members; and a lunatic may not by his committee, curator honis or manager, or, when the matter is one in respect of which he has been placed under the care of a Court of Wards, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of former Acts, &c.

129. Where by any anactment or instrument reference is made to the 11 & 12 Vic. cap. 21 (an Art to consolidate and amond the Construction of en-actments and instru-ments referring to 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21. Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors 2 12 Vic., c. 21. in India), the enactment or instrument shall be constructed and have effect as if reference were usade therein to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

180. The provisions of this Act relating to the remedies Certain provisions to against the property of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

181. Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of derisdic-saving for existing tion effected thereby, shall take away rights of suddence. Unit any person may have had at the commendment of this Act, and all soliciters or other persons who had the right of indience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of audience in bankruptcy natters in the High Courts of Judicature aforesand.

Unrlaimed Funds or Dividends.

132. (1) Where the trustee, under any bankrundey, comtructained and uniteributed dividends of aimed dividend dividends of aimed dividend which has remained inclaimed for more than six months, or where, after makng a final dividend, such trustee shall have in his bandar under his control any 'unclaimed or undistributed moneys arising from the property of the debtor, he shall outhwith pay the same to the bankruptoy estates account (3) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and gut in all such unclaimed or undistributed funds or dividends, and for the purposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and re-alization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications apply to proceedings under this

(3) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against such trustee.

(4) Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid in to the backruptcy estates account pursuant to this section may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the person

claiming is entitled, shall make an order for the payment to seel, person of the sum due

(3) The Court may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Conneil, at any time after the passing of this Act pun the account referred to in this Act as the

bankruptoy estates account.

Interpretation.

133. (1) In this Act, unless the con-Interpretation. text otherwise requires.

" Province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government:
"High Court of the province" means the highest Civil

Court of appeal for the province :
"the Court" means the Court having jurisdiction in

bankruptcy under this Act:
"affidavit" includes declarations under any legislative

enactment, affirmations and attestations on honour:

"available act of bankruptcy" means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the procentation of the petition on which the receiving order is

made:
"debt provable in bankruptcy" or "provable debt" includes any debt or liability by this Act made provable in

bankrantey:
"general rules" include forms:
"oath" includes affirmation, declaration under any legis-

lative enactment and attestation on honour:

"ordinary tess lution" means a resolution decided by a
majority in value of the creditors present, personally or
by proxy, at a meeting of oreditors and voting on the resolution:

"prescribed" means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act: "property" i includes money, goods, things in action, land and every description of property, whether moveable or immoveable, also obligations, casements and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingen', arising out of or incident to property as above

defined:
"resolution" means ordinary resolution.
"secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, or any part theroof, as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor:
"schedule" means schedule to this Act:
"sheriff" includes any officer charged with the execution

of a writ or other process:
"special resolution "means a resolution decided by a marespectat resolution means a resolution declared by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the ordifors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution:

"trustee" means the trustee in bankruptcy of a debtor's

estate, and includes the official receiver where no other per-

son is appointed trustee of the estate.

(2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of this Act.

Repeal.

134. (1) The enactments described in the third schedul. Repeal of one tments.

Repeal of one tments.

Repeal of this Act to the extent

mentioned in that schedule.

(2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect—
(a) anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any ensemble repealed by this Act ; nor

(b) any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability or disqualification incurred, under any cusetment so repealed; nor

The Indian Binkruptcy Bill, 1885.

(The First Schedule .- Meetings of Creditors .- The Second Schedule .- Proof of debts.)

(d) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any enactment an repealed or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification or enforcing or recovering any such fine, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid.

(8) Netwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the enactments r pealed pen ing at the commencement of this Act shall, except as far as any provision of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act is expressly applied to pending proceedings, continue, and those enac ments shall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Act had not passed.

(4) The person for the time being holding the office of official receiver for any of the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon

shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings before that. Court or any Judge thereof, be deemed to have been appointed official assignoe under the said Act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 14.)

MEETINON OF CEEDITOES.

1. The first meeting of creditors shall be summoned for a day not later than fourteen days after the date of the receiving order, unless the Court for any special reason deems it expedient that the meeting be summoned for a hter day.

2. The official receiver shall summon the meeting by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and

giving not less than seven days notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

3. The official receiver shall also, as seen as practicable, send to each ereditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs a notice of the time and place of the first meeting of creditor, accompanied by a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official receiver and any observations thereon which the official receiver may think fit to make: but the proceedings at the first meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.

4. The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the official receiver most convenient for the majority of the creditors.

5. The official receiver or the trustee may at any time summon a meeting of oreditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

6. Meetings subsequent to the first meeting shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or if he has not proved at the address given in the deliter's state-ment of affairs, or at such other address as may be known

7. The official receiver, or some person nominated by him, shall be the chairman at every meeting: Provided that, if the Court so directs, the clairman at any meetings subsequent to the first shall be such person as the meeting subsequent to the first shall be such person as the meeting

by resolution appoint.

8. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a ereditor at the first or any other meeting of creditors unless he los duly proved a deht provable in bankruptey to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof has been duly lodged

before the time appointed for the meeting.

9. A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained

10. For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall, 16. For the purpose of vicing it secured eventor shall unless be surrenders his accurity, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the dute when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence.

arisen from inadvertence.

11. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecadently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his

the security for the benefit of the cr diters generally on payment of the value so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per centum: Provided that, where a creditor has put a value on such security, he may at any time has put a value on such scengty, he may at any time before he has been required to give ap such security as aforesaid correct such valuation by a new proof, and deduct such new value from his debt, but in that case such addition of twenty per centum shell not be unde if the trustee requires the scenity to be given up

13. If a receiving order is made against one partner of a

firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.

14. The chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of voting, but his decision shall he subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor should be a mitted or rejected, he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.

15. A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.

16. Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be is ned by the official receiver, or, after the appointment of a trustee, by the trustee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person termine the arms. giving the proxy.

17. A craditer may give a general proxy to his manager or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In such case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act thereinder stands to the

er diter.

18. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or a journment thereof, for or against any specific resolution, or for or against any specific fied person as trustee, or member of a committee of in-

19. A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official receiver or trustee before the meeting at which

it is to be used.

20. It here it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation has been used by or on behalf of a trustee or receiver in obtaining proxies, or in premning the trusteeship or receivership, except by the direction of a meeting of creditors, the Court shall have power, if it think fit, to order that no remmeration shall be allowed to the person by whom or on whose behalf such solicitation may have been exercised, notwithstanding any resolution of the committee of inspection or of the creditors to the contrary.

21. A creditor may appoint the official receiver of the debter's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or

special proxy.

22. The chairman of a meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and

from place to place:

23. A meeting shall not be complicate to not for any purpose, except the election of a charman, the proving of debts and the adjustrament of the accoung unless there are present, or represented thereat, at least tires creditors, or all the creditors if the runnibor does not exceed three

24. If within balf an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

25. The chairman of every meeting shall cause nounter of the proceedings at the meeting to be drawn up, and fairly enter d in a back kept for that purpose, and the minutes shall be signed by him or by the chairman of the next

ensuing meeting.

26. No serson acting either under a general or special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer of the debtor otherwise than as a crediter rateably with the other creditors of the debtor. Provided that, where my person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as trustee, he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

> THE SECOND SCHEDULE. (See section 33) PROOF OF DESTS Proof in ordinary cures.

The Indian Bunkrupley Bill, 1885. (The Third Schedule .- Enactments repealed.)

if a trustee has been appointed, to the trustee, an

affidavit verifying the debt.

3. The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself or by some person anthorized by or on helmif of the creditor. If made by a person so notherised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

4. The affidavit shall contain or refer to a secount showing the particulars of the delit, and shall specify the vanciners, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official neever or trustee may at any time call for the production of the vanchers

5. The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor.

6. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt,

unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

7 Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors before the first meeting, and at all rensonable times

8. A creditor proving his delt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount, not exceeding five per centum on the net amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in each.

Proof by secured Creditors.

9. If a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

10. If a secured creditor surrenders his scenarity to the official receiver or trustee for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole delt.

11 If a secured creditor does not either realize or sur-

render his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

12. (a) Where a security is so valued the trustee may at

any time redeem it on pryment to the creditor of the

(b) If the trustee is dissatisfied with the value at which a scenarity is assessed, he may require that the properly comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at a scentity is assessed, he may require these the party comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the trustee, or as, in sale be by public anction, the credit r, or the trustoe on belalf of the estate, may bid or perchase.

(c) Provided that the crediter may at any time, by notice

in writing, require the trustee to elect whether he will ar will are will not exercise his power of releaning the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the trustee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to excrese the power, he shall not be enothed to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any oth r interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the trustee, shall vest in the ereditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued.

13. Where a craditer has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the trustee, or the Court, that the valuation and troof were made bond fide on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but every such smendment shall be made at the cost of the reditor, and upon such terms as the

Court shall order, unless the truster shall allow the amend-

ment without application to the Coort.

14. Where a valuation has been numericed in accordance with the for going rule, the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend which he may have received in excess any surplus dividend which he may have received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or, as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being available for dividend any dividend or share of dividend which he may have failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any fitture dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend dealers a before the star of the distribution of any dividend declar d before the date of the amendment.

15. If a creditor after having valued his socurity subsequently realizes it, or if it is realized under the provisions of Rule 12, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation priviously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amound

valuation mode by the creditor.

16. If a see red creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he slout be excluded from all share in any divi-

17. Subject to the provisions of Rule 12, a creditor shall in no sas: receive more than sixteen annas in the rupec and Prouf in respect of Distinct Contracts. .

18. If a deliter was at the date of the receiving order liable in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct tirms, or as a sole court ctor, and also as member of a firm, the circumstance that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not pre-vent proof in respect of the contracts against the properties respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical Payments.

19. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the receiving order is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of the order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day. from day to day.

Interest.

20. On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overshie at the date of the receiving order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding four per contain per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and, if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing he been made giving the debter notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

Debt payable at a future time.

21. A creditor may prove for a delt not payable when the delter committed an act of bankruptcy as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting only thereout a rebate of interest at the rate of five per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the delt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted. which it was contracted.

Admission or Rejection of Proofs.

22. The trustee shall mannine every proof and he grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof, he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

23. If the trustee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the trustee, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

24. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the trustee in respect of a proof, the Court may, on the appli-

24. It a creditor is dissatished with the decision of the trustee in respect of a proof, the Court may, on the application of the creditor, reverse or vary the decision.

25. The Court may also expange or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the trustee celines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.

26. For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the trustee may a limitister oaths and take affidavits.

27. The official receiver, before the appointment of a trustee, shall have all the powers of a trustee with respect

27. The others receiver, before the appointment trustee, shall have all the powers of a trustee with respect to the examination, admission and rejection of proofs, and any act or decision of his in relation thereto shall be subject to the like appeal.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 134.) ENACIMENTS BEPKALED. A .- Statute repealed.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.				
11 & 12 Vic., c. 21.	An Act to consolidate and amends the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.	So much as has not been repeal- ed.				
700000000000000000000000000000000000000	B.—Ac's ropealed.					
Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.				
XXVII of 1841. XVII of 1875	An Act for appropriating the unclaimed Dividends on Insolvent Estates. The Burms Courts Act, 1875.	ed.				

Drafts referred to in paragraph 5 of despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 32, duted 12th June, 1885.

DRAFT ACT OF PARLIAMENT NO. 1.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lorde Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankraptey Short title. (Extension of Powers) Act. 1885.

Short title,

2. This Act shall have the same extent as the Bankruptey Act, 1883. Extent.

8. If the Governor General of India in Council by Operation beyond India of Act applying English bankrupley law to India.

amended by anbaquent Acts, upplies or adapts any of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the Bankrupfey Act, 1883, or of any Act

smending supplementing or substituted for the same, to any of the following cases, namely:

(a) the collowing cases, namely:—

(a) the case of any debtor who at the time when proceedings in bankruptcy are commenced by or against him is in prison in British India nuder A decree of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or within a year before that time has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of husiness in British India; or

(b) the case of any deceased delitor who resided or carried on husiness in British India; for the greater part.

(b) the case of any deceased delitor who resided or carried on lusiness in British India for the greater part of the six months immediately before his decease; the provisions so applied or adapted shall, except so far as their local operation is expressly limited by that law, have effect beyond the limits of British India as if they had been enacted by this Act, and shall be taken notice of hy all Courts of Justice in the same manner as if they were the provisions of a public let of Purliament.

4. Where nuder any such law a receiving order or adjudication of property structed in debtor, or an order is made against a debtor, or an order is made for the administration in bankenptey of the

England.

administration in bankemptoy of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent, the provisions of the Bankemptoy Act, 1883, specified in the schedule to his Act shall apply to such parts of the debtor's property or deceased delitor's estate as may be situate in England as if he order or adjudication had been made in England.

5. The certificate of appointment of a trustee issued under any such law shall, for the purposes of appointment of trustee. In the purposes of any law in force in any part of the British louna requiring registration, eurolment or o carding of conveyances or assignments of property, he deemed to be a conveyance or assignments of property, he deemed to be a conveyance or assignments. nents of property, he deemed to be a conveyance or assignneut of property, and may be registered, carolled and recordd accordingly.

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883, REFERRED TO IN SECTION 4.

estion 45. ection 4th

ection 50, sub-sections (2) and (4).

ection 42.

ection 55.

retion **5**6, sub-section (5).

ction 70, sub-section (2), except in so far as it refers to the Board of Trade.

DRAFT ACT OF PARLIAMENT No. II.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by id with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and suporal, and Cammons, in this present Parliament, assem-

-d, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptcy
Short title. (Extension of Powers). Act, 1885. Short title.

2. (1) The Governor General of India in Council shall wer to begislative anott to apply or another Act.

Sower to begislative anott to apply or applying or adapting power.

Solid as amended by subsequent test, at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to make laws any of the provisions of the Bankporer passed in substitution for the same.

or passed in substitution for the same.

(a) to the case of any debter who at the time when a commendation in banksuntur are commended by

or against him is in prison in British India under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment

under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment
of money, or within a year before that time has
ordinarily resided or find a dwelling-house or
place of business in British India; or

(b) to the case of any deceased de ter who resided or [mu, a,
carried on leganess in British India for the greater (10).]
part of the six menths innucliately prior to his
decease.

(2) Every such law shall have effect beyond the limits of British India to the extent and in the mountry by this Act provided, it shall be taken notice of by all Courts of Justice in the same manner as if it were as produce Act of Parliamon, and its operation shall not be affected by the repeal or uncollinent of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, or of any other 46 & 47 Vic., Act as afor said.

[Bill, nn. 8 & 1-a. m. 20 (1).]

Certain orders and proceedings under such laws and provisions thereof to have effect throughout British do-

3. (1) The following orders and proceedings under any such law shall have, as nearly us may be, the same effect throughout the British dominions as in British India, that is to say :-

(al a receiving order and the resoission of the same;

(b) the appointment of an official receiver as interim [Bill, a. 9 (1) are receiver, and the appointment of a special manager at 11 (1).] receiver, and the appointment of a special manager of the debtor's estate or business;

(c) the acceptance and approval of a composition or [Bill, s. 17 (8) a scheme, and the annulment of a composition or Bill, s. 17 (11) scheme; scheme; scheme ;

(d) an adjudication of bankruptey, the annulment of [Bill, s. 15 (3)] such an adjudication and may order passed thereon in s 20 (1), s. vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in 22 (3), s. 27, s. 39, s. 41, s. 43, s.; bill, s. 22 (2), s.; bill, s. 22 (2), s.; 30, [Bill,
(c) the appointment, removal and release of a trustee in [Bill. s. 17 (12) a bankruptcy or under or in pursuince of a count 47 (2) & (3), s. 20, s. position or scheme, and the revocation of any such 72.8.74, s. 78, s. 78, s. 77.] release:

(f) an order of discharge and the revocation of any such & 20,1 orler;

(g) the decision of a Court on any question of law or [Bill, a. 90 (1).] fact ; and

(A) an order for the administration in bankruptey of a [Bill, s. 114.] deceased person's estate.

(2) The provisions of any such law defining the status, (except sub-section 2) and duties of an official receiver, an interim that 3 and the receiver a special manager or a trastee in bankruptcy, or sub-section (2) and the under or in purisance of a composition or scheme, or press, 47, 8, 40 (1), 8, 20, 8, 20, 8, 57 (1), 8, 9, 8, 17, 12, 19, 19, 19, 117, 123, 1

(3) Provided* that when under any such law a receiving order has been made against a person or he has been adjudged bankrupt, or an order has been made for the administration of the estate of a deceased person who dies administration of the estate of a deceased person who dies insolvent, sections 45, 46, sub-sections (2) and (4) of section fct, Bill, sa. 89, 50, section 52, section 55, sub-section (5) of section 56, and 10, s. 4t (2), s. (except in so far as it refers to the Board of Trade), subsection (2) of section 70 of the Board of Trade), subsection (2) of section 70 of the Board of Trade), subsection (2) of section 70 of the Board of Trade), subsection (2) of section 70 of the Board of Trade), such (2), c. 62 (2), c. 62 (3). In a 47 View partion of his property or estate us is situate in England in the same manner as if the order or adjudication had been needed under that Act. made under that Act.

4. The certificate of appointment of a trustee issued [18847 Vic. c. Effect of certificate under any such law shall, for the purfect of the British dominions beyond the limits of British India requiring registration, curolment or recording of conveyances or assignments of property, be deemed to be a conveyance or assignment of property, and may be registered, enrolled and recorded accordingly.

5. No action for a dividend shall lie against a trustee [46 2 47 Vio., c. No action for dividend under any such law in any Court in \$2, 2, 68.] the British dominions.

the British dominions.

6. Any Court in the British dominions beyond the limits [46 & 47 Yic., c. to the British dominions beyond the limits [46 & 47 Yic., c. to the British India in which proceedings of British India in which proceedings or proceedings against a debtor may, on proof that a bankraptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor under any such law, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

The provisions of the Bankruptey Act, 1883, mentioned in this provise either will not be re-produced in the Indian Act or will be re-produced in such a form that they would be unsuitable for application to properly let.

Rustand.

From the Right Hon'ble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 41, dated 19th November, 1855).

I HAVE considered in Conneil the letter of Your Excellency in Conneil, No. 32, dated 12th of June last, forwarding, with connected papers, a copy of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Bill and of two alternative drafts prepared with a view to obtaining the Act of Parliament necessary for carrying out your proposals with respect to that Bill. to that Bill.

2. I have thought it right to consult the Board of Trade on the subject, and I now forward, for the information of your Lordship in Council, a copy of the corre-India Office, to Board of Tride, 6th August, 1885. Board of Trade, to Irela Office, 1866 Corobe e, 1885. spondence noted in the margin which has taken place with that office.

3. As regards the necessary Parliamentary legislation, I think there may possibly be some difficulty in obtaining, in the first instance an Act of Parliament such as the Draft No. I conferring upon the Governor General's Conneil the large powers required. That difficulty, however, would probably be much diminished if the scope of the Act of Farlandent were extended so as to include the Colonial Governments in the manner suggested by the Beard of Trade. The procise shape, however, which legislation in this country should assume cannot be finally determined pending the decision on the preposal of the Board of Trade, respecting which it will be seen that the Board is in communication with the Colonial Office.

4. Your Lordship in Committee the colored with the Bill during the coming sittings in Calcutta and passing it through the stages at which discuss a nis likely to arise before the couring sittings in Calcutta Simla next year, the final stages of the Bill being deterred until the requisite Parliamentary legislation is completed. To this course I see no objection. The still seems well calculated to effect the reforms which experience has shown to be necessary, and I have no doclet that in passing it through the Council you will derive much assistance from the entire are with the solicit. who are especially familiar with the subject.

From J. A. Godley, Esq., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, to Secretary, Bard of Trade,-(No. 1234-5, dated 6th August, 1855).

I am directed by the Secretary of State for In learn Council to transmit, for the information of the Board of Tande, a copy of a despatch received from the Gove, is an of India, dated the 12th of June last, with enclosures, namely, (1) a copy of a Bill which it is properly to introduce in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of adapting the Englant Growth Act of 1883 to Indian circumstances; (2) a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appearly to that Bill; and (3) copies of two Draft Bills, one of which (perferably the Dualt market No. 1), it is suggested, should be passed as an Act of Parliament, entitled the "Indian Bankruptey (Perturbation of Provers) Act, 1885."

The present law relating to insolvents in India, as it is to be found in the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, is very defective, and frequent proposals for its unreadment have been under from time to time. The subject has recently been again very carefully considered, with the result, that the Governor General in Council now proposes that in Act of the Indian legislatine double is passed adapting the English Bankruptey Act of 1883 to India with the necessary modifications, and that in order to give full effect to the provisions of that measure an Act of Parlament should, in the first instance, be obtained (in the terms of Draft No. 1) conferring it on the Conneil of the Governor General, the extended powers which are measure to give effect beyond the limits of British India to such of the provisions of the proposed Indian Bankruptey. Act as ought to have operation beyond those limits.

I am to say that in requesting the attention of the Board of Trade to these proposed measures, and to paragraphs 4 to 9 of the despatch from the Governor General in Council Lord Randelph Churchill does not suggest that the Board shoul! undertake the labour of considering the details of the Bill to be introduced in the Council in India, except so for as may be necessary with reference to the question of the provisions of that Bill having effect beyond the limit of British India, less bordship's object being to obtain the opinion of the Board as to the proposal (which, as at present advised, he is inclined to approve) that an Act of Parliament based upon Draft No. I should be applied for.

From R. Gitfen, Esq., Secretary, Board of Trade, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. J. & P. 1933—85, dated 19th October, 1885).

(No. J. & F. 1933—85), dated 19th October, 1885).

Law directed by the Board of Trele to beknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th August last, transmitting by direction of the Secretary of State transmit Convertings of the fire Secretary of State transmit Convertings of the fire Secretary of State transmit Convertings of the fire the Secretary of State transmit Converting of the fire for the fire the Rodrighter Act of 1883 to helion encounstance.

The forest transmit Load Readolok Convently desires to be informed of their opinion as to the suggestion that an Act of Politineat should be entanged conferring upon the Governor General in Council the extended powers which appear to be new say, in or enterprete Act as earth to have operation beyond the limits of British India. With a foreign to the pear tank to remost that you will be good enough to inform His Loadship that the Boart of Title see not by mean to the processed and bill No. I which accompanied your letter and which has been framed with this right.

The consideration of this matter less however, given rise to a faither question as to the desimbility of oldaling a general creation which had in the Hellion between the Loads of the India Kingdom or any of the colonies or possessions to give effect to the processor at the Sankruptey have of any other part of the British Empire, as is now the case model the provisions of sections of the Laglish Act with regard to the different portions of the United Kingdom or any of a the colonies of the United Kingdom at additional suggestion for a general constituent which is discussed to suffer the Act with regard to the different portions of the United Kingdom or any of the Courts and suggestion for a general constituent which as the action of the Sankruptey bankruptey in the law of the Courts banking bankruptey bankruptey in the law of the British Empire would made properly be the place for such proceedings, and also to confer the law of the British Empire would made properly be the place for such proceedings, and

These, however, me points more with the Lord of Trade are modile to express any decided opinion without a reference to, and consultation with the Colonial Office, more especially as a manifest difficulty arises in connection with the self-governing colonies. The Beard have, therefore, crossed a copy of your letter and its enclosures, and also a capy of this communication, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to ascertain whether it would be considered expedient by the Colonial Office that a Bill should be brought before Pathament with a view to obtaining uniformity of procedure in all the Crown colonies in the matter of

proceedings similar in nature to those which the draft Bill No. I which accompanied your letter is designed to cover as regards Indian cases, or to concur in a more general Bill with that object which would include India as well as the colonies. The Board have also suggested to the Secretary of State the desirability of recommending the subject to the authorities of the self-governing colonies in the event of the course proposed being found practicalde.

As soon as a roply is received from the Colonial Office the Board will cause a further, communication to be

addressed to you upon the matter.

It may of course prove undesirable to delay the Bill relating to India in order to include the colonies, but it appears desirable in the first instance to obtain the equation of the Colonial Office on the question and to ascertain whether the proposal to include them will involve delay.

Extract from a Demi-official letter from S. Dienau, Esq., to the Houble Mr. C. P. ILBERT, -(dated Calentia, the 23rd July, 1885.)

Bankruptey Bill.

I have been acting as afterney for the Official Assignee of the Court for Relief of Insolvent debtars at Calcutturer a period of nearly twenty years, and have necessarily had considerably experience on the working of the existing Act. I have lately seen in the Times of India a copy of the draft O quet, and Reasons accompanying the draft Bill now under consideration, and observe that it times closely on the lines of the Engleriptey Act, 1883, with which I am to great extent familiar, and some of the provisions of which, namely, as to proof of debts, I consider, already apply to India, under section 40 of the existing Insolvency Act, 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21—

Gray v. Chrek. Covyton 136.

Re Shib Chandra Mullick, 8 B. L. R. 30.

Re Parke Pittar. 8 , 118.

Re Haward Brothers, 13 , (Ap. 13 (App.) 9. 12 Cal. Rep 165 Re T. Agalug,

And it appears to me that an Act framed on the Bankruptey Act, 1883, will be a great improvement on the existing Act, and will relieve the Court of a great deal of detail business which can as well be done (if not better) by the Official Receiver.

Some of the provisions of the Act of 1883 are, however, in my opinion, not suited to this country, such as the meeting of creditors under section 15, and the appointment of a private trustre under section 21, of the Act of

1883.

I should much like to peruse the draft Bill, and, if you see no objection thereto, to be farnished with a capy thereof and of the draft Objects and Reasons.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me that no Act analogous (a the Bills of Sale Acts, 1854 and 1866 (re-equated with alterations by the Bills of Sale Act, 1878—11 & 12 Vic., cap 31), has been passed in India. It is a matter of every day experience to find the whole of the stock-in-trade of an insolvent assigned to some lands, or other individual creditor, who, if he gets wind of the insolvency-proceedings, takes possession before a vesting order can be made by the Court, and so sweeps off the whole of the a sets.

Registration is at present voluntary only, but even if the parties to the bill of sale agreed to register, the public would be more the wiser, as Book 1 of the register, which is contined to transfers of immoveable property, is the only register which the public are entitled to search.

I drew the attention of my freend Mr. Pitt-Kennedy, when he was in the Legislative Council, and also of Mr. Whitley Stokes, to this, but nothing has ever been done to remove this evil

I venture to bring this matter to your notice now, as such a Bill as as required would be a valuable adjunct to the proposed new Bankruptcy Law.

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—iNo. 2554, dated 22nd September, 1885).

With reference to your letter of the 17th Jewe Lest. No. 1939 i am directed to forward copy of the opinions of the Hamble M. Austice Handley, the Adverse General, the Chamber of Communec and of certain selected officers on the draft Bill to amend the law of Backinptey and Insolvency in Bait sh India, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council approximation of the previsions of the Bill 2. With reference to the remarks contained to the manute of Mr. Justice Handley the views of the other Hon'ble Judges will be requested upon the point missed by him one day returns walls, they may offer will

be communicated in due course

From the Government Solicitor, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 261, dated 27th July, 1885).

ABSTRACT. - Forwarding the following opinion of the Advocat: General, dated 27th July 1885 .-

Opinian.

With reference to the order of Gavernment, Judicial department, dated the 30th days, 1885, No. 1722,

With reference to the order of Government, Judicial department, dated the 30th droe, 1885. No. 1722, I have the honour to teake the following observations upon the Lall to amend and consolicate the Law of Bunkruptey and Insolvency in British Ir dat.

2. From sections 5 and 7 real in conjection with section 82, it appears that the provisions of the Bill are not applicable to upecountry teaders not laying a place of business in one of the towns named in section 82. Now, as there must be many instances of traders. Farepear and Native, so cheam that of the two whom in the event of their failure the machinery of this Bill would be more fitted than that of the Procedure Code. I would suggest that an exceptional jurisdiction should be given to the High Court, in such cases. The jurisdiction might be limited by reference to the amount of the dates and to the proportion of the creditors not residing within the jurisdiction of the touri to which the debtor would ordinarily be subject.

3. With a view to the common case of the wealthy member of a firm keeping in the back-ground and allowing a comparative pumper, in whose name the business has been carried on, to file his petition and schedule. I would suggest that the debtor be expressly required to disclose the name of his partners, and that concenhant of the existence of partners should be made tread. This disclosure is required in the case which section 102 is designed to serve. Where proceedings are taken in the name of a firm under that section, I apprehend that only the persons named as members of the firm could obtain their discharge. All who desire to obtain their own interest, take one that their names were disclosed, it is not clear, therefore, why, for the case to which section 102 applies, provision for the disclosure of partners, names should be made, and why it should not be extended to all cases indifferently. names should be made, and why it should not be extended to all cases indifferently.

4. Unless I have misunder-tood the Bill, it seems that the secured creditor may, notwithstanding that the property was vested in a trustee under the Act, still proceed to realize his security. If this is so, I would ask why he is not protected against the operation of section kt.

5. I would suggest, too, that the phase "secared creditor," which is used in section 8 (2), in section 33

and in the rules should also be used in section 39.

H. H. SHEPHARD, (Signed) Acting Advocate-General.

From R. S. Benson, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, - (No. 2136, dated 51st July, 1885).

WITH reference to G O., datal the 30th June, 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, forwarding, for the opinion of the Hon'ble the Judges, copies of the draft Bill G amend the Law of Brukruptcy and Inspiracy in British Imlin with draft statement of O'cjets and Reasons, I am directed to state that Messes. Hardins and Parker, J.J. have no observations to ober on 1 e Bill.

Any maintes that may be recorded by the Houble the Officiating Chief Justice and the other Judges will be forwarded hereafter.

From the Hox'BLE T. RAMA Row, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, ... (dated 1st August, 1885).

WITH reference to the order of Government, dated 30th June 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, I have the honour to submit the following menoran bun containing my operation on the processors of the Bill to amend the Law of

Indian bankruptey and Instruction.

It is an a limited fact that the present jusoiverey law of the Presidency towns, namely, 11 & 12 Vie., cap. 21, is very cambrons and defective, and I are glad to find that the bill in question has been very properly prepared in conformity with the latest English Statute. 19 & 47 Vic., cap 52, massages as the various decisions. of the English Courts on that Statute can serve as a safe guide to the construction of doubtful and difficult parts of the Bill

3. In section 88 of the Bill provision is made for the delegation to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court by the High Court of its insolvency juris betton within certain limits. This, I think, was very much needed, and will enable the High Court to transfer to the Court of Small Causes all petty business in the matters of insolvency. Further, the Small Cause Ceart at Madras did formerly possess this insolvency jurisdiction, and the present Bill simply rest ness this power, of which it has been required by hegislation.

4. Having made these general observations, I now proceed to make a few remarks on certain sections of the Bill having in view the peculiar eleminatures and status of the people in India.

5. Section 5 (I) a.—A crediter under this clause cannot present a bank uptry petition against a debtor, unless the debt due to him amounts to its, 500. It is time that the English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, section 6, contains similar provision, and fixes the minimal to C50, but considering the nature and extent of dealings among Hindus and the provisions in the Bill restoring the insolvency jurisdiction to the Presidency

of dealings among Hindus and the provesions in the Bill restoring the insolvency jurisdiction to the Presidency Small Cause Courts, I think the amount may be reduced to Rs. 250.

Small Cause Courts. I think the amount may be reduced to Rs. 250.

Section 15, sub-section (1).—All the penal clauses in the Bill appear in Part VIII. I therefore suggest that the penal clauses in the latter part of the sub-section may conveniently be inserted in Part VIII.

Section 27, sub-section (3), clause (a).—I believe that the present Bill is intended to include within its scope the cases of insolvents who are not traders. If so, I think it is very desirable that some distinction should be made between these two classes of people in the matter of production of books of account, &c.

As a general rule, very few people who are not traders keep any account of their income and expenditure, and it will be a very great hardship to refuse an order of discharge to such people, simply because they failed to keep proper books of account showing that financial position within three years preceding their lankrupley.

Section 34, sub-section (1), clauses (b) & (c).—The phraseology in these clauses is almost the same as in the corresponding section of the English statute, only altering £ 50 to Rs 500. Considering the comparative cheapness of labour and wages of servants in India, I think that, in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt, priority under this heart should be timited to Rs. 200 and not mo e.

Section 38, sub-section (2).—No doubt the tools (if any) of a bankrupt's trade and the necessary wearing-appared and hedding of timself, his wife and children, should be exempted from the division of his property amongst his ereditors, but the only question here is to what extent the exemption should be limited. I think

amongst his creditors, but the only question here is to what extent the excouption should be limited. I think the smo of Rs. 200 is too much, and it may be reduced to Rs. 50.

Section 15: sub-section (1). I do not think that a firstee should be allowed to retain any sum exceeding Rs. 250, without special authority from the Court. This sub-section, as it now stands, fixes once for all the rate of interest proable by the trustee as penalty on the excess amount retained by him. I think it would be better to leave to the discretion of the Court to settle the rate of interest in each case, but fixing the maximum rate only in the bill

Section 112.—This section renders a universal woman subject to this Act in respect of her separate property. I do not it along defaution of "coparate property" in the Bill. The words "separate property," when applied to an English woman, are well understood, but sensors difficulties will arise the moment we begin to apply the same to Hinda women. No doubt, section 2 of Act. 111 of 1874 contains 5 defaution of the words "separate

same to Hindu women. No doubt, section 2 of Act 111 of 1874 contains & defination of the words "separate property," but that concluent has no application whatever to the cases of interied women processing Hindu or Muhammadan faith. Ac Further, the real definition does not uclude all kind of sridhaman property of a Hindu married woman. There are several kinds of sridhaman property indeer Hindu law, and a Hundu woman does not possess the same powers of disposal, alieuation and enjoyment over all of them. Again, the Hundu law, as a ministered in Bengal and Bone ray on this subject, most materially differs on some very essential points from the law of this Presidency. I therefore think this section must be altered to meet all these difficulties.

Nection 131.—This section does not allow takels to appear for handeringts before the High Courts in the exercise of their insolvency incisilietion. In Madra, vakils have been allowed to appear and act on behalf on all surfors in the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil purisdiction, and these consection appears to have been under owing to the communitively indepent state of circumstances of suitors, and their inability to employ the double eigeney of a self-tor and barrister. It, therefore, appears to me nothing but just and charitable to permit banki upts to employ vakils on their behalf, instead of compelling them to resort to the very expensive process of employing a double agency to defend their maise. I therefore propose that this section may be altered as follows.—"Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of this presidence effected thereby, shall take away or affect any right of and once that any per on may have had at the commencement of this Act, and all away or affect any right of andhence that any per on may have had at the commencement of this Act, and all solutions or other persons, who have the right of an lience tefore the High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, shall have the like right of andhence in bankruptcy matters in the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid."

In Pact VIII no provision is made for the punishment of a delter who does not disclose the names of all his partners under section 102. I think that the concoluent by a delter of the constance of a trees must be rendered penal, in a sunch as it is a very common case for an allhout member of a time termino in the background and allow a pauper, in whose mano the trade is carried on, to apply for the benefit of the Act.

From F. Rowlandson, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Milras, to Chief Secretary to Government, -(dated 3rd August, 1885).

I HAVE the benoar to forward, berewith, a memoran lum on the draft Bill to amend, &c. the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Memorandum.

Preliminary remarks.—As only opinions on the provisions of the Bill submitted are asked for, it is probably not intended at this stage to open for distributive necessity or expellingly of pressing an Anoly in Law in India which shall apply able to the English speculator and the Hindu Cootti. Communical tradition in Southern India asserts that the large and wealthy buly of traders known as Nattabotti Chetties land not known as the distribution of the decimal trade for the large and wealthy buly of traders known as Nattabotti Chetties land not known

The jest history of the relations between common and creditors and debtors amongst them differ, toto calo from the cruel story of the relations between common and creditors and debtors amongst them differ, toto calo from the cruel story of the causes which led English legislators to force upon English connerse an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Nor does the Native merch and recognise that a resist, for the "whitewashing" of Basinghalt Street which arises out of the Englishman's procedure that the fetish "CREDIT,"

No native and as deputationalized by a large commontor with force or the content of the plant, in his force

No native, and as denaturalised by a business connection with Europ ans, gives chance the place in his transaction which every banopean firm accords to it.

action which every European firm accords to it.

Where he gives explit against goods he sees them, when to an individual he goes into his circumstances in a way which is impossible to Englishmen.

The result is that no great crash amongst native takes place. The wealthy man of one day lets "bad back," and his wealth cases to other, but no irrevocable rum to citier him or his creditors is worked those is simply a blange in relations. If a large tradit fails in a Presider attack, it will be found that the suffering er slitors are Europeans, and this in accept citily where the bulkrage is lone off a European. It is therefore no extain benefit that we give the native connectes of In ha in offering it a Bankruptey Law of general application, and it would perhaps be better to let the small rity of procedure which Mr. Ho it alludes to in preagraph 9 of his "Scatement of Objects and Reusons" let confine i to a law which shall affect only those who trade in both the places he refers to on the since lines. It is, however, to be assumed that it is settled that a Bankruptey Act is to be passed.

As far as I can form an opinion, the Bill now submitted will work well, but I offer the following remarks upon it.

apon it.

Section 1.— Is it intended that this "receiving order" should have the same force as the "vesting order" under the old Incolvent Act? It would scena so, for it stay-gation on the part of creditors (certion 8), and renders the debtor's absention of property invalid to gion 1) (1): It is possible under a choical 9 for a receiving order to be unitle, a debtor to be a fund sed bankrape, and his property to be vested in the (receiver or other) trustee, all in one day, but such prompt action cannot be often expected.

It is possible for a receiver to be appointed, and what no property of the debtor is vested in such receiver, because a radiational and be on made, the debtor is proceed, as for example, where the debtor is a hotel-keeper doing a best-asset which should be carried on for the benefit of the creditors, this position of affairs might scriously prepades the value of the lackrupt's assets.

The old "acting exter" which (section 7 of Indian Incolvent Act) "by virtue of this At" related back to and took effect from the thing of the petition by a debtor or creditor, prevented any possible hintus in the rathe to the assets, as alias it would seem may arise under the provisions of the Bill.

I note cent ms of section 37, section 47 and of section 9 (I), but until orders by the Court are made the provisions of these sections have me offert; whereas the old "vesting order" related back by virtue of the Act.

Section 5 (I) (a) and section 7 (I). The use of the words "local limits" in these sections will be confusing, if not actually obstructive, where the High Court is concerned. A creditor who gots his delator imprisoned in, some small place will prevent his old timing relief in backrupted by means of a dibtor's petition; and a delator who

if not actually obstructive, where the High Court is concerned. A creditor who gets his delater imprisoned in some small place will prevent his old timing relict in backrupter by means of a delater's petition; and a delater who gets himself increared in such a place by a collicing redier will prevent his being adjudicated a bankrupt For example, as the recent case of the insolvency of Scaphensin, Nixon & Co., a firm traching at Cocanada and Gopulpur, but the bulk of whose unsecured creditors were in the Presidency-town of Madras, the case of no partner compiled with the conditions as to "local limits" of the High Court of Madras. The words may have a special meaning attrobed to them in the Bill, but they already have an accepted neuring on connection with the High Courts. The confusion has been successfully availed in the Probate and Administration. As of 1881 a home-

meaning attached () them in the Bill, but they already laws an accepted naturing in connection with the High Courts. The confusion has been successfully avoided in the Probate and Administration Act of 1881, whereas in this Bill a possible clading of jurisdictions had to a connected against. The Bankruptey Act, 1883, section 6 (1) (d), has "England," where this Bill has "local linets."

Section 27 ().—Under this provision the Court will make allocations from income similar to those made under the Insolvent Act. The following difficulties have been experienced by the Official Assignee in working such orders. In one case an insolvent drawing between Rs. 300 and 100 a month was ordered to pay Rs. 84. Ho did so for a few months, and then wrote to say that the moiety of his salary had been attached by creditors subsequent to his insolvency, and that he could not make any more payments. In the majority of cases the Assignee every few months has had to enforce the order by the cumbrons process of obtaining first a rule nisi and then a rule alsolute against the definitor—a process which cost the estate Rs. 12 each time. To used these contingencies I would sage st (4) that in the case of Government and quasi-Government employers the allocator do have the force of an attachment for a specified amount probably one-third of the schedaled debts would be a proper sum to many; (2) that where the employers are private firms or individuals the creditors be compelled to name one of themselves as the trustee for the receipt and disbursement of the allocated amount and the enforcement of the order on default.

ment of the order on default.

Section 39. —This provision is likely to give the trustee much trouble as it stands. The receiving or vesting order ought to override every other order of any Court which has not been given full effect to. For example, if assets have been sold under an execution order in pursuance of a decree, hat the sale-proceeds have not passed out of the control of the Court ordering the execution, such sale-proceeds, subject to payment of expenses, should pass to the trustee. The throwing on the trustee the onus of proving "notice" is objectionable, and a knowledge of the lead control proceedings may refer be executed.

ledge of the bankruptcy proceedings may safely be assumed.

Section 42 (I).—This section will be found to work mischievously in practice I fear, and I would omit the words from "if the person making" down to " or suffering the same" altogether. If the intention is to give an unfair preference, such intention should be absolutely defeated without reference to any question of time.

I would illustrate my meaning by the following imaginary case:

X. Y & Co. carry on business in London, and have the reputation of wealth, X being on the board of W. an Exchange Bank having a branch in Madras. Y & Co. are a smaller firm carrying on business in the Madras Presidency and enjoying considerable credit because of their known connection with X, Y and Co., and

The same of the transfer of the transfer of the same o

because they are known to have large credit with the W bank. X, Y & Co. stop payment in London, but for fifteen weeks Y & Co. in India struggle on and apparently have the W bank as much at the r lacks as ever. The 16th week after X, Y & Co. stopped, Y & Co. do the same, and then it proves that the W bank is more than sufficiently secured to the prejudice of the general body of creditors.

Section 88.—In Markas it will cartifully prove a great benefit to delegate to a Small Cause Court Judge the disposal of a large percentage of bankingtenes.

It appears from the almostration report of the High Court (now in the press) that out of 199 applications in the year 1884 85 only 28 were from traders and over seventy returned assets "nit."

Section 116.—If the services of an ellificial officer are to be secured for the pist of Official Receiver it will be necessary—at all events in Markas—to make large extres that go into 1 pichitan contribute. Laguidation should not be allowed except with permission of the Court, for the presence of banking approachings to hold in terrorem over a debt or is an alwanage to his creditors for which they are to pay, even if they wish to come to some private arrangement. to come to some private arrangement.

A clique of influential erel tors will often secure the manipulation of a bankrapt estate for themselves, to

the prejudice of the bankrapt ismself and of the creditors outside the clique.

From R. S. Binson, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, of Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 24ti), dated 42th August, 1885).

In continuation of my letter, dated 31st ultimo, No. 2136, I have the honour to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by Mr. Justice Harelly on the don't Bul to amend the Law of Bankinptcy and Insolveney.

Munte.

I HAVE not had time to consider the details of the Bill, but there is one point on which I should wish to Effects an opinion, and that is on the powers proposed to be given under section 88 to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court. I consider that the power of dealing with small insolveness would be much better delegated to the Registrat or some other oficial of the High Court who will be constantly in the way of seeing the working of the Act by the High Court.

2. The Small Cause Court has not the machiners for discharging the duties of a Brokruptey or Insolvency Court, and such duties would seriously interfere as hathour or other officer of the High Court would be always conversant with the practice of the High Court under the Act, and would have no difficulty in dealing with a broadly decays bigued?

Act, and would have no difficulty in den'ing with so becases himself

3. My experience as a Judge of the Salett was: Court of the Insolvent Juris liction under the Act with which that Court was for a time entrusted is again t again giving it a juris liction in bankingtey or insolvency.

From J. A. Boysov, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madars, -- 'dated 9th September, 1855).

- I HAVE now the honour to acknowledge recept of the Proceedings of Government, Judicial Deputment, 30th June, No. 1722, not the accommanying opics of the draft Bill of the Government of India to amond the Law of Bankropte, and Insolvency in British India.

 2. The Chamber observes that this Bill is not designed to be of general application throughout British India, but it will for the present affect only the Presidency-towns and a few commercial centres in India and Burna, the number of which the Government reserves the right to increase.

 3. It has been ascertained by the Chamber that the present his decrey Leiw in India (11 & 12 Viewap 21) came into operation on the 1st August 1848. Since that time there have here no indications in the law in India, whilst in England the following five Acts have been pass delaw in In ha, whilst in England the following five Acts have been pass d:-

 - (1) "The Bunkrupt Lew Consolidation Act, 1849" (12 & E) Vic., cap. 106), (2) "The Bankruptey Act, 1851" (17 & 18 Vic., cap. 110); (3) The Bankruptey Act, 1861 (21 & 25 Vic., cap. 134); (4) The Bunkruptey Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vic., cap. 71); and (5) The Bankruptey Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52).

- (5) The Bankruptey Act, 1883 (16 & 17 Vic, cap 52).

 4 The present Indian Bankruptey bill has been prepared on the lines of the English Bankruptey Act of 1883, which, as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, embodies the accumulated expenience of the thick-live verys which have chapsel since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act. As the Chamber cannot chain to nave any part cal experience of the walking of the English Act, it would be presumptious on its part to crucise the details of the present Bill. It may suffice, therefore, to point out one or two matters which might be provided for man In lim Insolvency Act, but of which no notice is taken in the Bill.

 5. There decall, the Compber considers, be only one insolvency law administered in the Three Presidency-towns and in Rangoon, Mondan of Alyab, Rissi in and such towns as the Act may be eventually extended to, and it is suggested that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should not apply to any Courts in those towns which have jurisdetion to administer the proposed new law.

 6. It seems to the Chamber desirable that the High Court should have jurisdiction in insolvency matters over European British subjects within the presidency of such High Court. Hitherto like Malras High Court has high that European British subjects residing in the Medius Presidency were entitled to petition the Court for the benefit of the Act. It is contemplated by the proposed Act to give jurisdiction only in cases where the defined is in prison within the local limits of the High Court, or has, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, or linearly resided or had a place of business within those limits. A European merchant up-country would, therefore, have to be arrested, and put into the civil goal before he could obtain the benefit of the Act. of the Act.
- 7. The emission of section 116 (2) of the English Act, 1883, from the present Bill, is deprecated by the Chamber. The section is as follows:—"No Registrar, or Official Regiver, or other officer attached to any Court having jurisdiction in bankrupter, shall, during his continuance in office, either directly or indirectly, by himself, his clerk, or partner, act as solicitor in any proceedings in bankrupter, or in any prosecution of a debtor by order of the Court, and if he does so act he shall be liable to be dismissed from office." The Chamber is assured that experience has proved in England that this is a desirable clause.

 8. I am further to suggest for consideration that some prevision should be made to prevent proceedings in bankrupter against a debtor continuing in two Courts at the same time. For instance, last year, in the High Court at Madras, a debtor was adjudicated an insolvent on the petition of a creditor; on the following day the debtor fided his partition in the High Court at Dambay, and insolvency proceedings have been going on ever since in both Courts. This must be an additional expense to all parties, and prove most inconvenient, for both Courts

have concurrent jurisdiction, and claim the right to wind up the affairs of the insolvent. Section 85 of the proposed Act does not meet a case of this sect, for it only deals with the transfer of proceedings from the High Court of a province to itself, or to any other Court appointed in the province under section 82.

9. It has been objected to the Bill that it is unsuitable to Madras, because the cross of a large majority of insolvents in this city are of a petty nature, involving no intricate points of law, or any points that the existing law, with a few amendments, would not amply meet. But as the Chamber could not reasonably ask for special legislation for this Presidency, and as it approves of the great advance that it is proposed to take in the direction of a chearly defined lankingtey law for the trading centres of the whole country, it trusts that the Bill may become law, since it seems to the Chamber to be a very complete measure. the Bill may become law, since it seems to the Chamber to be a very complete measure.

From W. Mongay, Esq., Deputy Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, -(No. 2827, dated 21th October, 1885).

In continuation of this Court's letters, dated the 31st July and 12th August, 1885. Nos. 2136 and 2266, respectively, I am directed to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by the Officieting Chief Justice on the draft. Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and

Reasons.
2. I am to state that Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyar has no remarks to make.

Minute by Officiating Chief Justice, Madras.

The proposed Bill, being drafted on the lines of the last English Bankruptcy Bill, is a satisfactory and guide and rule of law and practice, no doubt.

The following list will show the class of cases and of persons that are brought before the Insolvent Court, in Madras:

·					~- ~~
Merchants and amount of debts.	Petty merchants.	Government servants.	Private employes.	Pensioners.	Un mployed.
6	19	17	73	11	30
75 046 15 40 9,081 12 8 1 25 280 4 0 2 0,0016 9 10 75 101 0 0 7 R- 1 19,513 1 8 16,123 8 6 8 697 0 0	20	21	63	6	21
92 982 5 0 21 973 5 3 21 721 2 1	12	. 49	80	12	33
36 174 3 1 85.821 7 9 16	4	30	90	11	60
1 019 9 4 4 194 6 9 6 312 10 9 7 55 377 13 4 9 721 0 5 5 55 14 11 10 3 600 0 0 16 50 600 0 0 16 50 600 0 0 16 50 600 0 0 16 50 600 0 0 16 50 600 0 0 16 50 10 0 3 No schedules filed in four numbers 6 Rs	5	38	90		55
	Rs. 21.201 15 8 1 12.5 280 0 0 2 0.3 016 9 10 7 1 10.513 1 8 1 2 0.3 016 9 10 7 1 10.513 1 8 1 6.423 8 6 8 697 0 0 8 115 5 9 2 12.973 5 3 21 721 2 1 3 Rs. 2.858 9 9 36 174 3 1 85.821 7 9 16 Rs. 21.501 8 to 1 919 9 4 4.194 6 9 7.55,157 13 4 9 721 0 5 5,154 14 10 3,663 3 1 9.876 13 0 16,504 4 8 2 9 316 10 3 No schedules filed in four numbers 6 Rs. 32.881 10 2 82.7974 1 7	Rs.	C	R 21 221 15 8 19 17 73	Ref

Int .- It will be seen that the number of cases of fraters owing large debts is small-about between 15 and 20 per cent, of the whole. In namy of those trading cases there are no assets available. Some 70 or cent, of the rest of the cases are Government and other clerks, who have no means except their salaries.

2nd.—During the last 11 or 15 years I have been the Judge who principally presided on the Poolvent Court, and I have found that the present Insolvent Act was capable of being worked satisfactorily in the class of

eases brought before the Caurt.

3rd.—Section 103 of the proposed Act will apply to most cases in Madras, as much of the procedure suitable for cases where the debts are large and assets con-aderable will be unsuitable.

100 cases where the dedus are large and assets con-iderative with be insultable.

11th.—In the proposed Bill power is given to a creditor to put the Court in motion and to force an act of bankruptcy (but only after decree).

5th.—However, to enable the creditor to prevent concealment by the debtor of property. I hink the procedure formerly in use in England and Ireland of "trader debtor summons" would be very useful. The proposed Bill, however, does not confemiliate such procedure, and that procedure has been designedly abandoned in the

English Act. A debtor, in many cases, indeed in most cases, when such defends, and in the meantime, or perhaps before suit, puts out of the reach of credit or his property. • It is very difficult, however, to prove the fact so as to establish as an act of bankruptey, and when a degree is obtained there is no property to seek.

6th .- There are considerationally failures in the Mufassal of European and Native trader, who possess considerable property, and it may be worth while considering whether, at the instance of creditors or in particular circumstances at the instance of the debtor, the parties might not be allowed to avail themselves of the new Act in the Court at Madras.

7th—It has happened several times that the Official Assignor has recovered large at ets, and that the deleter then effects a settlement out of their and annuls the insolvered by consent. I thank it advisable to make provision that such cases should bear up or ton of commission of the Official Assignor.

8th. - I have read the proposed draft of the Act repealing the present Stabile, and think it requires no observations.

From W. Wilson, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Malras, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department, -(No. 3003, dated 16th November,

I am dire to de in continuation of my letter of the 22rd September, 1985. No. 2551 to forwind egy of a letter from the Registrac, II spe Crut, containing the remarks of threather dudges on the optimal equics of by Mr. Justice Handley with reterence to section 88 of the Banken toy and Toy dy acy Ball

From H. T. Ross, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court of Judicuture, Madras, to Acting Chief Spectary to Government, Madras.—(No. 2900, dated 4th November, 1885).

Anyrurising to G. O., dated 22nd September 1885. No. 2553, Judical, I and droved to state that the Officating Chief dustrie and the other Horbbeda is of the High Count field considers model to agree with Mr. Justice Hamber in his suggestion that the process proposed to be given to be a consistent for the Landau discovering Ball would be lighter delayed to the Registration some orbit official of the High Count than to a table. The days say the Count that the action of the High Count than to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cova Covit

2. It is certainly not essent that the dat(g) who presides in Barkrastay and In Judia hard the handlar with the principles and practice of this barach of the hear; but it does not go can to the identification of this peculiar knowledge by one or other of the Small Curve Court didges. Thicky to be

a matter of difficulty.

3. It is possible that the incisores now on the consideration, for transferring a perion of the acquired work of the High Court to the Court of Small Causes, since for creating an additional Judy ship in the latter Court, may result in the appointment to the Small 1, too Court of a Judge with poor by that experience which Mr. Justice Handley Gaules wanting.

From H. Barry, Esq., Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Gove ernment of India, Lagislative Department,-(No. 8325, dated 17th December, 1885).

I say directed to reknowle by the restriction of other No. 1050 of the 17th January, forceasing a dust of a Bill to mead and consolidate the Law of Bird optiving and insolvency in Butch India, and represent to be becomed with an expression of the opinion of the averance, and also of the Hurble the duspess of the Hugh Court and of such as I delightness, commercial below and other persons as His Excellency the Governor in Council may think lit to consult on the subject.

2. In reply, I and descel to enclose apples of the opinions directly regived by Government in this matter,

1. Letter, A.c., tions the chalf hadge, Court of Su ali Can ex-Bombay, No. 11 et. (th. Ang. 1, 188) 2. Letter hand for thou ble the Advocate General Bondory, No. 59 of 11th September, 1885 3. Letter bore the Secretary, Chamber et Commerce, Bondory, the Lotter November, 1885

and to state that no reply has been received from the Horrbe the Judges of the High Court though it has been fwace expelited.

2 4 fit r it at the thorough the Advocate General Bondon, No. 53 of 18th September, 1885.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, I am to observe approves generally of the provisions of the draft bay, of 5th November, 1885.

Insert in the envision of Parliament, legalism a retrospectively the rules made by the High Court of Bombay.

on the 31st July, 1878, is sufficient for the purpose.

on the 31st daily, 1878, is sufficient for the purpose.

L. Hes Excellency in Council is disposed to a tree with the Hon'ble the Alvoute General, Bombry, that the large powers given to creditors (sections 17, 20, 21 and 22) to control the almanistration of a bankempt's estate are lakely to be dangerous in this country, and to reproduce the abuses which were prevalent under Bombry Act XX.411 of 1855. It will be seen that the Chamber of Commerce express the same apprehension.

5. The Earlier of the Governor in Council is not, as at present Avised, in layour of the delegation of an in obvincy-pare to see to the Court of Small Crass in Bombry. In England such powers may be delegated to the Reg. that rate this officer less the staff of the Binkemptey Court at his commend, while neither the Judges of the Small that a Court not its establishment have any knowledge of such business. Moreover, the Judges are already over a skell and the new datas would involve the expression along to their number. On the other hand, the Clerk and S. al., of the Insolvent Debtors Court in Bombay is a barreter of standing, with large smoluments and very little to do. It would, in the orange, of 41is for ellency in Council, be better to releave the High and very little to do. It would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be better to relieve the High Court by delegating to this officer puredeform in mall bankingteles (Part VII).

6. If the power of delegating juried ction is Judges of the Smaly Court be retuined, there does not seem, in the epimon of His Excellency in Court, to be softed out reason for withholding from them the power of committing to contempt of Court (action 88, charse (3), of the draft Bill).

7. In conclusion, I am to state that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, it is worthy of consideration where it is in this committee of any the graph of the latter than the provideration where it is in this country, it is now about to write all the waveness which are about

of consideration who 't r in this country it is necessary to arm the crisht or with all the weapons which are placed at his disposal by the English Landsuptcy Act, so my that he already has the power of imprisoning his debtor. which the English cost for has not. On the point the observations of the Chief dudge of the Coort of Small Causes at bombay appear to describe attention.

From W. E. HART. Esq., Chief Judge, Bambay Court of Small Causes, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, (No. 41, dated 7th August, 18 5).

Is compliance with paragraph 2 of Goormment. Resolution in the Julioid Depurtment, No. 4604, dated 1-t offine. I have the bonor to be east the a companying memoran bine controlying my opinion on the draft

I may a left that the jurge inclination of the fiventy forms to the first land of the first land to the first land of the property of the first land of the first land of the property of the first land of the fi

A STATE OF THE STA

Memorandum by W. E. HART, Esq., Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, -(dated 16th July, 1885).

I HAVE not sufficient leisure to be able within any reasonable time to affer anything like an exhaustive opinion on all the provisions of an enactment of the scope and length of this Bill. This is, however, the less to be regretted, as Government will doubtless have the advantage of the opinions of the Countissioner in Insolvency and the Official Assignee, whose knowledge and experience of the working of the present law will enable them to offer remarks more likely to be valuable in matters of detail than any I can make; for more would, for the most part, be lassed on hearsay and conjecture, since no partion of the present insolvency law has ever been administered in the Small Cause Court of this Presidency at that it that of Madeas—I shall, therefore, enlarge only on those particular provisions which seem most likely to affect the Small Cause Court.

2. Part VI is that which deals with the constitution, procedure and powers of the Bankruptcy Courts; section 88 provides for the delegation by the High Court of crain of its powers in bankruptcy to a dudge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

3. In commenting on a proposal in 1879 to give the Presidence Small Cause Court or in the section of the proposal of the Presidence Small Cause Court.

3. In commenting on a proposal in 1879 to give the Presidency Small. Cause Courts an insolvency-jurisdiction I expressed a strong opinion against the advisability of such a course. To that opinion, and for the reasons there given, in which I pointed out various objections and difficulties, I still adhere, and, for the sake of hievity, bug to refer Government to the annexed extract for an expression of my opinion on the general question of conferring an insolvency-jurisdiction on a Court constituted in the manner and for the purposes of the Small Cause Court.

As regards the particular provision of the present Bill. I would point out that with our present staff it is quite impossible for us to undertake any more work than we have at present. Of course this objection could be officiated by a lditions to the Court and office-establishment; but this would cutail an additional expense work than we have at present. Of course this objection which I think would not be compensated by the value of the work done in insolvency. On the other hand, it seems to me that all the work which the Bill proposes should be done by a Jindge of the Small Cause Court could be equally well done by the Clerk and Scaler of the Insolvent Court. This is an appointment which, so far as I know, has always been held by a barrister-at-law; but to ensure the selection of a person of position, capacity and that after for the post, some provision neight be inserted in the Act.—I once held the acting appointment. ment noyself for a short time, and an therefore speaking Iron experience when I say that the acting appointment noyself for a short time, and an therefore speaking Iron experience when I say that the duties are extremely light while the emoluments are considerable. If to the present duties of the Cerk and Scahr, which (except on Wednesdays, when he is engaged in Court before the Commissioner for the whole day) occupy about half an hear a day or less, were added those which section 88 proposes to confer on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, the object which that section has in view manuely, the releving of the High Court of a portion of its less responsible of the section has in view manuely.

the object which that section has in view (namer), the redwing of the High Court of a pertion of its less responsible work) would be attained without incurring any additional expense, and the Clerk and Scaler would be usefully employed to an extent more commensurate than at present with the income be enjoys.

5. If the jurisdiction in bankingtey is conferred on a Judge of the Small Cause Court. I do not think the power to commit for contempt should be taken form him, as in section 88 (2), at least for a contempt committed in his present. It is advisable that every Court should have this power for its own protection, and in the discharge of its ordinary functions the Small Cause Court enjoys it under the provisions of the Small Cause Courts Act. I do not therefore see why it should be taken away simply by reason of the Small Cause Court, acting as a Bankermiery Court, and only while it is seedone.

I do not therefore see why it should be taken away simply by reason of the Small Cause Court acting as a Bankrupley Court, and only while it is seedong.

6. It also seems to me open to objection that while the appointment with limited powers contemplated by section 88 is one in the bands of the High Court, it should be possible for the Local Government to appoint the same person not only without such limitation but even with a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court itself. This lets in a possibility of conflict, or at teast of confusion, which ought in all matters of jurisdiction to be most scrapalously avoided. Section 82 to anters benkruptev jurisdiction on any Civil Court in the Presidency appointed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government. Section 83 (a) limits the bankruptey spirisdiction of the High Court to the beal limits of its original civil jurisdiction. But section 83 (c) leaves it to the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to fix the Units of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed under section 82 (c). There is nothing apparently to prevent the Local Government appointing the Presidency Small Cause Court under section 82 (c) are wire defined to include, say, the fownship of Coorla, the Small Cause Court would enjoy a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court. Such provisions seem liable somewhat to conflict with the authority to delegate limited powers reserved to the High Court by section 88. If it is considered necessity that such authority should be exercised in there by the High Court than by the Local Government, I should advise the insertion of words in section 82 (c) restricting the power of the Local Government to the appointment of Courts situate without the local limits of the presidention of over of the Local Government to the appointment of Courts situate without the local limits of the preisdiction of

the High Court.

7. In section 91 (a) 1 should prefer the insertion of words making it slear that an appeal from the order

of a Small Cause Court Andge appointed under section 85 (if that section a conacted) has to the High Court.

8. These are all the sections that seem to me specially to affect the Small Cause Court. I will now offer a few remarks, as shortly as possible, suggested by a cursory perusal of the general provisions of the Bill as they now stand.

Section 3 (1) $^{\bullet}(l)$.—It would be advisable to delive carefully what conveyance is freadelent in a country like this, where bendur transactions are rather the rule than the exception and in an Act when, to judge from section 82 (c), is inteeded to be capable of application by Native Judges in the Malassal, who not the most part

have not the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the English decisions.

10. Section 3 (1) (d), (e) de (q).—These provisions put into the hands of creditors a very powerful weapon, enparally of being used for purposes of intimidation, opposition and externion. In England, a rich commercial country, such provisions may have been found necessary for the protection of creditors after the power of imprisoning their debtors in execution of their decrease had been taken from them. But in this country, where the system of imprisonment for delt still exists, and where the majority of the population are non-traders, but little removed above the degree of purpers, and of whom the greater number are insolvent in fact, if not in mane,

removed above the degree of panjers, and of whom the greater number are insolvent in Lact. If not in name, I think such provisions are not only innecessary but numer, as they are sure to be used by the foreign money-lenders, who constitute the bulk of the crediters, for perposes of extortion, with the result of further depundences ing their already sufficiently impoverished victures, on whom they already have a sufficient hold in the "aribites afforded by the Law alministered by our Civil Courts for attachment of person and goods both before and liter judgment, aftechment of wages, debts due, property in lands of third parties, &c., &c.

11. Section 7 (1)—1s it intended that a judement-debtor under a decree, say, of the Calcinta Small Cause Court, who, after partial satisfaction of the decree by attachment of his goins at Cubinta, abscands to Bounday, and is there arrested under the Calcinta decree sent for execution to the Bombay Small Cause Court, shall be able to invoke the assistance of the Bankraptey Court at Bombay, where he has no credit is? This would cause great inconvenience to the creditors at Calcinta, where the original act of bankraptey was committed (set kim 3 (1) (c)), and where all the proofs are, and woulf give a good deal of numer searry trouble to the Bankraptey Court. I think, too, the limit of the period for which, as well as of the period within which, a debtor has "ordinarily resided" should be defined, so as to prevent a person changing his residence merely for the purpose of getting his disclarge from a Court in the jurisdection of which he has no creditors.

12. Much of the procedure had down in Part 1 of the Act seems to me to be unsaitable for universal application in this country. In this Presidency, at least, the majority of insolvences are for comparatively

small amounts, and a large proportion of them are of persons not engaged in trade. In such cases I am inclined to think a proportion copied from Statute to & 17 Vic. cap. 52, which was framed for general application in a great commercial country, will here in many cases be found unnecessarily combersome and expensive. If the assimilation of the bankempter law in two countries so differently circumstance as England and Indus be really considered necessary or neivisoide. I should recommend the assimilation, are less at first, to be confined to persons eccapying somewhat smaller positions; and to this end I would preserve the distinction between traders and non-traders which this Act abolishes, applying only to the corner those provisions which are specially adapted to and useful in the case of a commercial bankropter, but which in the case of a non-trader will impede rather than expedite the distribution of his as 21s among his countries.

13. Section 31 (2)—1 think this provision will be found to work very basely against the debtor, and

expedite the distribution of his as its among his countries.

13. Section 31 (2)—I think this provision will be found to work very harshly against the debtor, and not to benefit the general body of creditors. In this country the very great majority of the population are entirely dependent, even for the necessaries of life, on the money-lenders. These men at present often obtain a decree on a promassity note merely to save the statutory bar of limitation, and than proceed, perhaps, to partial execution against the goods, but still continue the debtor's credit in making him forther party loans. This, of you se, they will not do it they are to be deburred from proving these, in case of the debtor's attinuate bankruptey no matter allow long a period after by reason of the act of lankruptey committed by execution of the first derive. I would recommend the bar to be, not notice of the first act of bankruptey, but notice of the presentation of a bankruptey of the presentation of a bankruptey action of the presentation.

of a banking tey-petition either by a creditor or the debior.

14. Section 30 (1) - For the same reason I would omit "or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor,"

55. Section 10 (2).—This exemption apparently only protects the purchaser at a Court's sale from the consequence of the act of bankrupicy commuted in that sale. But it often happens that several sales take place at different times in partial execution of the same decree. Apparently the purchaser ul a subsequent sale would be protected from the consequence of the act of hankingtey committed in that sale, but not from those of one committed in a prior sale in respect of the same decree.

of one committed in a prior sale in respect of the same decree.

16. Section 13 (2), 5-80, again, it would appear that if a debtor, against whom his creditor had obtained a decree which was partially satisfied by execution, altowards paid to the coeditor a portion of the balance due on his decree, such payment might be avoided in case of the debtor's subsequent bankruptcy, because at that date there was "available" the "act of bankruptcy" in the pactual execution which, of course, was known to the execution-crediter at the time of the turther part payment.

17. I think the objection already noticed in respect of the general application of Part I also applies in a great measure to that of Parts V and VI.

18. Sections 105 to 110.—I think these provisions, so far as they relate to debtors, are open to much the same objection as that pointed out in regard to se two 3 (1) (d), (e), (g). They are taken from an English Act framed when imprisonment for debt had been abolished, which it has not yet been in India, where the creditors consequently do not require so much protection as in England, and where the are more likely to use such

consequently do not require so much protection as in England, and where they are more likely to use such provisions for purposes of intimulation, appression of exterion. Section 105 (m) I consider especially objectionable both on these grounds and on those pointed out in regard in section 31 (2).

19. Section 115 (i) and (i) and section 116 - I think it would be advisable to make some provision for the validity of rules and levy of fees ad interim.

20. In regard to the general scope of the proposed Act, as disclosed by the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the diaft-man would appear to love formed the enactment mainly on the lines of the present bankruptcy

Reasons, the draftsman would appear to lowe formed the enactment mainly on the lines of the present bankruptey law of England as last amended by the Statute 46 A 47 Via, cop 52, because, as he says (paragraph 9 and 10), "it is eminently desirable that the circumstances under whoth a debtor may be declared insolvent, and under which he may obtain his discharge, should be, as lar as possible the same in London and Colentia," and while the new Act should be "adapted in details to Indian circumstances," it "should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there is some substantial mason for taking a different course.

21. I for one do not see this "endment desirability" in the case of two countries so differently circumstanced as India and England. No doubt it may be a convenience to English merchants in Calcutta and England that they should all be subject to the same law; but in legislating for India generally we have to consult something more than the convenience or wishes or words of a handlad of foregaers. From the mere fact that something in the trap of the interval of the convenience of opinion among experts), it is not a safe, nor even probable. a certain enactment is found to work well in England (assuming that the English Act does work well there, as to which there would appear to be some difference of opinion among experts), it is not a safe, nor even probable, inference that it would in any way be suitable to a country saddle entire ironinstanced as India. England is a rich commercial and independent to the ordinary. India is a poungementarial one. The ordinary Englishman is substitutal and independent to the ordinary Indian is an insolvent purper, hopelessly indebted to less Marwari money-lender. The money-lender is the ordinary Indian is an insolvent purper, hopelessly indebted to less Marwari money-lender. The money-lender is profus to England are, as a rule, sent abroad, the scatting as an incessary drain on the resources of the most importances. A huge proportion of the Unit banksups are taders; in India a large proportion are non-traders. England has been for centuries in the varied and assuminted into her very being a India has beenly emerged from oriental semi-barbarians to, and such envilvation as she has is, for the most part, of foreign origin, which had already attained a statular about before its majoritation, and has as yet been only yery particilly adopted here. The semi-barbari-to, and such civalization as she has is, for the most part, of foreign origin, which had already attained reducity above the fore its importation, and has as yet been only very partially adopted here. The lowest rank of worker in English seconty to in, compared with Indian, a small proportion of the population, and non-worker among the poster classes are an insignificant item, in India the lowest ranks of workers form a very large inajority (about 100) of the entar commonity, while the non-workers form a considerable proportion of the pootest classes. In England the polyment-debtor has for years been relieved from the depressing and disabling effects of the system of imprisonment to debt, which in India is still a powerful engine of extertion in the hands of the money-lender, and freely is 100 the further departerisation of the most impoverished class.

22. The pootest class in England, as connected with those in India, are infinitely sup for in material wealth, in resources of craployment, in clocation and intellectual netivity, and they are in a far smaller immerical proportion to the general community. When we find the two countries circumstanced so differently in regard to the bulk of their population, it seems to me that any law regulating the relations between deblor and creditor must of necessity differ, not in "details" only, but in "general principles," at least, I submit, the onns of producing a "substantial rea on" is rather on those who alvocate assimilation, than on those who argue, from the difference of circumstances, the neces ity for a difference in the law to be applied to the m.

difference of circumstances, the neces ity for a difference in the law to be applied to them.

Extract, paragraphs 13 to 19, from letter from Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, to Secretary to Government, Bambay,--(No. 9, dated 7th April, 1579).

"13. Against the advantages so to be goined by the proposed change (namely, the saving of a few hours for the trial of long causes on the original side and the saving of a few rapees in professional costs) must be set off what appear to me to be far more than a appearating inconveniences which will result to the general public, to the insolvents and their creditors and to the officials of the Insolvent Court.

"14. In the first place, supposing only those unimportant or unopposed cases which at present take up about three boars in a fortught of the Commissioner's time were transferred to the Small Cause Court; to this

extent at least the Judges of the Small Couse Court must divert to insolveney-mutture the time, which would otherwise be spant in the interests of the general holy of htigants. During the three hours a spant from 30 to 40 of those small causes might have been heard and decided the speely adjudication of which is the raison detre of

the Court.

"15. In the next place, if the insolvency-work by divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, it will be a cessary either to have type a true of her extensional, in the becomes in the High Court the Insolvent Court officials, with their books, populs, Ac., from their present heal-quarters in the High Court building be the Small Cause Court, a distance of about a mile, and back.

"16. The former of these two courses would probably be toon the more expensive and the more inconvenient to the public. It would involve the appointing of a new Clerk of the Court and a new Oheiol As gave, which appointments, having regard to the provisions of the Statute II Vic., cap 21, I am inclined to think it is not within the competence of the Indam legislature to in dec. It would also involve the couployment of several additional inferior officials, such as elarks, cashiers, and the like. It would further occasion considerable inconsiderate to ereditors seeking inspection of books, Ac artis met may be essent to payment of searching fees in hold allices, especially after the lapse of some years, when it would become necessary to make inspection of old cases. Again, much difficulty and loss to the extra would be accasioned if differ the members of a Hindu constant of the one Official. old cases. Again, much difficulty and loss to the estive would be accasioned if different members of a Hindu family, or different partners in a firm, because insolvent separately, and went some to the one Official Assign cound some to the other; the difficulty would be doubled of giving titles to purchasers, and consequently

Assign c and some to the other; the difficulty would be doubled of giving titles to purchasers, and consequently of getting fair prices for the properties sold.

"17. On the other hand, if the present establishment were required to work in two places at such a distance from each other as the High Court and S hall Class Court, there would be a great increase of expense and waste of time and almost infinite in any minute to the officials of the Insolvent Caurt. About sex additional clerks would have to be employed; and considerable expense would be incurred in the carriage of books, papers and proceedings, while more than the time gamed to the Court by the despatch of cases, would be lost to the office sundo more admost a recovered between the two Courts.

cundo morando et recertendo between the two Courts

cando morando et recerteado between the two Courts

"18. I behave that in Madras the sections of the Civil Procedure Code relating to insolvency have been applied by Resolution of the Local covernment to the Small Cause Court. This has not been done here, and I do not think, it is were done, any material advantage would result, or that many applications would be made by persons seeking the benefit of these sections. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code cannot avail until after judgment has passed and the judgment debtor has a smally been accessed. On the other head any person may avail himself of the pravious of the Statute II Vic. cap 21, at any time, and time avoid arrest, or obtain his discharge. Almost all debtors would, therefore, I presume, maturally prefer to take advantage of the last-mentioned enactment.

"19. For all these reasons, and because I am unable to suggest any other method than those already d'sensed, which will not be open to the same objections, wherehy an insolvency juris helion could be conferred upon the Presidency Small Cause, Courts, I am of opinion that in escale juris liet on should be emistred. I will only abilitat if the real object of the proposal extension be unable to relieve the High Court of a portion of its labour, by removing from its cougazion—the bulk of minimport and and mopposed insolvences uses piece selv thes result could be attained without in an imaginary expression be unable to the work of any other to be Court by the bulk of impression of inspression and the present system of impression of destroined and arready on the courter of the proposal and only the present system of impression of the present and arready of the samply to avoid arready on the solution of the present system of impressional order of the samply to avoid arready of the August impressional and the grand arready of the sample of the present system of impressional and the order of the sample of the sample of the sample of the present system of impressional and order of the sample of the sample

From the Hox'str. F. L. Livinian, Advocate General Benhay, to Under Secretary to Gayernment, Bombay ,- (No. lat. dated 14th September, 1885).

Wirmreference to the propose. Ball it are all and concerded that September, 1885).

British India, I have the homen to offer the ofform of the last English Brukenatey Art—that of 1883.

Fire Biles as accessed as adoption access at an experience last English Brukenatey Art—that of 1883. So many systems of lividing to involve the land found of fettive in English Brukenatey Art—that of 1883. So many systems of lividing to involve the land found of fettive in English Brukenatey Art—that of 1883. A short time will show whether the Art of 1883 is fired in become the permanent two of honkers exceed which of its provisions require equal and english and the position of the form of honkers exceed which does not on the whole was half by, may without any serious means also a conseller and the previous for that short time.

that short time.

2. The most striking difference between the proposed Bill and the present levels the large power given to enabling to control the administration of the bunktup's estime. Section 17 allow the creditions before adjudication by a majority of three fourths and subject to the approval of the Point for solvion a composition or on a scheme of assignment of the delitor's affairs; section 2 (i.d. allow) the credities of the Court delitors ich an appointment desirable, the appoint a person other than the Oth total Relieve the result of the property of the large rupt, section 21 allows the creditors to appoint a computer of inspection, section 22 allows the creditors, after the adjudication, to approve of a complication of section 3 is in a dissignment solve that the adjudication of the Ret in factor the absence of the Ret in factor of the hundrant. Even now the schedules of menty-outs are of in hitch with confess that I direct lest the effect of these sections should be to facilitie that, and to be it to a numipulation of the provisions of the Bet in factor of the hunkrapt. Even now the scholater of insolvents are often hilled with fictitions debts in favour of his relatives and fried and when under \$150 XXVII of 1855 the two often to the form of frond was greater it was not originally prevait to a language universal. It deserve that the approval of the Court is made a condition to the exercise of these powers by the creaters. But such an approval is and to become a more formulably when the responsibility of the matterive is not write the Court itself. It should prefer to have the Official Receiver trustee in every case, and to insist that any composition or scheme of assignment should be directed by the Court, either in the motion and after howing the Official Receiver.

3. If think that section 2 will not in its present form have the effect desired by the framers of the Bill Comparing it with section 2 of the English Act. I think to would be construed to refer to the extent of the Bill as regards its effect as a form of procedure figures to a down and would malify the whole Bill—reac Williams' Bankruptey Law and Practice (3rd edition), page 1.

4. Section 8, which gives the debtor immediate protection from process against his person as soon as a receiving order is made, is a most important change in the present low. At present the great struggle in insolvency-proceedings is as to the granting or refusing an interim order of protection; there is, compara ively speaking, no contest as to the grant of final orders. It seems to me that the section in its present form is adapted to a state of the law in which imprisamment for debt has almost cased to exist, whereas in Induction is adapted the main remedies by which the execution of decrees in enforced.

5. Section 16 is, in my opinion, a most wholesome provision, though, unless the Court has power to dispense

5. Section 16 is, in my opinion, a most wholesome provision, though, unless the Court has power to dispense with it in sin dl and unopposed bankrupteies, an increase of the number of Julges will be required. I would in the it plain that the Official Receiver and also any crebitor may examine the delitor by counsed or sobertor. The requisition of signalure by the debtor in (8) should be struck out, as it will tend to nullify the effects of the section.

The official record of the evidence is sufficient seemity for accuracy.

6. In section 59 I do not think that the Chief Justice should have power to remove the Official Receiver

at his discretion without good cause.

= . .

7. Sections 85 and 67 no not make it clear what is to be done with the interest accruing on the estates of bankrupts. It ought in justice to belong to the estate.

- 8. I doubt section 88, allowing the delegation of contain powers to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, being of any practical use. It is adapted from the provisions of the English Act allowing the delegation of powers from the Judge to the Registrar. But the Registrar has the command of the staff of the English Court, which would not be the east with the Small Cause Court Judge. If anything be done in this direction, I think it should rather be to trusfer bankruptees of small eslates to the Small Cause Courts. But I doubt any saving of judicial time ar expense being so effected.
- 9. Part VII, us to small hynkruptons, is a wholesome provision as the Act now stands. But I am inclined to think that in India all hankruptons should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by that Part.

From J. Marshall, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(dated 25th November, 1885).

I en directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4606, dated 1st July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting that Government may be favoured with the apinion of the Chamber of Communice thereon.

The Bill was referred to a special Committee, consisting of the Horible F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs W. & A. Graham & Co. Chainman of the Chamber, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs, Lyon & Co., Deputy Chairman, Mr. W. A. Baker, Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Mr. E. Miller, of Messrs, C. Macdeinhld & Co., Mr. J. H. Shight, Deputy Secretary and Tressurer, Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Vizbacandas Afmaniam, of Messrs, Narandas Lajaram & Co.; and cheir report having been approved the Chamber has now the honour to subunt its onimon on the provisions of the Bid. its opinion on the provisions of the Bid.

Some little delay has taken place in forwarding the report to Government, as the Chamber was anxious to obtained the views of Justices people at home on the actual working of the English Pankruptey Act of 1883. These, however, not having come to hand, the Comber will take the liberty of embedying in a supplementary report any additional information which may hereaft whose received in response to the inquiries instituted.

The Bill has been read through and discussed charse by clause, and subjoined will be found in detail the additions and current discussion of the provisions of the Bill, however, the Chamber considers desirable. Before proceeding to the discussion of the provisions of the Bill, however, the Chamber had to consider two broad questions—hast, whether in the existing state of things a new histories and earlied for; and, see and, whether in that event the general principles of the proposed Bill were thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the trading community and to the conditions attention insidence in Ledi. tions attending insolvency in India.

To the first question the answer was unanimously in the affirmative. The necessity of a radical reform in the bankruptey law for India has long been keenly for by the mercantile public, and has on innerous occasions been the subject of anxious consideration. In the address with which the Chamber had the honour to welcome the arrival in India of His Excellency the Viceroy the matter was prominently mentioned as one of pressing importance, and had it not become known that the Bill now under report was in preparation it was the intention of the Chamber to memoratise Government begging that action might be taken at the earliest possible opportunity. opportunity.

The second question did not a limit of so ready an insister. The conditions under which trade here and at home is conducted are so widely divergent, and the nature and cause of the majority of insolvencies so entirely different, that at first sight the mere fact that the Bill is drawn on the same lines as the English Act carries with it a presumption of possible untitness. A closer examination of its provisions, however, shows that in its leading it a presumption of possible unfitness. A closer examination of its provisions, however, shows that in its leading principle of official central over bankrapt estates it is in a great measure a return to what has long been regognised as one of the best features of the present Indian insolvincy law. The signal failure in operation and the gross malpractic sperpetrated under the Bombay Act for speedy liquidation,—XXVIII of 1865,—which was a distinct departure from this principle, is still well within the memory of several members of the Chamber; and there can be no question that efficient control by assponsible, qualified officials must be a finulumental principle of insolvency legislation in India. The absence of the separate supervision exercised in England by the Board of Trale need not, in the opinion of the Chamber, interfere with the effectual working of the Act so long as careful provision is made in the rules that only thoroughly component officials are appointed to responsible nosts, and that they are placed under the guidance and direction of the Coant. posts, and that they are placed under the guidance and direction of the Court.

A very narked difference between the law of insolvency here and in England exists in imprisonment for debt being still maintained in India. In the opinion of the Chamber it would be unadvisable as yet to deprive creditors in this country of that power. There are no doubt weighty arguments in favour of following English legislation. Amongs the power classes their personal liberty in 1 ality constitutes the security on which they are able to obtain advances, and were the power of intilizing that security once removed the ability of contineting debts beyond their means of repayment would be done away with also, and much imprecessary extrawagames in the shape of expenditure on mairings and other festivities—which accounts for a considerable proportion of the insolvence—unconstitute lower classes—would thus be avoided. In other words, by removing the power of getting into debt, people would be compelled to live within their means. Whose admitting thus as regards the power classes, the general opinion amongst merchants and bankers is decidedly indiverse to the abolition of liabigetting into debt, people would be compelled to live within their means. Whose admitting this as regards the poorer classes, the general opinion amonest merchants and bankers is decidedly adverse to the abolition of liability to imprisonment for debt from a mercintile point of view. The change would be teo radical, and, by altering the basis on which business has been conducted in this country. It in time unmemorial, might seriously interfere with the ordinary course of trade. As to whether or not the Bill in its present form fully contemplates the existence of unprisonment for debt is no rea question for skilled lawyers than a body of laymen, and the Chamber therefore would content itself as regards this point by merely expressing the opinion that it cannot be the constitution of real

So fac as Bombay is concerned -- and the same probably holds good in the other Presidency-towns-- one of the greatest di-alvantages which creditors have to contend with is the facilities which fraudulent debtors have the greatest disalvantages which creditors have to contend with is the tacdities which transment debtors have for escaping from the juris liction of the Court by abscording into Native territory. Amongst a certain class of Native tradees—and that by no means the lewest—this is a very common means of evading anishment, and owing to the case with which it can be accompleded it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. The Chamber quite appreciates the serious difficulties there are in the way of bringing about a remedy, but it would be expected the activated Greating of Greating and to this point. Once make it possible for the writ of the Bank. carnestly solicit the attention of Government to this point. Once make it possible for the writ of the Bank-ruptny Court to take effect in Native State, and teckless trading amongst Native dealers will have received a deatleblow which not other form of legislative engenment muld administer.

The Chamber observes that the draft Bill emits the disqualification of a hankrupt to hold certain offices, as provided under Part II of the Fughsle Bankrapicy Act of 1883. The alvisability of this muission the Chamber is very much inclined to question as there is no doubt that, especially amongst Natives, the holding of certain apppintments carries considerable dignity, and the deprivation of these as the direct result of binkruptcy might

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have a wholesome deterent effect. In the coini m of the Chamber the Bill should provide for the disqualification of a bankrupt for holding the following position where not already settled by existing Acts, namely:—

Member of the Legislative Comeil.

Instice of the Pener

Member of the Town Conneil or Municipal Corporation. Member of a Port Trest of Barbour Board.

Director of a Joint Stock Company.

The eligibility of bankrapts for these offices of ir obtaining their discharge might be made dependent on the nature of the bankrup'ey as certified by the Court.

Taking each section in order the Chamber beg to submit the subjoined remarks:—

Section 5 (1) (d), - In a libration to this clarate for Chamber considers in the most and for the due protection of gooditors that in the case of a firm which has carried order iness at a place where a Bankraptcy Court exists, and has partners where there is no such Coart, the cite's should be would up at the piece where the Bankraptey Court is, and the partners elsewhere should be light to have their a sets into once falon, possession of by the Official Receivir. Further that, if a firm so coest, and becomes insolvent, the net of insolvency of any one partner should reader all other partners, wherever situated, ansolvent also, and hable to have their property attached by the Court.

Section 8 -The Chamber is of opinion that this section should provide that in the case of a debtor witic no available assets the Court should not be able to give a complete discharge, but should have power to compel him to proceed with his in obvency. An interim old rangual to granted in the first instance, but revoked unless

the debtor preceded with the insolvency when called upon to do six

Section 12. The advertisement giving notice of the reciving order should, the Chamber thinks, he published in at least one of the leading local new papers in addition to the Government Gazette, and this suggestion should be made applicable in every instance where notice by advertisement is provided for, notably in section 19, (5), section 27 (7), section 30 (7).

Section 45. As the time lived for submitting a statement of a debtor's affairs seems very limited, it is

suggested that muler sub-section 12) (i.e. where no order is enable in the petition of the dector, ter instead of three days should be allowed, and where the order is made on the position of a creditor (41) the time by increased from

seven to twenty day a Section 16 -The Chamber is of opinion that there is no necessity for making the public examination of a debtor compulsary where a compromise has been agreed upon, and it would therefore ask that the following be added to sub-setion (t) .-

"Except that in cases where the majority of creditors in number and three-fourths in value are prepared to

"Except that in cross where the majority of crolitors in number and three-fourths in value are prepared to accept a compromise, the public examination of the debtor may be dispensed with."

Section 17—In all cross of compromes or compression the Charathee deed it near insportant that the croliters should be all cross of compromes or compression the Charathee deed in the debtor's animal, and it seems declared that the fail of the following with should be appeaded to subsection (7).

"with a full of one of the debtor's affaired."

Section 21, the Charater recommends, should be enter by omitted from the Ball of the probability at most of the debtor's affaired."

Section 21, the Charater recommends, should be enter by omitted from the Ball of the obtains much difficulty, a count the official recommends, should be enter by omitted from the Ball of the obtainst much difficulty, a count the official recommendation of the control of these who have been conceined with breastapt counts for an above character characteristic for making the debt of the appointment or control assorters for enable to the debt as, as was found to be the case in working Bombay Act XXVIII of 1865, which was a limitedly a complete failure as a missure of adjust a going line is about.

advantage as hip i'aton.

The omission of this section and the abolition of committees of inspection will line solitate some alterations in the wording of subsequent provisions of the Bill. For instance, the Chamber suggests that section 50 should

read:—

"The traster may with the permission of the Court, and after such in this to creditors as the Court may prescribe, do all or any of the following things.",

and in subsections (i) and (i) of the sume section, (2) of section 51, (1) of section 57, and (1) of section 63, the word "Court "should be substituted for "committee" or "committee of inspection."

Section 21, "The definibility of arranging to section the arrest of an insolvent who has taken refing in a Native State has all alle been alled to, and, if that he past eable, provision would have to be made for it under this section as also under (2) of section 26

Section 25.—The came provision as for the referencem and delivery of letters should be made for

telegrams.

telegrams.

Section 27 (5) allows I telays' notice only to creditors of the day fixed by the Court for hearing a debtor's application for discharge. This would be insufficient for melitors out of India, and the Chamber would recommend one month's notice being allowed.

Section 27 (6).—The Chamber suggests that a decremensal by the Court agains, a debtor when making an order of discharge should be in favour of the Office) discovery only, his office being continuous, while a trust conight have to have the country at lines under very short notice.

Section 31 (5).—Considering that the current rate of interest in bulke is 9 per contact and conjugated with 5 per cent, in England, the rate of interest physical out of couplus finals, as provided for incit, clause, might fairly be increased from the period as proposed to 6 per cent, per armain.

Section 36 (1).—The Chamber is of opinion that they for meaning a summable of the first section is not lady be 25. If Phinks that no power of definit should be guarded after headerspley, and that he should not be easiled to a peof central character and the four months' cent, subject, moreover, to assets of that amount belonging to the insolvent's contact being or the premises.

Section 52 (2) After the words "application of the Chamber suggests the inection of the words "the trustee 61."

trustee or

Section 64 (7) -- It would be well to have the "prescibed officer" mentioned in the charge of sinch as it is important to know in where hands the very responsible power of regulating the charge may be placed. It is also suggested that "leave of the Court" be substituted for "proof of such taxation laying been made,"

before payment.

Section 67.—Having regard to the constant fluctuations in the value of Government securitie, it seems to the Chamber that if it could be source ged it would be presented, instead of investing simples finds in Government paper, to hand them over to the Accountant-General, who on behalf of Government riombly as a few the homement paper, to hand the mover to the Accountant-General, who on behalf of Government ghould pay 1 per cent, interest on the amount. Such active at moreover, should go to the separate estates, or, inother words, he for the benefit of the creditors, who are Lequently kept out of their dividends for long period, pending the deci in of suits and disputes. The system a lopical under the English Act, and sought to be introduced into this Bill, of utilizing the interest obtained on fands bold during legislation towards minimising the fees payable in bandruppy, has rather a tendency to favour debrois to the disadvantage of creditors.

Section 70.—In allition for indering it incumbent on a tradec to grant near lifer inspection of the books kept in connection with the liquidation of an estate, it should lake be provided that creditors should have free

access to the books of the insolvent. It should be further arranged that an experienced and trustworthy staff of Native mediture or accountants should be maiotained on the staff of the Court (either attached to the Official Receiver or Trustee), through whom releated translations and extracts from books kept in any of the Native languages could be obtained. Or at difficulty is experienced in obtaining information of this aburmater under the existing law, and a creditor and ving accounts media for the purpose of scanching a debter's accounts always runs the risk of the man being beinglet over by the other side.

Section 88 (7)—11 appears to the Chamber somewhat anomalous that a Judge of the Small Cause Court should not have the same power to commit for contempt as is granted to the Court under section 23, clause (4).

The omission of clause (7) is accordingly surgested.

Section 103—The Chamber we talk be in taxour of mission the best for coult be demonstrated from D. 2008

Section 163 -The Chambre would be in tayour of raising the limit for small bankrupteies from Rs. 3,000 Rs. 5,000. In estates within the letter start it is very unlikely that cases of from likent books. Ac., will accorrequiring the more complicated machinery of the previous portrons of the Act; nor does it seem necessary that the examination of the debtor be insisted upon as provided under clause (c).

From H. Barry, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, Rombay, to Secretary to Government

of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 784, dated 5th February, 1886).

Wern reference to your latter No. 113, dated the 18th ultime, I am directed to torward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Acting Prothonofany and Registrar of ther Mujesty's High Court, Bombay, No. 21, dated the 28th intia and its meson paniments, regarding the dualt bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India.

From G. H. Farran, Esq., Acting Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 21, dated 28th January, 1886).

With reference to your letter No. 1615, dated the 1st July, 1885, I am directed by the Horble the Chief Justice to terward the new production of the dealt Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Booking's and Insolvency in British Irala prepared in accordance with his Lordship's directions, and to state that, the Homble Mr. Justice Payley, who has been for some years presiding over the Insolvent Court, approves generally of the same. of the same.

From G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Acting Prethonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, and C. A. Ternen, Esq., Official Assignee, Bembay, to the Hen ble the Chief Justice, Bombay.

In accordance with your Lordship's directions we hog to submit the accompanying remarks on the dial't Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Panker see and Insolvency in British India.

Remarks.

Bill to amend and consolidate the haw of Panko, see and Insolveney in British Infla.

Remarks.

Protection theoremic expects The proposed Act, which is principally taken from the Bankruptey. Act of 1883 now in leave is, Fa, land, where inspects meant for dolbt has been alreasted, provides that the race ving order shall have the effect of part eting the dolter from aniest in expect of any dolbt provide in bankruptey. It does not contemplate any up a filton on the part of cridities at this stage, but dols end with the granting on with a die of a limit do charge. In Bendley, when unprivious of for dolt is still permitted and copieste on a allocated by the vesting order ander the price and act, the cand object of the inspects of order in an interferent protection outers, and afterwards by obea ining the price and doing granter scotton 17, adder which they but racely troube themselves dount applying for their find in name, in order scotton 17, adder which they but racely troube themselves dount applying for their find in anity, in order that he may be able to seem better terms by making use of his power of arrest. A proceeding with their themselves and the tage proportion of partitioning dolts as, who came to the Court for the purpose solely of obstanting protection from arrest, would have no object in proceeding with their petitions, and would be a high bridged to toke any Butther step. The the receiving other was made. To remedy this it is suggested that the Court should asy power both (1), to do has a potitions for wan of prosecution, and (2) to cancel sum in of the receiving grader under section 8 (1) as give protect on from arrest. It would also seem necessary that the Court should have power to the direct the discharge to in jud of a debtor neprisoned before the making of the receiving order; both appears to be any plot in jud of a debtor neprisoned before the making of the receiving order; and the view power has but a support to be any plot. A construction of the dollar proposed and the proposed of th

power of investigating the in elvent's aften s, even though a majority of creditors may desire such investigation. Considering, however, that the proble examination of debtors will in many assessinvolve the disclosure of affairs of creditors which they may refunally object to be made public, power might be given to the Court in cases of composition with creditors to deep new with the public examination of debtors when a sufficient majority of creditors desire or consent to it.

Property of bankrupt.—The words of section 38 (1), which deals with the property of the bankrupt, are not so with a school of section 7 of the present Act, and it is important, especially when dealing with property in the Alutasal or ratside British ladar, where the law is ineperfectly understood, that the words of the Act should charly and distinctly cover the property of the bankrupt, whether within British ladar or without.

Discharge of hank capt. -- Under the present Act there are two serts of discharge that can be granted to an insolvent by the Court (1) has been from personal impresonment for debt, and 2) freedom from Lability of after-negated probate. It is one of the greatest faults of the present Act that a separate application has to be made for each, and the Court at the bearing of the matters of an insolvent's petition under section (15, where all the facts c_{ij}) and c_{ij} is conclust an election order as to the latter but only as to the former sort of discharge. In Bancary the principal object of the debtor in coming to the Court is to obtain his personal descharge, and the object of an opposition of the insolvent to buy all his opposition or to induce the Court to discuss his petition. The reason is that a creditor in Bombay in opposing an in givent is

invariably werking in his own interest and not in that of the general body; and he can bless that if the petition is dismissed he will succeed in obtaining a greater portion of the insolvent's property than if it were distributed by the Official Assignee. The power of disming petitions given by region 17, and us due a penalty for mice induct, encourages this system. The proposed Act will effect a great map comean in this respect, as under it the Court will consider the whole question of the insolvent's course of dealing and conduct, and will either grant him his discharge (conditional or otherwest, or punish him under the Act itself.

Penaltics.—The provisions of sections 27, 105 and 167, which dear with penaltics and punishments, are much more severe them in the present Act. It may be unded that a land-out conduct of them obtains an unconditional discharge more fian once, and, if indicalenged, he is liable to be parashed by impresonment if he obtains credit to the extent of Rs. 20) without informing his creditor. There is a class of pandines note the English Act which has been omited from the proposed Act, namely, desqualmentian of a lark-rupt to hold certain offices. It, however, seems desirable that no penalty should be outled which him is have the effect of causing the mereantic community to regiral bandinotes as a disgrace, which in Bombry, since the share mania, they have I act agreat extent classed to do. And for thes reason it would app are also do to make the disability to hold certain positions which may be regarded as honograble Re direct result of bankingtey.

Decreas against braken placed in cases where no assets are forthcoming in the bankingtey. The practice in Bombry has been to pass such a decree in every case, and, considering the great facilities bankingts have in this country for concealing the reproposity from the Coort, this practice of the first to admit a ready way of recovering from the bankingt after his discharge property that he may be shewn to be possessed of without having to prove the operation of the law of his Pation as provided in the present Act, as it would be insulestly impossible, as well as useless, for the Official Reserver to take the needs are steps for keeping all such decrees alive, and equally impossible to foresee in what ease it would be desirable to do so.

Procedure.—The procedure under the proposed Act with largely increase the work of the Court—an essential feature of the Act in the public examination of the lendingst in every case. During the last three years there have been on an average even ferty petrons presented each month, while rule is the pole of Act weight entail an equal number of public examination, for the taking of which the time at present all the for sittings in involvency would be whelly unbequate. To prove cased a close fixed the figure Act or note in different of them as near be confided in period great with advantage be insured in this Act, and work of a formal nature, relegated to an other of the Court, being case, whether the public examination be taken by the Court or by an officer the provincing in certain to the signed by the Court or by an officer the provincing certain to the signed by the court of the Act of the formal intervals of the court of the provincing certain to a stronger of the court of the provincing of the involve not only the loss of time occurred by the flebury, might, with advantage, be mutted, as it we all involve not only the loss of time occurred by realing over and intervaling his determined in a Active witches, let, each only in the use of a debiar and color and it can be considered to an occurred by realing over and intervaling the side of the court of a debiar and color of the color of t over and interpreting his deposition to a Native witness, lett, especially in the case of a deboor only cold to a semeling examination, may result in a relisal to sign the notes in taken down or an emeasuring to refrect

scarching examination, more result in a relusal to sign the notes as taken down or an encoronal to refrect previous admissions or statem, its.

Circlaimed dividences—The proposed Act provide (section 132) for the payment of any inglemed dividends under it to the bankrupity cetates account, but onits the provision certained in the corresponding section of the English Act as to the dashed of the unclaimed dividend and it the present Act. These and it med dividend in Bomliev amount to epwerts of neight lables, of which between two conditions lables are in a good of provide claims in setates in which religibling on his beginning aby mode under Act XXVII of 1841, and we concaunt be further distributed by in obvious at their schedules as due, but which involve the provide dividends in respect of debts admitted by in obvious at their schedules as due, but which involve their provide and act for the most part improvable, and it is doubtful whether these dividends on the distributed under the Act of 1841. Section 7 of Ball No. 3 of 1881, which was intended to a many of deal growth the constances, its never sheeping law, and it there fore seems necessary that some means of deal growth those funds benefit to provide by the proposed Act. The interest upon the first class of thise funds at least might be applied towards the general proposes of the free interest upon the first class of thise funds at least might be applied towards the general proposes of the free is adopted. fres is adopted.

Appartment of Official Reserver.—Under the present Insolvent As the Official Assignment on only be removed from affice in the case expended in school 18. By the property of the removed of the Official Reserver will depend solely on the present of the Chief Anteron. There does not app on the any remove of the Chief Anteron theory of the Official Remove of the Official Reserver. of the Official Receiver should be less in b purdea; than that of the Odicial Assigner, or his tenure of once less secuir.

A few remarks dealing with some of the sections more in detail are annexed.

Appendix.

Section 2. Regarding application of section to England, --> "from Is could bardly be made applicable Section 2. Regarding application of section 18 to England. -- Section 18 could hardly be unable applicable to England, but nevertheless cases may mise in which concrets property in England may become vested in the trustee in India. Is not some provision necessary to provide for discharger to the trustee in each cases?

Section 21 (25- The committee of inspection might very well be dispensed with or at all events confined to cases in which an order is analymmetric section 20, sub-section (2).

In cases in which the Official Receiver is action reference to the Court for necessary powers and anthority

will be more satisfactory and cause for less delay than to committees of creditors.

In that event some such words as the following might be added to section 21 (9):---

"by and with such notice to such creditors as the Court may think fit to derect."

Section 21.—A, has been already pointed out the value of this socient would be very greatly increased if it enabled do not be a clear would seem to be incomplete, as it does not districtly provide for the case of nedetor who have feve actual would seem to be incomplete, as it does not districtly provide for the case of nedetor who have have actually absented it from the local periodic in of the Court to according part of British India, but only do like with the case of a dot who is "about to already ent the court of the part of British India, but only do like with the case of a dot who is "about to already ent the court of the court part of British India, but only do like a the part of a princeral in tall.—As do you in his case was often a like a part of the part of the part of princeral in tall.—As do you in his case was not to propose do the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the court of the land of the land of the court of the land of the land of the court of the land o

Section 38, clause (2).—The words "wearing-appired and helding" are har by sufficiently wide. In In lin cooking poss, &c., are more necessary even than belling. The words of the Act 11 & 12 Vic, exp 21, section 7, are "wearing apparel, be dding, and other such necessaries."

Section 51(2), "The discrimition of a divident depends almost entirely on the creditors and not on the

trustee.

The words "shall be declared and he payable" might be substituted for the words "shall be declared and distributed."

As to the period of four months pre-cribed by this section for the declaration of the first dividend, see note

Section 57 (2). Allowance to Mankrupt, -We think the allowance to a kankrupt should be limited both is to an unit and as to diration. The limit we would propose is Rs. 100 per month extending over not

more than ten months if must be remembered that in all bankrupt less the bankrupt himself has always influence in the liquidation of his estate.

A considerable holy of the eraditors, either through friendship or relationship, or because they have received,

or expect force ive, spic all preformer, are always tearly to support the bankrupt.

In large estates there will about so do 12 % of earlists for trusteeship making a bid for the bankrupt's influence by promise of a good all wants if they are appointed.

Some limit of them as we assume or an insolvent, in regaint, of a good allowance will be tenuted to proteast

Some limit of time i. n.e seary, or me insolvent in receipt of a good allowance will be tempted to profiact

the liquidation of leise tote.

Section 11. Optical Receiver's report — B fore the discharge of any bankropt under section 27 of the new proposed Act, the Official Receiver's report case to repare a report, which has to be taken into consideration by the Court at the horizon of the bankrapt's application under that section. In order to make such reports of any value, the Open I have represented in ones of modvincy of traders) have the a issuace of experienced Native accommunity cm a'desefft and sives to suregand understanding Native necessaril character, but even on different prin-Accounts to else in Bombay are kept not only in discrete languages and character, but even on different prin-

o als, varying a conting terms, are calar trade or business carried on by the backrupt or to the skill or ignorance of the meditas car load by tani.

The accountant would have to be beginners man, well paid, and in the regular employ of the office (not engaged for any per calar estat) to ensure the two thy performance of their work.

The examinations of account-looks so made would be or the greatest value both to creditors who might wish to

oppose and also to the Court deelt at the hourns.

This would, however, seem to be a nation to be dealt with by rules under the Act, and not in the Act. itself.

Section 65 (7). - We do not consider that this proves a grean be of any value in India.

Section 65 (3).—We do not consider that this proves a near be of any value in India.

Section 67. In restment of moneum—I what was a cominvestment is made out of the "bankruptey estates as a cont" generally, a remainded the moneys belowing to any parlicular estates, and the whole interest so realized is appeared. If a theorem ad purpose of the Net (section 67 (3)).

Were if problem that the the tensory store at the squeety has be contemplated in the Act, there would be neglected as the remaining of the money that a squeety as be contemplated in the Act, there would be neglected as the problem of a vector in that has reddy ensues on any large insolvency proving misuccessful, and as the problem of a new form that has reddy ensues on any large insolvency proving misuccessful, and as the form of a form character and of redden as should not be invested for their benefit.

It would be a problem of the content of the form of a should not be invested for their benefit.

It would be a problem of the content of the form of the interest at the per cent, on all same pair into the "bankrant yet a content of the interest of the all of the benefit as a content of the interest of the all of the benefit in a the representation of the interest of the store is a content of the interest of the all of the benefit in a the representation of the interest of the all of the benefit in a the representation of the large content to the benefit of the large content of the interest of the large content of the problem of the large content of the l separate Court.

We believe it at the 1st to both the High Court and the Small Cause Court of Bombay were opposed to the in-

find action of the process of the process of the second of the second of the second of the process of the second o

(1) the Center two kly culve

12) had, of a court and alway cin arraws, especially during the lossy searon, and take a long time to in Leepen of only a very limited number of meditar can be employed on there at once

(3) the last order of continues of cays have goods on their way to England or elsewhere, the accountsate of when a respect for a considerable time;
(It not the convex second be redized without litigation or ing to the invariable afternots made by
lead to be succeed property or favour particular creditors; and litigation in Hombay is both to have and expansive.

Section 99. Petitions's partners or different Courts.—Under this section we suppose petitions by partners of fains carrying on by mass in the dist int Presi I ney-towns would be transferred to the Court in which the first patition was likely otherwise some provision is required on this point. See also section 13.

Nection 10: (1. - Small rank appears under VII, section 103, wight, with advantage, be extended to prove.)

R., 6,000.

6,000. Where the grees assets of an estateauc and more than Rs. 6,000, it would rarely be worth the ereditor's

Where the grows assets of an estate are not more than Rs. 6,000, it would rarely be worth the creditor's while to attend meetings on I then sy die of out rat in the winding up of the estate, nor will the estate itself stand the expenses of paresting prescribed by the test and by the first schedule.

Creditors may of each on well cases to be discrete backing the affairs more expensively investigated and the bankrupt beneaffy in had, but proceed a relative to backing the affairs more expensively investigated and the bankrupt beneaffy in had, but proceed on each of a slower rightling business to be done before the Registrar be adopted, it mishes be considered to prove before the subject on the done before the Registrar be adopted, it mishes be considered to prove before the subject on the case of Native States. Would it not be simpler to allow after the relative test in a consist of the relative testing the finishent of Casal or Political Account?

Lieu on lanking it is booked at account by the feature and others.—There have been expected cases lately in Bombay of solicities a discount of their shocks of account and so making it extremely difficult for creditors to get full and have imposition of them. Such claims might, moreover, be set up in collision with an insoly ut. insolv ut.

Section 121 of Carlin lin Act of 1891 ab Child claims for lien of an involvent's books of account, and the same providen was reade by a tube and rathe Act of 1669, there being power under that Act to make the rule. - See Late Les on Bankru, dey, page 676.

A similar rule has been made under the present English Act of 1883, but it is of doubtful validity under section 127 (4) of that Act.

It would therefore seem advisable to put the provision into the Act itself.

From F. B. Peacock, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,-(No. 799J., dated 15th February, 1886).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1041, dated the 17th June, 1885, forwarding copies of the Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India, with Statement of Objects

Shaharan Sir Josephoro Month Tagore, K.C.a.i., dated the Slat Angual, 1885. Baboo Doorga Churn Law, dated the 7th September, 1885.

copies of the Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India, with Statement of Objects and Reasons, and asking for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's apinion and of the opinions of such persons as His Handur might think fit to consult on the provisions of the Bill.

2. In reply, I am desired to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying The Sollettor to the Government of India, No. 1990, dated the 3rd september, 1885, and coclosure

The Chief Judge, Fourt of Small Causes, Calcutta, No. 68, dated the 2nd October, 1885.

The Superiorendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 991, dated the 9th Novemer, 1885.

Maharata Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, x.c.s.r., dated the 3lst Anguel, 1885.

Bahon Doorge Churn Law, dated the 7th Sentander, 1885.

Bahon Doorge Churn Law, dated the 7th Sentander, 1885.

Babou Doorga Churn Law, dated the 7th September, 1855.

that is Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court shall have all or any of the powers therein mentioned. In this connection Leam to ask the attention of the Government of India to the letter from the Chief Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and to say that, even with the assistance that this Government is about to ask should be given it, the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, has more work on its hands than it can satisfactorily get through; and the Lientenant-Governor is therefore averse to throwing additional burdens on the Judges of that

From R. L. Upton, Esq., Solicitor to Government of India, to Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, -(No. 1096, dated 3rd September, 1885).

REFERENCES to your No. 13364J.D. of the 8th oltima, I have the bonour to forward you herewith a copy of the Han ble the Advocate General's opinion on the subject therein referred to.

OPINION.

THERE can be no doubt that the present Insolvent Act is antiquated and requires to be replaced by fresh legislation.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons very clearly and fully explains the grounds on which the proposed change in the present Insolvent Laws are rested, and deals in an exhaustive manner with the principles which are to be followed in framing a new Bankruptey Act. I agree in the main with the Objects and Reasons, and I think it advisable that legislation here should be supported by an Act of Parliament.

The provisions of the Draft Bill are principally taken from the English Bankruptey Act, 1883, with certain receivers and figure are also accounts.

tain necessary modifications.

tain necessary modifications.

The English Bankruptcy Act is the outcome of an extended experience of years, and has, I think, been properly adopted as a model for the proposed legislation. I have doubts whether the provisions in the English Statute in reaction to composition or scheme arrangement, which have been embodied in the present draft. Act, will be found useful or of any practical benefit in this country.

With regard to jurisdiction, I think that up-country traders, who have had large commercial transactions, and whose estate would be more satisfactorily administered in a Bankruptcy Court, should be allowed to petition the Bankruptcy Court of the Presidency in which they have carried on business, and such Court should be vested. with powers to adjudicate such persons bankrupt on their own petition if it thinks fit, the powers to adjudicate being discretionary, to be exercised acrording to the circumstance of the case. The objection to such a proceedings would naturally be that it would be a hardship upon creditors living at a distance to follow the proceedings in a Bankruptcy Court; but such a hardship must often occur where a debtor carrying an business in Calcutta is adjudicated by the High Court of Calcutta, and has creditors up-country as well as in the different Presidencies.

The 29th August 1885.

(Signed) G. C. PAUL. Advocate General.

From G. C. Sconce, Esq., Officiating Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 68, dated 2nd October, 1885).

With reference to letter No. 2946, dated 9th September. 1985, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, calling my attention to No. 1342 J.D., dated 8th July, 1885, I have the honour, after consultation with my colleagues, to say that we believe that the provisions of the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India are calculated to be of great benefit to the country.

We also approve of section 88, which expowers the High Court, from time to time, to direct that a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court shall wall with the matters therein mentioned; but we do not consider it would be hencifical to deprive a Judge of the Small Cause Court of the power to exercise in matters relating to bankruptey and insolvency such authority as he has in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction under section 83 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, Act, 1882, to punish for contempt.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is already aware that the Judges of this Court are unable, in the existing state of the files, to cope with the mass of husiness that comes before them. Any addition to the ordinary business will necessarily occasion further arrears.

ordinary business will necessarily occasion further arrears.

From T. T. Allen, Esq., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Logal Affairs, Bengal, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 901, dated 9th November, 1855).

In reply to your affice No. 1337 J.D., dated 8th July last. I have the hanour to say that the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill is applicable to the presidency-towns, where at present a similar law is administered by the High Court in its original jurisdiction. As I have no knowledge or experience of the working of the existing law, I am unable to form an opinion as to the necessity for, or improvements effected by, this Bill.

2. As to the mufassal, I consider the present Bill utterly and outirely unsuitable; but as there appears to be no intention to make it current there, this is no detraction from its merits.

From Mahárájá the Hon'ble Sir Jorendro Monun Tagore, R.C.S.I., to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 31st August, 1885).

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1310 J.D., dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding, for the expression of my opinion on it, copy of a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India, and in reply to submit the following remarks for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

- 2. The primary object of the project is consolidation. The law of bankrupicy and insolvency, as now current in India, is scattered in different Acts, which are in some respects defective, and in others discordant or not convenient; and the Bill onder notice proposes to reconcile differences, to supply omissions, to remove defects, and generally so to amend and after the present law as to make it fully suited for the requirements of the day. In so far the project is worthy of commendation. The opportunity has also been taken to make it accord with the lat st English law on the subject, and provision has been made so to transfer cases from Indian to English Courts as to course no inconvenience.
- 3. It is not necessary for me, however, to notice all the alterations, preticularly as the hon'ble and learned gentleman who has drafted the foll has fully and cloudy treated the subject in great detail in his Statement of Objects and Reasons. I desire, therefore, to confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to require further consideration.
- 4. In the Civil Precedure Code Act (XIV of 1882, sections 336 and 344), relief for bankruptey is unade dependent on a pretunuary arrest or imprisonment, an debtor can obtain the benefit of the law until he is taken up under an execution warrant. This mode of making relief necessible only through the gates of 4 prison to honest but enfortunate debtors is highly objectionable, and clause (I) of section 7 of the Bird does well in doing away with it in the case of persons resulting or carrying on business within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts for at least a year. The limit of time fixed, however, appears to me to be too long. There are many causes which may, and not unoften do, bring an insolvency within a much shorter time, and that without any dishonest or fraudulent motive on the part of a debtor; and in such cases it is not at an desirable to insist upon a preliminary panishment. The law provides ample sifegounds against fraul, and the partitional should come when the traid is laid laire in the course of enquity, and at the time of grunting the discharge, and not precede analysis. The provision, mercover, appears to me to be totally ineffectual as a salatary measure. A debtor who becomes insolvent in six months time can easily avoid a ring to juil by getting up a creditor to petition against him, and the law is at once eleated. This applies has wise to the first part of the section, which insists upon lodgment in prison as a sinc qual nor in the case of an ordinary debtor. It makes a provision which can always be circumvented, except in the approache cost an ordinary debtor. It makes a provision which can always be circumvented, except in the approache cost an agency of a debtor being so unfortunate as not to be able to got a creditor to petition against him. Under these enumerations. I am respectfully of opinion that the clause in question should be directed of the conference and attached.
- 5. Clause (i) of section 26 gives power to the Court to compound with the debtors to an insolvent estate; and this is as it should be, in counch as, however, such compositions must, as a matter of course, be effected by the Receiver or the Trustee of the estate, and more frequently by his subtributes. It would be an advantage if provision were made to give an opportunity to the creditors, or the Commutee appointed by them, to appear in Court and show cruse why per icular compositions should not be made in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large inservant estates having been made in a manner injurious to the interests of creditors.
- 6. Clause (5) of section 26 appears imperfect as it stands. There should be some provision mode with reference to any counter-claim that the person concerned may have against the debtar.
- 7. Among the facts which would disqualify a bankrupt from getting immediate discharge, mention is made of absence of books of account for three years immediately preceding his bankrupter aclause (a) of section 273). This would suggest the idea that the discharge would be withheld or all layer if the books of account are not forthcoming, or should extend only to one or two years. Such cannot, however, be the intention of the law in cases in which insofency supervenes after one or two years trading. In regard to merchants and traders, the law should be so would be to moply a period of not less than three years in the case of persons who have carried in business for less than three years: as regards persons other than merchants and traders, it may be a grave bandship to demand regular books of accounts. Such people do not crainarily keep any account of their income and expenditure, they live upon what they get, and a e-satisfied. They may, however, he overtaken by a sudden mislertine, such as a derice of a Civil Court calling upon a reason of this class to pay heavy damages, for which he might be forced to wek the benefit of the line olvent Court, and in such a case if would be cruei to call upon him to produce regular books of accounts, and on default subjecting him to punishment. The Court should be forced to receive the exercise its discretion as to whether the coursion is due to unavoidable or accident debeting teams, or to improper moove. The word "shall" in line six of the clause, page 16, leaves no result as the discretion.
- 8. I look upon clause (q) of the same section as calculated to operate harshly. There are many merchants and traders now in Calculate who have been under the necessity through their mistorime, without any fraudulent or dishonest action, of taking the benefit of the Incolvent Act two, three, or more times, and there is no valid reason why men of that class should not reably obtain their discharge under the proposed Bankruptay Act. The broad line of distinction between honest misfortune and fraud should never be last sight of.
- 9. Clause (2) of section 46 appears to controvene to a certain extent the provisions of the current law of the country on the subject of pensions. Section 11 of Act XXIII of 1871 says: "No money due or becoming due on account of any such (political considerations or past—services) pension or allowance shall be hable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of acy Court in British India at the instance of a creditor for any domain against the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of any such Court." This provision is repeated in a virial subsequent Acts, and appears last in section 256 of Act XIV of 1882, and no circumstances have since transpired in suggest a departon from it. Pensions are in theory benevolences, and to render them liable to seizure by a decree of a Court is to convert charity into civil right. They are granted by Government to provide for the support of persons who have rendered good service for extended periods, and are liable to stoppage at any time at the will of the donors, and should not on any account be treated as a fixed asset.
- 10. When the Bill regarding the amendment of the Courts of Small Causes in Presidency-towns was under consideration a few years ago, the public feeling was strongly expressed against a section in the Bill which proposed to vest those Courts with insolvency jurisdiction to a limit of Rs. 1,000, and in compliance with the wishes then expressed the section was withdrawn. Section 88 of the Bill now under notice renews the project in a modified form, that is, by delegation of powers by the High Court, but removes the money limit. There are cases in which such delegation would prove useful, but I would respectfully arge that the limit of value should be fixed by law and not exceed Rs. 1,000.

From Babu Doorga Churn Law, to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, (dated 7th September, 1885).

I, HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1341J.-D., dated the 8th July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend the law of Bankingtey and Insolvency in British India, and requesting an expression of my opinion on it.

2. In reply, I beg to submit the following remarks on the Bill for the consideration of His Honour the

Lieutenant-Gevernor of Bengal.

3. Time was when a bankrupt or tinder who secreted hims if, or did certain act with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, was booked upon as a criminal or offender, but that time has long since passed away, and the aim of legislation has of late been to ufford every protection to honest but infortunate debrors. All the insolvency and bankemptey laws now current have been formed with this object, and the present attempt is to effect a general amendment of the law able in the interests of general trade, and the principles of humanity and justice. The opportunity has all obern taken for a consideration of the law so as to make it most conveniently workable. The occasion has moreover been utilised to make the Indian Act accord with the latest English has on the subject, and provision has been made so as to transfer a conformal form India to English Courts as to cause no inconvenience. The necessity for these am adment, and improvements, it is stated in the "Dualt Statement of Objects and Reasons," has been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of Government, and in my bimble opinion Government does well in taking up the measure.

4. The bulk of the Bill is unde up of the law now in force, with such alterations and improvements as the experience of the last lour and thirty years during which the Sistute 11 A12 of Victoria, 21, has been in operation in the Presidency Courts has suggested, and as the honomalde and learned gentleman who has drafted the Bill has fully and clearly explained the nature and drift of the ulterations in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is no read for my nothing thom. I shall, timefine, confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to be susceptified of the cheer in my owner, confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to be susceptified of the cheer and insolvent estate, it is necessary that power would be given to the Court to compound with the debt are to it, and this is done in charse (1), section 26. Inasmuch, however, as such compositions must, as a master of nonse, be effected by the Reedy view to the Trustee of the leater, and more frequently by his sub-relimates, it would be an advantage of provision were made to give an estate, and more frequently by his sub-relimates, it would be an advantage of provision were made to give an The occasion has moreover been utilised to make the Indian Act necord with the latest English law on the subject,

estate, and more frequently by his subordinates, it would be an advantage if provision were to de to give an opportunity in the creditors, or the commutee appeared by them, to appear in Court and snow eases why a particular composition should not be reale in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large insolvent estates having been made in a manner injurious to the interests of

particular connection with large insolvent estates having been made in a manner injurious to the interests of creditors.

6. The provision made in clause (5) of section 26 is necessary and proper, but as it stacely it appears imperfert. There should be some proveson made with reference to may counters bound at the person concerned may have against the debtor. In all such cases the elements aloud be l'ully attribut be force any dearend is made. In other words, the dem and should be imited to the universee between the claum and the counter-claim.

7. I acres perfolly of opinion that clause (a) if section 27 (b) is lakely to acressing a brake uptry as a ground for withhobing numediate diseaserge. This would such such state that the diseaserse would be writineld or delayed if the back of account for browing should exceed to one in two years only. Such count, however, he the intention of the law in cases in which insolvency appears one safter one or two years in the cases of persons carrying on business from a long time, and for the words period in the case of those who have erral on business for best than three years. This should, however, not apoly to debtors of acretical near dames or trainers. Such people do not keep any account of the remained and expenditure. They have upon what they not, and are satisfied. They may however, he accertaken by a sudden me lording. A decree of a Carl Court may call coping him to punishment. The Court should be left perfectly free to exertise as decretion as to whether the omission is due to many ideally or ac ideatal circumstances, or to dishonest autention. The word "shall in line 6 of the clause, p. (16), leny s no mann for seets discation.

clause, p. (16), leaves no mana for sec) discretion.

8. The prevision made in clause (g) of the same section also appears to me as eitenlated to operate harshly. There are, I believe, many cases of merchants and traders in the Presidency towns at which men have been under the recessity, through sheer misfortune, without any vicious or discounts action, of taking the benefit of the Inselvent Act more than once, and there is no valed (ease) why men of that class should not readily obtain their arscharge and ir the proposed Brukrup'ey Act. The broad line of distinction between honest misfortune and fraudalamild be very rigidly fixed or all such cases.

fraud should be very rigidly fixed in all such cases.

9. Clause (I) of section 16 provides for the stope of for the benefit of crediters of the pay and allowances of persons in the service of Government view may be appear to become involvents, but the next clause appears to contravene to a certain extent the provider of the country by of the country or the subject of pensions. Section 11 of Act XXIII of 1871 axes. The second or becoming due or account of any such (political considerations or past services) pension or activates of the ladde to seizure, attachesem, or sequestration by process of any Court in Pritish Ladica, the instance of a recliver for any denomedic guinst the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or or level any such Court. This provision has been uplied in several subsequent Acts, and appears list in section 231 of Act XIV of 1882, and or circumstances have some arisen to suggest a departure from it. Procums are in the are hency hency denies, and to right them hable to service by a decree or a Court is to convert charity into a civil right. They are great 1 by Government to provide for the support of persons who have become unfit for further work after rendering god service for extended post beauty as positions for old agreement are liable to stoppage at any time at the will of the donors, and should not, on any account, be treated as a livel asset. as a lixed asset.

as a fixed asset.

10. See ion 88 of the Bill invests the High Courts with the power of delegating their powers for certain purposes to Presidence Small Cause Courts. This is indirectly a regival of the close in the Bol for the Presidency Court of 8 and Causes which proposed to invest those Courts with insidency jurisduction. The public feeling against the project was then strong, and it was therefore withdrawn. The mode of form in which it is now proposed appears to me to be not only anobjectionable, but likely to prove very metal. I would respectfully urge, however, that the money limit of the jurisdiction should be fixed by law, and not left to the discretion of the High Courts. In matters of jurisdiction the law can never be too precise.

From E. Hickie, Esq., Secretary, Calculta Trades Association, to Secretary to Government, Bengal,-(date 1 14th December, 1885).

I nave now the honour to place before you, for submission to His Honour the Lieutennul-Governor, the views of the Committee of the Teades Association on the Bill to amond the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. It would be impossible, the Committee feel, to overrate the importance of the proposed Act to the trading community throughout India; they have consequently given to its provisions the most exceful consideration, and are unminimally of opinion that the measure, as a whole, will afford assistance and protection to both debtor and creditor.

3. In order, however, that the protection to be given by the Act may be adequate and complete, the Committee would beg to suggest that the Government of India might be anoved to amend the Bill in so far as

it deals with the following important points, which appear to be deserving of further consideration.

4. In regard to this section, the Committee are of opinion that the jurisdiction clause should be extended to all cases in which the High Court has 'jurisdiction. For

Conditions on S. (1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankrupte; petition against a debtor unless—

(d) the debtor is in prison within the local braits of the lurisdiction of the Court number an order of a Unit Court for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the portion ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business without those

or had a dwelling-house or praction.

Ilmits.

5. The Committee ore of opinion that the st. (1) is the distribution of the property of a backrapt.

Priority of debts. There shall be paid in priority to all other debts.

(b) all wages or salary of any clerk or sevant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four mouths before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred riques;

mittee that due regard should be given to this fact on a further consideration of this portion of the Bill. They would strongly recommend that not less than these months' salary should be granted.

6. The Committee would beg to suggest that in this section "three months" should be substituted for "one year." The powers of a landlord are sufficiently true, caller before or after the constant of starting the true. The real due to be bankruptey of the bankruptey represented this invaluation, that if such distress for con be found to the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for con be found the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for con be found the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for con be found to the sankrupter of the bankrupter of shall be available only far one year's rent accorded the prior to the bankrupter of the bankrupter of the bankrupter of the bankrupter of the bankrupter of the bankrupter of the bankrupter of the bankrupter of the bankrupt may be due from the bankrupt may not be the distress was not here been available.

They would strongly recommend that not less than these manths, "all the months of a landlord are sufficiently great, and the existing law provides him with ample facilities for recovering las dues, and for these reasons the Committee submit that, if he should be permitted under the proposed Act to levy distress "for one year's rent accorded the prior to the data of the order of adjudication," be will be receiving an under preference over all other creditors. The Committee would, therefore, urge that the period for which he may recover under this section should not exceed these months. Power to landlord or other person to whom any rent is duc from the bankrupe may at any time, cally r before or after the commencement of the bankrupts, excess this right of distraint (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the real due to how from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for cent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptes it shall be available only far one year's rent accurded the prior to the other of the order of adjudication, but the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptey for the sarplus due for which the distress may not have been available.

198. The property of the brukrupt divisible amongst lies creditors, and in this Act referred to its the property of the bankrupt, shall not comprise the following particulars.

But it shall comprise the following particulars—
(in) All moveaure property being, at the recommendement of the hankruptey, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade in business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, theke such excendistances that he is the repaired owner thereof. Provided that himses may now other than debts due or growing due to the bankrupt in the course of his trade or business, shall not be deemed november property within the meaning of this section.

property within the meaning of this section

46. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy means of the Majesty's Indian Marine of Service, or an officer or lerk or other-more of pay or salary to creditors.

Service, or an officer or lerk or other-move employed or engaged in the Cval service of the Grown, the tructes shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the haskrupt's pay or sulary as the cloth of officer of the dipartment under which the pay or salary is releved, may direct. Information on which the pay or salary is releved, may direct. Information on which the chief officer of the dipartment as to the moment, thus and manner of the payment to the tractee, and shall commence with the chief officer to the tractee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the tractee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the tractee of such payment.

example, a person ordinarily resident in the Mufas-al is liable to be used in the High Court in respect of contracts made by him in Culcutta, but a Culcutta firm holding a decree of the High Court against such a person could not, under the Bill as drawn, avail itself of the provisions of the Bankruptey Act. Thus seems to the Committee to be a scrous anomaly, and one which will materially lessen the usefulness of the Act.

amount to be paid to clerks under this section should be equivalent to be paid to clerks in fer this section should be equivalent to three months' submy. To limit the amount to five landered rupees would to inflict an undescrived hundship on a large number of employés. Not a few firms cropby assistants whose salaries range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 a month, and who belong to a class 'bi employés who contribute in no small degree to the proper carrying on and success of a luminess, and it appears to the Cum-

mittee that the regard should be given to this fact on a further consideration of this portion of the Bill. They

should not exceed three months.

7. In reference to this section, the Committee would observe that the Bill as drawn leaves the order and disposition clause still open to be defeated by the raling in exparte Gubboy re Morgan, which decided that the absence from the country of a partner in an insolvent from pre-vented the clause in the Insolvency Act applying, on the highly technical ground that property left by the true owner in the possession of such a lirur was not in the solve passession of the partner or partners who happened to be resident in this country.

8. In this section the words "with the consent of the chief officer of the department," and "the written consent of the chief officer," deprive it, in the opinion of the Committee, of all its value. The present laws under which Cours are empowered to issue attachments against a debtor's salery are alsolute, and do not require the consent of any third party to the appropriation of a uncety of a debtor's pay. The Committee, therefore, think it would be anadyisable that the Indian Bankingtey Act should differ in this cupo tant pacticular from other Acts.

9. Finally, the Bill makes no provision for the registration of mortgages of movemble property, or hills of sale as they are termed in England; such a provision would, it is believed, he a very material protection to creditors, and I have accordingly to express the hope of the Committee that it will be conceded by the

proposed Act.

The Committee trust that the suggestions contained in this letter will meet with the approval and support

From J. O. Miller, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Legistative Department,—(No. 998—VII-78-7, dated 14th November, 1885).

With reference to your letter No. 1040, dated the 17th June. 1885, asking for opinions on the provisions of Note by Legal Remembrancer to Government. North-Western Provinces and Guille, dated 8th October, 1885.

Letter No. 2701, dated 3rd November, 1885, from the Registrar, Righ Court of Jacketore, North-Western Provinces.

This Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of the papers marginally noted on the subject.

of the papers marginally noted on the subject. 2. As the Act is not to be extended to these Provinces at present, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner thinks it unuccessary to add any remarks on the provisions of the Bill.

Note by Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—(dated 5th October, 1885).

I have gone through the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, together with the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons for the same.

I note that in the draft Statement it is proposed to apply the Bill, if it becomes law, in the first instance only to the Presidency-towns and to certain commercial centres in Burms.

As regards the North-Western Provinces and Oudh we shall have ample opportunity of seeing how the law works before we extend it to any commercial centre. My experience as a Judge leads me to think that it will be some time before we shall require any extension, and that when it is extended we shall need stronger Courts and Courts with more leisure than they at present enjoy.

Many of the large commercial limits in these Provinces have houses in the Presidency-towns, and, as I understand section 4, creditors would be entitled to present bankruptcy-petitions a must such tirms; so that some considerable portion of the class for whom the Act is intended will be covered by the provisions of the Act.

It is wanth meticing that increased use is being undedy debtors of Chapter XX of the Civil Precedure Code.

The number of applications for insolvency must wary more or less in concert with flactuations in the number of applications for execution of decrees. Compared with these, the percentages of applications for insolvency has steadily increased from 15 per cent, in 1881 to 35 in 1882, to 37 in 1883 and 30 in 1884. I feel convened that, meagic as the provisions of Chapter XX now are, they are still too intricate and expensive for the poor insolvent; but for this we should have a still greater number of applications.

With a few alterations the provisions of Chapter XX would meet the present wants of these Provinces, but the present is not along to dispuse these alterations.

the present payer is no place to discuss those affections.

I see little use in discussing **erratum* the provisions of a Bill which is not to be applied to these Provinces. and I doubt whether I could do so to much purpose. It would need more acquaintance with the customs and wants of Presidency-towns to do so effectually.

From Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—(No. 2701, dated 3rd November, 1885).

AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 674-VII-78-2, dated 26th June, 1885, in the Judicial (Civil) Department, forwarding a Bill to amend the Law relating to Barkenptey and Inslivency in British India, and requesting to be favoured with the Court's opioion thereon, and in right to state as follows.

2. The Houble the Chief Justice has forwarded a minute on the sobject ducer to the Houble Mi Ilbert,

Legislative Member of Council.

3 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight regrets he has had no bisure to consider the provisions of the Bill or

offer any remarks thereon.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bredhurst believes it is not intended that any Court in these Provinces shall, for the present at all events, have jurisdiction under the proposed Act, and he therefore reframs from offering any remarks on the proposed legislation

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justic Tyrreli also has no remarks to offer on the Bill.

From C. L. Tupper, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department, -(No. 274, dated 26th November, 1885).

(1) Judges of the Chief Court (Registrat's No. 2582, dated 14th August, 1850).
(2) Government A Ivo ate (No. 370D, A., dated 21st September, 1880).
(3) Innser half R on Rittin, R.n. Rahadur (No. 982, dated 2nd September, 1885).
(4) Ran Mele R on dat d. 27th August, 1885).
(5) Ram Mele R on dat d. 27th August, 1885).
(6) Ran Kishen Das, Hono ary Mazistrate, Delhi (dated 25th September, 1880).
(7) Chola Lall, Lohore, (dated 15th Geteber, 1885).
(8) Lala discip Mol, Honocay Augustrate, Amritsar, (dated 15th Geteber, 1885).
(9) Baggan L d, Honocay Magistrate, Amritsar, (dated 18th Geteber, 1885).

With reference to your letter No. 1912, dated the 17th of June. 1885, I am desired by the Lieutenant tovernor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the opinions of the officers noted on the mergin, who have been consided upon the draft Bill to aim and the law of Banks ruptey and Insolvency in British India.

From T. G. WALKER, Esq., Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No 2582, dated 13th August, 1885).

In reply to your letter No. 661-S., dated 13th July, 1885, forwarding, for the opinion of the Judges, a copy of a Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bank, upter and Insolvener in Bratish India, I am de ired to say that as it is proposed to limit the application of the Bill to the Presidency-towns and contain other commercial centres, the Judges have no remarks to offer on the Bill.

From E. P. Hennenson, Esq., Government Advocate, Punjab. to Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(No. 370-D.A., dated 21st September, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 665-8, of 13th July last, forwarding for opinion draft Bill

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 665-8, of 13th July last, forwarding for opinion draft Bill to amend the law of Blackruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

2. I observe that the Act only constitutes by its direct operation four Courts of Bankruptcy, namely, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcuta, Madras and Bonday and the Court of the Recorder of Rangeon. I also observe that while power is taken to confer upon Local Governments authority, with the previous saction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute other Court of Bankinptcy in the territories minimistered by them, the insolvency sections of the Punjab Laws Act (1872) have not been repealed.

As moreover 1 am now, and have been for some time past, much pressed with important references. I trust that I may be permitted to refusin from discussing in death a measure which is not intended to amply to this Province, and which appears to me to be fair too advanced and technical for the state of things prevailing here.

From Bunser Lal Ram Rattan, Rai Bahadur, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab. —(No. 982, dated 2nd September, 1885).

As directed in your letter No. 814-S. of 3 lb July 1885, which you have very kindly sent for any renacks that I may wish to offer. I have the pleasure to state for your information that the Drift Bill to amount the law of bankraptry and insolvency in India is worth of manorenance, and that the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons is worth of consideration.

I beg to suggest to afford the following remarks after full examination of the documents you have so kind-

Ist.—The cost of Court for advertising notices. &c. should be defraved from the estate concerned, but the Court expenses should not exceed some fixed allowances at the rate of percentage which after full consideration the Legislative ought to fix.

Section 42, clause (1) .-- Every conveyance or transfer of property, or Avoidance of preference in certain charge thereon made, every payment unde,

every obligation incorred and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged bankrapt on a bankraptcy petition presented within three* months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the trustee in the hankruptcy.

PART V.

TRUSTICES.

Remuncration of Trustee.

Section 63, clause (1) .- Where the creditors ap-Remineration of trustee. point any person to be trustee of a debtor's estate, his remineration (if any) shall be fixed by an ardinary resolution of the creditors, or, if the creditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the mature of a commission of percentage of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized after deducting any sums pand to secured cre-ditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

Section 83, clause (c) .- The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to line, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General ta Council, by that Local Government within the territories administered by it.

Section 91, clause (c).—An appeal shall be from the order of a Court appended by a Local Govern-ment under section 82 of the High Court of the province.

PART VII.

SWALL BANKRUPTCH'S

Section 103.—When a petition is presented by or sommary administration in small against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied wise, or the official receiver reports to the Court, that the property of the debter is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupers, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a smannery manner.

Section 105.- Any person against whom a receiving Punishment of fraudulent d. btor . order has been made under this Act shall, in each of the case- following, he panished with immegen of the case contouring a personneat which may extend to two years of with fine or with botu.

Notices.

Section 125.- All notices and other documents for the scryice of which Service of notices. no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Section 133 (1).—In this Act, indess the context
otherwise requires,—

" Province" means the territories under the admi-

nistration of a Local Government:
"High Court of the province: "means the highest
Civil Court of appeal for the province:
"The Court" means the Court having jurisdiction

in bankruptev en ler this Act :

"Affidavit" inclu les declarations under uny legislative enactment, affirmations and attestations on

"Available act of bankruptey "means any act of bankruptey available for a bankruptey petition at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made:

* Should be six months: three months is too little a time.

The remmeration of the trustees should be fixed by the Court itself in every instance. It will be very improper to give this power to the creditors. It is sure to be abused.

It will be quite unnecessary to obtain the Hovernor General's previous sanction on a matter like this. The words in italies should be omitted.

The appealable orders should be *precified. At present the law (which is the same as this) is very unsatisfacthe law (which is the same as this) is very misatisfactory. Some orders are appealable and some are not. Further, why should an appealable to the Chief Court direct? This is a hardship. It will be convenient to give this power to the Divisional Courts in this Province and other corresponding Courts in other Provinces

There should be a final appeal to the Chief Court or High Court, as sometimes intricate questions arise in such cases.

Small Bankruptcies.—This should not be with regard to the amount of the debtor's property. It should be the reverse, i.e., with reference to the amount of debta due, and the amount to make a but kraptcy small should be Rs. 1,500 only, and not more; otherwise some dishonest people may succeed in arranging that their property may not exceed Rs. 3,000.

Imprisonment -Simple or what ? Fine. - What amount?

Insert registered between the words "prepaid" and "part."

These interpretation clauses should be placed in the

Should be one hour.

24. If within half an hoer from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or r presented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following wisk at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairmen may appoint, not heing less than seen or more than twenty-one days.

From Baggas Lat, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjah,—(dated 1st S ptember, 1885).

With tell rates to your letter dated 30th July 1885. I have to submit any few remarks as to the Draft Bill to amend the law of Bankunpey and Insolvency are at in parts of Bait de In ma and they are as fellows.

- 2. In section 3 it is measure that the Prite's India may be defined, that it may be more elsar whether the foreign States name within the definition. Attacker the General Cares Act. I of 18%, decides the British India, but still remains doubted as to its limits supposing, for incline Billuchistán, &c., &c.
- 3. In the core's also, clause (e) is commalled by the by it using the pricess of sale in execution of decree rannot be sale that the debtor has committed the net of bankemptry.
- 4. In service 5, it are (I), purposely 2nd, where it is said within a very below the date of presentation of the perigon or budy reach. See, the clause in the section is not close to 5, the period gives rese to a doubt.
- 5. In these char 6, claim of the should be added that the cape of patricin must be for ashed to the opposite party that the opposite party moveman proper and non-researchely, movement one of
- 6. In the section 6 chaise 5, that the weeds to take seemen for promon of dibts is to put the hindrings in the way, but to a knowledge for the coats of the proceedings is not on.
- 7. In the scale of 7, there I, where it is not notes to is in prion, & a. & a. should be a 2ded if the is left on scenary under section 325 of Civil Proc to Cole, Ac. XIV of 1832, as forcer growthly the case with in light note become accounted on a civil color.
- 8 Section 17, programps to, provides that the outlaintde on the application near to expect this of it were a decree.
- It ough, to be for these personals who we have the dividend from the estate of bankings, and not for others who do not his table to notice by the proximate of he Ve.
 - 9. Section 27 resilient. Character should be all of that who contracted deleganthis by or conclessly
- 10. Second 28 class of the cold fixour contributed held may be liquided decreased a value of the decreased held of the decreased hel

From Officiating Speretary to Club Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Speretary to Government of India, Legislative Department + (No. 1131 +202, dweel 24th October, 1855).

I am direct to beknowledges and No. 1013, Small 17Cy June tree, for varily of for apenior in that: Bill to amount to Law et Bod's option of Insolvers, in Billy a Table.

- 2. The full will all of educity the Presidence of weather for the flowns on Brill's Borna and the low large common attentions to a configuration because of the Trend and brite control in the Control Presidence of and the block of and of the extended of the Control Presidence of the Control
- 3 To Relieve out the opinion to two selected offices Mr. J. W. N. dl. Offish for J. divid Commissioner, and Mr. Venners, Commissioner of Nephre, New relative object in conference as existings on it.

From E. S. Syvos, Eso., Officiating Searchy to Chief Commissioner, Braish Burma, to Secretary to Government of Tulia, Legislative Department.—(No. 252-26-L., dated 15th December, 1885).

I am directed threeknowledge the record of your trice No. 1014, during the 17th June last, regarding a draft Bill to make 1 fine law relating to Bankreptey of Unsolvenry.

- 2 I are now to submit copies of the letter of d in the markin, whose restain expressions of the opinion.

 Train dudy of Michigan, No. 120-2, dated 200 Aorais.

 From Recorder of Ringson No. 161-41, dated 200 Aorais.

 From Recorder of Ringson No. 161-41, dated 200 Aorais.

 From Secretary, Rangon Charles of Comm. or, dated 500 novelengths.

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 From Secretary, Rangon Charles of Comm. or the Parker of Comm. or the Rangon Charles of Charles o
- 3. The Chief Commissioner agrees that for the present, as regards this province, the new Act should apply only to the four mineral scapert towns. By Act XIV of 1885 power has been conferred on the Chief Commissioner to transfer the juri diction in insolvery prefers of the R conder of Rang on to the chief Civil Courts of Monlinein, Abra's, and Passein in respect of those towns. Subject to the ascent of the Governor General in Council, a similar power is conferred on the Chief Commissioner by sections 82 and 83 of the Bill. It would seem necessary to take care that the previous of the Bill should not conflict with these of the Act above cited. But the Chief Councils in or does not reproct the suggestion made by the dreige of Monlinein that the power at present expectate the Local Government of conferring insolvency jurisdiction on and withdrawing it from the Moulinen Court should be annulled by the conscitution of that Court as an In olvency Court under section 82 of the Pill.
- 4. The Chief Count's loner supports the personal made by Mr Meeller at that power should be taken in section 88 to confer out by Court of Stroll Court of Blangeon that I will be a long on an in-back after matters which it is proposed to the Right Court to the out of the Shadl Court Courts of the possible was

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- 5. Section 91 of the Bill provides for appeals from orders in bankruptey matters. Before the Bill is introduced into the Legislative Council it is probable that the purisdiction of the superior Courts in this province will have been satisfactorily settled. But should the question of the constitution of a Chief Court in Burma be still unsettled when the Earthuptey Bill is should thatly diaffed, it will be necessary to specify in clause (c) of section 91 the particular High Court to what appeals nu ber that clause would be. Such appeals might appropriately like to the Court of the Paradic at European. printely lie to the Court of the B worder of Haugeon
- The Chief Commissioner scheet special attention to the opinion of the learnel Recorder of Rangoon, particularly to the views stated in paragraphs 5, 6 a m 7 of his better which seem to be writhy of consideration. It seems very important that the approximation of the Les cumbrons procedure (section 103 of tive Bill) should be extended so as to embrar case, where the abstract a parently, not more than Rs. 10,000. Mr. Mackwen's figures, namely, 91 moderness, R. 28.74, not of feets, and only Rs. 13,000 (less than 2 per cent. of the debts) benefit the mass of evolutions. There is perhaps, therefore, the more rea on for attempting, when the law is under revision to live immount designs for a some part of the pains and penalties now accroing to themselves. and their families from non-fraceful at dela.

The recommendation may in presented S of Mr. MacEwen's letter regarding the abolition of dual jurisdiction in the same Court at a court a second to the Claim Court as some.

7. Mr. Macka as repair outcus as a convertence for the addition of imprisonment for non-frandulent debt. The learned dudge red outs in five it as such abelition, then 2) he mentions that the retention of this pendity has been practically dead domen. The Cart Commissioner does not know how this may be. He ventured previously (letter No. 679—1-12), described 210, duly, 1882, to Hode Department) to show as sefer the total abolition of impressioner to mention 121, adv. He still had so to the same equipment. The intentity referred to the darked Commissioner can be exactly as a still had so to the same equipment. The intentity during the hope that the learned Judge would alvie or comment as on the next to the system of the same openion, the present reference and discussion, the present he had below the Government of linear Mr. Macka his report contains a comment comfor then solition of imprisonment for non-fraudulent

From D. G. Macroon, Esq., Judge of the Teen of Monlinero, to Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, - 178, 120-2, dated the 24th August, 1885).

Is compliance with the representation vised dated the 6th without how the honor occurred with No. 190-231, (Jaffeld Dyartm at, Legislative). regression on the tribus Burkenpte Bill.

Indealing with the art que trovare the Co. Co. prograph of the Sofement of Objectantal Remons, namely, as to the extent to which the score of i.e.s. it, be apply the allowed to the Pakin it is newscry to be remainded to the interest of a late of the second of the score of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the painting of appears to the first of the second of the painting of the the second of th

The corresponding some expanding some time to the corresponding to the proposal law locar by stead the proposal law locar by stead to the second by , sat of Object and Persons of the Bell, is not, as it was in he're or eath of her cost, but whether the privileges of and he or odd to a favoured few who have the good furture to be unlabely (soft for small local or as for the organism of the forested of that large

Allowing even that there are different to the control of the fine to the control of the line's arising in commercial seaports and the covered of the Mina covered of the first only only only one has for the whole of India, and the covered operating experience of the Santan and Object and Reasons of the Islik might be effected by an effect of the covered of the latent covered of the covered of the latent covered of the Covered operation and employed one has been at not long enough in fine to pass the wind and a many conduction, and hence the first the covered of the cover simplified bearing to a conferred have

If it sho therefore and the blund to force in Not applicable to the whole of British India, it should, I think, at heat the second the form of the form of the population of the whole of British India, it should, I think, at heat the second of the form of the form is vortified a discussion of the Courts with insolvency production to the form of the form delete. In two yellows the form to the in which it may be a less hard-in-production of the form of the properties of the form of the properties of the form of the form of the properties of the form of the properties of the form of the

Company of the period of the Statement of Object and Reason, which refers to the difference between the Bill and the leason is a companied to the statement of the period of period of period of period of period of period of period of period of period of the factor of the first of the period of the first of the period of the period of the period of the period of period of period of period of the period of t imposed on it by the direct will.

As regards the more so, soft the Dod, it is not easy to for see how details. For the most part adapted to English professor or the second warfs in the most set of the discrete and confined to what a provide the second some seasons that Bolivities they to cause tag the projectly or eliciency of this proposed proceding

Section S (I) -17 of contended as I think it meets be, to give the Court power to r burs the debter from Nection S(I) -42 of the interior at 1 to 1 of near ne, no give revenue, power for the end above two pull if he should be the even a table average of something the Court to extra the end of section of the discount of the power to release from pull, even if the jet be ware the jet de monoithe Court, is used stry in view of the different grounds which confer insolvency just he con-

(2) -Under Act I. V. G. of 1844, the process of sale is only conferred in respect of nearly ages to which English law is girlled to the sections of the more hant 1 to the event of such power meetingers would be entitled to reduce the expenses of factor of the expenses of the expenses of factor of the expenses of factor of the expenses of factor of the expenses of factor of the expenses of factor of the expenses of the expenses of factor of the expenses of the expenses of the expenses of factor of the expenses of the expe

Section 12 (b). The effect of the first or year h_i and $e \in \mathbb{N}$ be understood for the release of the debtor from just if in the last of the transfer h_i is given in the first of the debtor from h_i if h_i is a man h_i or h_i is the debtor should be limit 1, as in the Civil Procedure

Cole, with reference taken as as of common owners a given their plus of resulting and the court-house,

(2) I would add after the worl "sum" the worl. "I be his travelling expense, and subsidence."

Section 45. He is, I think, desirable that the power of the Courts to sense the property of a bankrupt should extend to any part of Her Majesty's dominant, sometime provision being made for the presentation of the necessary authority from the Court having jurish ation where the property is situate.

Sections 82 and 83. -As the Bill was duried befor the amendment of the Barnes Pairts Act. 1875, by the Act of 1885, whereby the insolvent period on a brace, result by the Resider of Race on a Monthiem has been vested in the Judge of Monthiem, there is a result by aftered so as to give in Court a Monthiem jurisdiction in bankengtey by the direct operation of the proposed Act.

Part 1771.—The usefulness of this coapter won't be extended by providing that the Otheral Receiver shall Part 1711.—The usefulness of these apter would restended by providing that the Official Receiver shall not be required to pry the court-fees preseried to, proceedings in Court for the new year of debts, but that the amount due for such fees shall be a fit of edge at a rear a consected may be obtained by hum, or that it shall be amounted out of the general famils of the coars. The difficulty also of iny stigating small claim of insolvents must, I should think, are probabilitively against the interest of sites for the every velocities. If such suits were allowed to be be again on the streaments made by insolvents in their chieflest greater responsibility would attach to such that must, and the languaged to be regardly thrown on the person who, but for the intercention of the Receiver, would be the party the sit. The Official Receiver of each awould be bound to satisfy himself as to the legality of the coars a deal, of by the facts stocal in the coachele, any every other facility should be given by in terminal the property of the color in the coachele, any every other facility should be given by in terminal under the property of the edge in the coachele, any every other rules of the Calcutta Hogh Court, framed under the property of the solvency Act, provides that the Official Assignor may sine without payment of affice fees if it have not lines, but thus does not include a sampeday to which my remarks are intended to apply. remarks are intended to apply.

Second Schedule 12 (c) —To met them is of nontrigues whose societies excell in value the amount of the dold, corresponding right, should I think, beto the torder to them a side of managed by posts at a received price equal to the amount due on the monegary as the transfer of a vivole energy money process of them. The trustee should also beceive the right transfer of coloring on a new great process in the mortage does not sick to be related by managed on a coloring on a new great process in the mortage does not sick to be related by managed on a coloring of the lates.

From R. S. T. MACEWEN, USO., Officiating Resember of Rangeon, to Secretary to Chief Commis ioner, British Burma,--(No. 161-51, dot of the 2004 Aug 14, 1885).

I have the boson to belong the best stage of cour left a No. 140-23 L. doi: 140. July 120. Towarding copy of a draft Bill to an in I the Low or In observe and Balt stage of the Low or In observe and Balt stage of the Low or In observe and Balt stage of the Low of the Low or Indiana. opinion on the prayr ions or the bal-

- 2. The Bild itself in a large narrounce and died by the a somewhat deficient and chould be ablest. This drawn The Bolits of the alarge in tone and deal with a some control to and cound cound country along the form of the first bolight of Bolds and State in the control to provide a country of the first and the provide and the country of the first and the first bolish an
- 3. Part I (so tons 3 20) of the Ball bals with the more language follow. I from panet of bankrandey to discharge, not in one of large lackrandes, a few and bankrandes, a few tons of the lack of the front considerable, the reactions in the following the property of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few tons of the lack of the file will under the property of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few of the lack of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few of the lack of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few of the lack of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few of the lack of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few of the lack of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few of the lack of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few of the lack of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few of the lack of the Ball to greece expenses a standard or a few of the lack of the to discharge, and more coolding be discussed, where it is bindered not be as all the mope of electively tool the constant to be delivered to the constant to be present by the constant and not be present by the constant of the Court of the United Merchard American of the brace of the Court of the United Merchard American of the brace of the Dilly, and appear to too brackets to the constant of the Court of the United Merchard American of the brace of the Billy, and appear to too brackets of such instances of such and that there exists the original brackets of such instances of such and the kind of the Court of the brackets of such instances of a meant in the transfer of the court of the court of such instances of a meant in the court of the court of the court of the transfer of the brackets of the Court of the transfer of the brackets of the Court of the court of th
- 4. The Bill (section 63) provides for the remaindation of men-official tractes, but it does not undear how the Official Receiver is to be paid. (If course if it is a could be shall be a colar of officer and a convenient missions, then the colsavations will be imapplied as the is to be on the forting of the process Official Assigned, they appear do color and entire a color to be as to be an entired of the an income be well to enquire from what source his all rylarity and a color to be to it. The only court few companies is the ordinary petition less of cight assist, and the is an activity notices go to the messenger and the constraint.
- 5. The provisions of Part Laro, it species to me, name sairly complex for the large number of small bendering times which occurs so name to fine time of the sair at the sairly complex for the provides a training procedure for some, but not for all of the exercises. It is only in cases where the property to be administered does

not exceed Rs. 3,000 that this part applies. I amove a statement showing the number of insolvencies in this Court during the past flure years, with the scholled liabilities, assets, and actual recoveries. In 1882 there were 20 insolvencies, aggregating Rs. 4,51 ft 1 of habilities, and schoolfed assets amounting to Rs. 2,12 52 i, while the total recoveries amounted, to Rs. 2,137, and of this sum Rs. 2,113 was secured, the sum which the Official Assignee recovered for distribution amongst evel that being only Rs. 3,324.

In 1883, out of 22 insolveness with total habilities of Rs. 14,17,834 and schedule lassets of Rs. 6,32 792, Rs. 82,823 was all that was recovered. Of this sam, Rs. 60,080 was secured, and the balance, Rs. 22,743, the Official Assignee called in.

In 1884 the total habilities in 40 insolveners was Rs. 10,03,035. The assets as per schedule amounted to Rs. 7,82,933, the recovers to 40, 57,445, of which Rs. 30,782 was secured and the Official Assignee recovered Rs. 16,664

It is not quite clear what "property of the debtor" in section 103 is intended to cover. If it means scheduled a cut, then a apt a VII would apply to about enclude of the bisiness in this Coat. Of the 91 insolvencies began in the transition and apply to 17. Having to 201l, however, to the reals in the remaining 44 case, a notice some time the lines in the rest well be rested to 18, 5,000, and I think it might with safety and advantage be a self to 18, 10 the real property of the value of 18, 10 to and upward be a administered and as some ease has property between 18, 5,000 and 48, 10,000 been recovered. In the removering 81 case the property needed a harmonic ed was best than 18, 5,000. In 53 case (ph. 5), but a day was recovered. The provisions of section 11 relating to meetings of creditors would be mapplicable to the value of the 281 case.

In the constitution of the constitution of the insolvents and constitute for the purpose of obtaining a protection and r. The about the impolar excession of a Civil Control of our order that an elevation of the constitution of

6. If five varied to book, although live is a chemomorphisting my on a on by retains, that in the presching state is all his with a count to be a different and become after the another very title in every to the same as been at all heads at a million contend to be might to a a specific presching to the another very title in a country low account the first preclay may be made, it will be taken adapted to be a contend to be a contend to the contend to th

Theorem of is deferred in our considered by and entitles be, arbitious according burners of the policy of the destruction of a construction - 7. I show that Depth is not a consideration of the element of the Bet and Copalition and Depth is not the constant of the cons
- 8. I am A consistent of the Correspondence of Berlinger A decime constitute Clearly XX of the Civil Provider A decime a corp. And A substitute of a constitute for the management of the advance of the A substitute of the advantagement of the advantagement of the advantagement of the advantagement of the advantagement of the A substitute of the A
 - (I) Address of pressures on old to be a Mill to Corota XI, to prove to more July to a small bankruptores, as it is a collision of the form the Act altogether, or
 - (2) Pro VI, on the volume of the wifeter of entirely and by the early timen the Court, to which the Act would are the entirely and Court of Court of the Act and apply.

Table 1.18 or 1 - the ordered consequent that then proper place is in this Act, but the precedure should, a consequence of a periodic form to be

- should, it is a surface of present the anchorage necessive to environ the previous of the Bill, a lover to the surface of the entitled for Butch Borne, it will require one addition to its establishment to extra the first property of the first property the hole reason exceeds Bs. 3,000, were true in the adder to the first property the hole reason exceeds Bs. 3,000, were true in the adder to the first property the hole reason to the first property the hole reason exceeds Bs. 3,000, were true in the adder to the first property of the first property of the first at Mondanen and Akyub have hat, because of a water is longly for each and entitled the have not anchoraged in a Chief Court for the first property. The property of the first property of the first property of the first property of the first property of the first property of the first property of the first property of the support of the support of the support towns of this province and come that the end to each a new constant of the first property of the support towns of this province and come in the support towns of this province and come in the support towns of this province and come in the support towns of this province and come in the support towns of this province and come in the support towns of this province and come in the support towns of this province and come in the support towns of this province and come in the support towns.
- In Section to confer or thin power on the Judges of the Prontnery Small Conse Court. I see an objection to Cispa video. It will now the Profit Court of a good ded of purely form I work and of a number of potentially a video in the Cispa video and a profit of the subspect in (I) would be a premiurly limit beyond which to the momental of the every hear tooks power positions. In the drift Bull to constitute a Chief Court for Brief power to be notated to exceed the Presidency Small Curse Courts Act to Rangbon. Similar power in Action to the training time, the revisions of some Stocke Small Curse Court of Rangbon, although i could not if present a annually that the powers given by the Bill should be exercised by the Bull to a small Court Court. But it that Court is reconstituted under the Providency Acts, and the ace says a single alternate some allowed, then is no reason why it should not exercise the same powers as the Presidency violets.
- 11. I entirely approve of the pend of the BH. I think they are most necessary and will meet must of the cases which mile in machine.

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1882.

******						-			==-	
		An	BETH AS PE	a Schaden	u,		ACTUAL RE	COVERIES.		,
Number of insolvencies.	Liabilitæ in rupest.	Debt due to the estate in rupres.	Value of property unse- cared in ruples.	Value of property secur- ed in rupeca.	Total in rapees.	From delctors in rupces.	Privery nosewied in rupels.	Property secured in ru- pres.	Total iu rngees.	Zemarka.
1			•••	.		•••			•••	Registry of bankruptcy in Scot-
2	9,303	399	***		300	•••	920	-#1	920	The insolvent compromised with his creditors out of Court at four annua in the rupec.
3	• 18,310 5 579	13,527	•••		13,627	146	***	•••	146	
5 5	21,167 2,840	1,096 2,3(0)	••	H,G90	0 494 2,300	111		1,760	1,874	
ÿ			•••	•••	-4-	•••	··· G73	·-·	*** ₆₇₃	No schedule filed; insolvent set- ticd with enchrors out of Court and paid in Ks. 12,888, to be divi- ded, amongst, creditors at four annas in the rupes.
9 9	11,097	•	***		•••	•••		8,050	8,050	
10	21,054	::: }			••			-	••	No schedule filed.
11	2,06,H47		478	1,24,500	1,21,074		478	:::	456	Rupees 1.817 was also realized from reats of houses. This appaisent compromised with his creditors out of Court for eight names in the tupes.
12 13	Cannot be to Akval 2,9-3	ancertain i.		· in transfer	red	46	***		46	. apac.
11	61,151	4,537	1,700	· • :	4, 927	65	658	173.4	6,00%	
15	5,971	3,513	Skit	750	48,3	25	!	1,653	1,578	•
36 : 17	1 1,500 0,327	1,650	•••	4,576	10 746 6 726	54	i	3,220	3,250	
26	29,589	669	•	30,00	30,500	"	1114	0,220	114	
10	5,634 3,756	1,756		i,sun			25	•••	23	
				<u></u>						
	4,51,401	30 712	2,254	1,7 1,526	2,12,526	455	2,869	20,163	23,197	
Ŧ			•							***************************************

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1883.

225757										
Ì	1	AME	ITTS AN PER	Schuberi	٠.		CTUAL RE	COVERTIES.		
Number of insolvencies	Liabilities in rupres.	Details. to the setate in supers.	Value of property un-	Value of property secut- ed in rapecs.	Total in enyees.	Trun, debturs in rep	Property unsecured in rupces.	Pryory secared in rupecs.	Total in 14pess.	Remarks.
1 2 3 4 6 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	716 1,04,078 61,850 6,862 5,800 6,055 18,600 2,005 69,263 4,786 2,884 1,593 8,799 4,718 5,603 8,792 8,00,467 2,800	751 3,310 3,190 10,563 7,202 575 2,099 403 41,600 4,085 23,302 1,555	7,381	3,000 675 150 3,08,119 2,09,550	8,105 3,319 3,196 10,508 233 7,967 575 2,004 5,53 3,49,17,4,685 2,85,312 1,554	2,164	5,246 33 639 20,437	422 6,325 51,383	5,256 	No schedule filed This was for final discharge. This was for final discharge

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1884.

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			ABSETS AS I	вв Бенви	Vis.		Acı	TUAL RECO	7 X X 1 2 K.	
Number of insolvencies.	Liabilities in rapses.	Debt dus to the estate in rupees.	Value of property unsecured in	Vaine of property secured in	Total in r . pees.	From debtors in rupees.	Property unsecured in rupees.	Property secured in rapees.	Total in rupets.	Ecmarks,
	3,20	5] .					·		
1	1	1			281					
1	3,80	7 169			169					
4	5,61:	758			768					
ŧ	ł					İ				This case is for final discharge.
•	1	1	127		127		43		43	,
7	1	i			390					,
•	1				179				<u> </u>	
10	1	1	300		300		108		108	
11	1							[
12	1					i .,				No schedule filed.
13	2,000	2,621			2,721	; ·			`	j
14	7,157	7,755	160		7,01	13	661		671	
16	28,600			•			525		625	
10	•••			,			,			No schedule filed.
17	85,200	1					5,157	17,600	22,957	
18		1	095	•	4,011	; ···	628		624	
39 20	1		112	"	8,711	: *** *				
31	17,810	1	0,200		2 4 12,440	!	420 3,839		5,588	
22	20,603	1		7,300	10,257	1		5,032	6,032	•
23	73,703	71 962	 1,31%		73,250				6,0.52 61	
24	67,917	67,340	2,673		60,03*	"	1,313	,	1,313	The insolvents in these cases
25	1,66,436	41,120	4,27 6	2,10,000	2,55,710					compremised with their credit-
26	85,336	60,057	8,644		53,745	•••				unuas in the rupee.
27	1,84,000	15,090	1,090	1,10,000	1,56,086)
26						•••				This case is for final ducharge.
29	11,095						62 8		629	
30	7,733	2,900			2,999			[•
31	10,9%	5,3 1	141	0,776	12,2,6		616	1,500	2,016	
32	6,510	3 .411	414	25)	4,019		221		221	•
33	3,303	[20	 .	20					
31	27,921	520			520	.	•••		••	
35	8,175	200 9,903	7,207	13,400						
36 27	32,393		772	25,590	25,17	254	200	13,200	13,753	No schodule filed.
311	Cannot	be meert.	alued cas	e transle.	red to Mo	ulmaln	74	•		ALL OF PERSONS IN THE
30	10,519				4.219 r	-	'`			
40	Cannot	:			nl to Mo					
41	3,513		;	•••	}					
43	3,163	;		ļ				İ		-
43	0,480			2,630	2,000			52.,	625	
44	14,108	10,023	.	1	10,023					
45			•]				.	•	This case is for final discharge.
40	6,491	5,747	160 i	ĺ	5,513 5			}		
47	51,913	21,121	[11,5″0 ¹	3 - , 12)			. 825	525	
49 [he ascerta	ined; case	transfe:1	el to Ho	olmein [131		136	
40	82 706				<u> </u>					
	10,03,037	3, 12,507	33,710	1,0 .,425	7,52,017	2,011.	11,613	29,782	66 , 143	,
331			war i reali		- F	ئــــ			·· ·····	

From J. STUART, Esq., Secretary, Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(dated the 5th December, 1885).

· I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 101-26-L., dated the 6th July, 1885, asking the opin-

ion of this Chamber on the draft Bul to amend the law of hankrupter and insolvency in British India.

In reply I am directed to inform you that, as this was a matter involving legal knowledge for a complete understanding of the proposed allerations, the members of the Chamber did not feel themselves qualified to express an opinion. They, therefore, referred the matter to their legal advisor, and I am directed to forward to you his an opinion. They, therefore, referred the matter to their legal adviser, and I am directed to forward to you his remarks on the proposed amendments.

I have further to apologise for the long delay in submitting an opinion on athis matter, a delay which was occasioned by the references which Mr. Gillbanks, the Chamber's adviser, had to make us to the course of legis-

lation in England on the same subject.

Note by Mr. J. C. Gillbanks, Barrister-ut-line, Rangoon,—(dated the 5th December, 1885).

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the proposed draft Bill to amend the law of bankroptey it would appear that in 1870 a proposal of Sir James Stephen's to introduce virtually the English Bank-ruptcy Act of 1860 was by general opinion negatived as being too complicated for the mofinsial and because the principle of voluntary management by credition was considered unsuited to India. We think that for the same reasons the present propose I Bill is musuited for the mofinsial in Barma. A proposal in 1881 to amend the existing insolve acy law was rejected on the ground that the law required recasting rather than amendment. We fully reasons the present proposed Bill is misuited for the molassid in Barma. A proposal in 1881 to amend the existing insolve see law was rejected on the ground that the law required recasting rather than amendment. We fully agree with this opinion, and we believe that nothing short of re-casting the law would be satisfactory. The present law does not seem to us to be emploons, though it certainly is defective and out of date.

The proposed Bill adopts the English Bankingtey Act of 1883; thus we pass at one from legislation in 1848 (our present Insolvent Act is dated 9th June 1818) to an Act of 1883, a gap 35 years in legislation. We consider that it is eminently desirable to assimilate the law in force in India in insolvency to that in force in England and thus to afford our Courts the advantage of English decisions.

In the face of the minimum adicidable professions are appropriate present to represent the the

In the face of the opinion elicited by previous proposals we are not prepared to recommend at present that the proposed Bill should extend beyond the limits of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein as far as Barna is conproposed Bill should extend beyond the limits of Rangoon, Moulinein, Akyab, and Bassem as lar as Baraa is concerned, but we think it desirable that a province should be inserted giving power to the local Government to extend the Act to other places in this province when it shall be dended desirable or incressory. Further, we consider it advisable that the jurisdiction in bankruptey shall be vested in the Court of the Reonder of Bangoon (or such Court as may be constituted in its place), except us to Moulinein, where there is already a Judge, in whose Court the jurisdiction might be vested with a right of appeal. Provisions on this point must, however, await the passing of the new Burma Courts Act.

Some of the most important provisions of the Bill are those which apply to a composition in satisfaction of the debts due from the bankrupt, or for a school of arrangement of his affairs. These provisions remove some of the gravest defects of the existing Indian insolvency law, and they show the enormous gap in our legislative

of the gravest defects of the existing Indian insolvency law, and they show the enormous gap in our legislative enactments, for the principle of decks of arrangement, by which the property of an insolvent trader was made available for the common benefit of his eveletors without his being adjudicated a bankrupt, was introduced in England as far back as 1825. Now, without any preparatory legislation it is proposed at once in progress from our legislation of 1818 (which was then more backward than English legislation) to the latest English epartment. We must a limit that we are legally accessed that it ago us some viril doubtful, whether as the proposed Bill is sharm of whatever a lyantages were expected from the control of the Board of Trade, it is desirable to follow so closely the Emphale Act of 1883.

It may be breadly stated that the chief defects of the lenglish Bankruptay Act of 1869 were in the provisions for liquidation of the debtor's affects by arrangement and composition. The scalefacts, at has been alleged, arise mostly from the improper use of provies and the supmentage of credit ors, which led to the aloption of inalequate compositions through the influence of the debtors' friends and from the want of conductor trustees an bankruptoy

in acce of liquidation by artangement, the treatees bong exampled from the control of the Court.

We presume that the principle of liquidation by arrangement under the voluntary management of creditors is no longer cas in 1870) considered unsuitable to India. From our experience in Rangoon and Barunt we do not think the principle musuited for this province. We may add that many instances of a desire to carry out such arrangements have come within our expersence. Sometimes they have been frustrated because there was no method of making them computery, and no chard of all be exerced by the Insolvent Court. A similar want has been felt when a petition has been withdrawn upon arrangement with creditors.

In a far as a provisional order is only in the focuse protection of the bankrupt's estate when necessary in the first instance, and the creditors are to have a voice in dealing whether the distort shall be adjudicated a hinkrupt.

first instance, and the creditors are to have a voice in dealing whether the distor shall be adjudicated a honkrupt or his affairs by four lated by composition or arrangement, we approve of the principle of the proposed Bull. If it appears that the appears that the appears that the appears that the appears that the appears that the consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient consequences of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient constituences or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or under delay to the creditors or the debtor, the composition or scheme may be annulled without prejudice to mything lone and rait. This is a departure word; we approve thoroughly, but at the same time we feel some doubt as to whether the proposed Bull is a label under its to Indian circumstances. It is extremely stringent in many of its provisions, and we think complicated. We should prefer an Act embodying the main price pless and features (with the exception of the important charges just notice), which should be corrected of the English colly, rather than a close conv of an ensemble, which has not been in force for two years, and of the working Bunkruptcy Act of 1869, which was not found to were healy, and could have been amended without much difficulty, rather than a close copy of an enactment, which has not been in force for two years, and of the working of which doubts have alterly been expressed.

We are burily prepared at present to recommend the abolition of imprisonment for debt or the introduction of more of the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1860, than the prepared Bill contains.

The duties to be discharged under the Earshish for by the Band of Trade can, we consider only be undertaken by the Courts through properly appointed officers. The appointment of such an officer is much needed in Banda.

We can see no object in preserving any distinction letween traders and non-traders.

The limitation of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the departure from the corresponding provisions of the English Act, are a lapted to this province, and we think that domicile should be rejected as a ground of jurisdiction.

With vegard to backruptcy being a disquedification for certain officers. We consider that a provision for the

with vigard to backruptey being a disqualification for certain officers. We consider that a provision for the removal of the disqualification on a bankruptcy being annualled might be provided for.

In sections 39 and 40 of the proposed full the provisions of section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code as to the time at which an attaching creditor's full becomes complete as against rival decrees holders will be that at which it becomes complete as against rival decrees holders will be that at which it becomes complete as against rival decrees holders will be that at which it becomes complete as against rival decrees holders will be that at which it is desirable to insert, for although it is in a monuton with a decision in the Centre of the Renders of Rangoon there are decisions which cufflet with that law.

At mesont it would not be desirable to exceed at the Small Coarset that the fact of the backgrounds.

At present it would not be desirable to everyond a the Small Cause Court by juried even in bankruptey in petty cases transfer d. But a provision for the telegation of such powers might be reserted, to be exercised when desirable as it appears to be a considered to the Maless

when desirable, as it appears to have worked well in Madrus.

The following are instances of the stringency of the proposed Bill:—

Section 3. (1) [e].—"If execution issued against him has been levied by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in British India."

If this is intended to include a forcolosure of a mortgage or order of sule in a suit on a marlgage, it is, we

consider, too stringent; such a provision as that contained in the Bankruptey Act. 1869, would be sufficient.

"That execution issued against the debtor on any legal process for the purpose of obtaining payment of not less than Rs. 500 has been levied by seizure and sale of his goods."

Section 15 (2).—The time for filing a statement of, and in relation to, his affairs by the debtor is extremely short; it is true that the Court may, for special reasons, extend it. By the present Act a debtor is allowed such time as the Court may done assemble.

time as the Court may deem reasonable

Section 27, relating to the Alscharge of the bankrupt, especially 3 (a), which requires him to keep such accounts as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transaccounts as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his husiness transactions and thurscal position for three years preceding his bankruptey. For the present the unolagous provisions of section 18 of the Bankruptey Act of 1809 would suffice for Burma, which are shortly as follows:—(1) assent of crediters to closing of bankruptey by special resolution; (2) that he has paid eight amas in the rupse, unless prevented by trustees conduct or circumstances, for which the bankrupt is not justly responsible, and that they desire his discharge, unless he has made default in giving up property required to be given up by the Act, or that he is being prese n'ed under the Debtors Act, 1869. This might be coupled with the provisions of the Bankruptey Act, 1869, as to the stabus of un undischarged bankrupt (section 54).

Section 28, is stringent enough as to those debtors who are likely to make settlements on their wives, but it does not touch the case of immoveable property which is bought by a debtor and conveyed to his wife or child. Such transactions are, unfectunately, not uncommon, and some provisions might be inserted as to them. Partially provided for in section 41.

Partially provided for in section 41.

Partially provided for in section 41.

Section 34, restricted to Rs 500. Under the present Act, no restriction as to amount. The rate of interest,
4 per cent., is very low; the usual Court rate allowed is 6 per cent., 9 per cent, being an average rate of interest.

Section 18—Property not divisible among creditors, only Rs. 200. At present Rs. 300. In the present state of exchange this is much below the value allowed by the English Act, 1883, nearly £20 (111) of this section is loss stringent than section 23 of the present Insolvent Act on the words "in his lin le or business" are inserted. Having regard to the abolition of the distraction between triders and non-traders, it would seem hardly desirable to insert these words, but rather to continue the former provisions of the reputed ownership clause.

Considering the heavy stand duties exacted in India, and that certain conveyances, letters-of-attorney, &c., are by section 75 of the present Insolvent Act except from stamp duty, we hope that a section similar thereto, or to section 114 of the Bankruptey Act, 1883, may be inserted in the new Act.

The prevision that a creditor may emony his dissent to a composition or scheme by a letter in a prescribed form attested by a witness, section 17 (2) does not upper a adapted to this country; a more formal attestation is

form attested by a witness, section 17 (x) does not upper adapted to this country; a more formal attestation is necessary.

In section 59 it will be necessary to insert such provisions as would include a senior Judge of a Court not

In section 51 it will be necessary to insert such provisions as would include a senior Judge of a Court not being a High Court, but this will depend on the few Emema Courts Act as far as this province is concerned. We consider that it is unnecessary at present is introduce the most stringent provisions of the English Bankinptey Act of 1883, as they see, we think, not adapted to the riceumstances of this province. And for the present, and until the English Act of 1883 as been longer in operation, and its advantages practically demonstrated, we would suggest teat the main principles of the English Bankinptey Act of 1869 should be adapted with the requisite amendments, directly mentioned, and with the adoption of the principle that the creditors are to have a voice in decling whether the debtor shall be adjudicated a bankinpt or his affairs shall be liquidated. by composition or arrangement. We hold that less complication and greater simplicity is necessary both to adapt the Act to Indian circumstances and to render it possible for our Courts and their officers to work an Act which will be such an enormous stride in legislation. Finally, we are glad that there has been a return to the older and more usual noncoclature, and that the terms 'bankrupt' and 'bankruptey' will replace insolvent' and "insolvency." .

From E. S. SYUKS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of Inlia, Legislative Department,-(No. 200-3L., dated 15th January, 1886).

With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 352-26 L., dated the 15th ultimo, I am directed to submit copy of a note by the Judanal Commissioner on the Bill to much the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Note by Judicial Commissioner, British Burma.

I never compared the Bill with the English Statute, 46 & 47 View cap. 52. With very few alterations the Bill rope choose the Statute. To consider the bill is in effect to discuss the Statute, which became law in England after very full consideration, and which is the outcome of the experience of some twenty years of the working of the Statutes which it displaces. That Statute came into force just two years ago. I have no experience of it working and I can find very few cases bearing upon it.

It is destable that the lankruptcy law of the Presidency-towns should as closely resemble that in force in England a local conditions will allow. I approve of the proposal to restrict the operation of the Bill to selected are as in winch business as usually conducted on Western resides. As far as my own experience goes the greater part of the provisions of the Bill are unsanted to the small bankrupteies which usually come before the Courts of the interior, and those Courts have no agency to working the Bill.

the interior, and those Courts have no agency for working the Bill.

From E. Stack, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 1047, dated 7th June, 1885).

In reply to your letter No. 1045, dated the 17th June, 1885, I am directed to say that the Chief Commissioner thinks it unmodessary to offer any remarks on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, as the proposed Act is not likely to be wanted in this Province.

From A. MARTINDALE, Esq., Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 610-70, dated 3rd July, 1885).

I am directed to unknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1046, dated the 17th of June, 1885, forwarding, for an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion, a draft Bill to maned the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insulvenev in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. In reply, I am to say that, so far as the Officiating Chief Commissioner is able to judge, the Bill seems suited to the circumstances of the places to which it is proposed to apply if in the event of its becoming law.

The second state of the second



From LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR E. R. C. BRADFORN, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwarn, to Sec-

retary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 807, dated 20th July, 1835).

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1047, dated the 17th of May, 1885, for
Draft Ellito amend the Low of Brokeraries and involvency in the first of La, with draft Statement of Objects and Roasous.

Section 1, Aprel Method 1995, Aprel Method 20th July, 1835).

Was ling cooles of the papers noted on the margin, and in reply to state that I have no observations to offer on the provisions of the deaft B-il

From J. R. Fuzzgerald, Esq., Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, to Secretary to Government of India, Logislative Department,-(No. 570G., dated 7th December, 1885).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1048, dated the 17th June, forwarding, for the opinion of the Resident at Hyderabal, a deaft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British

2. In roply, I am to inform you that, as the operation of the Ball is by paragraph 11 of the Statement of Objects on 1 Beasons expressly and closely limited to certain scaport towns and commercial entres, of which none exist in the Hyderabal Assigned Districts, Mr. Cordery has no observations to offer in the matter.

From R. Belguamers, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 107, dated 13th February, 1886).

I sand herewith copy of a letter from the Official Assignee and the original note received therewith.

From J. C. Macgingon, Esq., Official Assignce, Calcutta, to Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, -(No. 7d, dated 13th February, 1886).

I have the honour to enclose herewith a note on the Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Note.

THE draft Bankrustey Bill is, in my opinion, calculated to effect a great improvement on the existing law, but I think that it follows the lines of the English Statute too closely, and requires certain alterations and modifications to adapt it to the requirements of this country. In the following note I have attempted to indicate

section by section the amendments which seem to me to be most necessary or desirable.

Section 3(1)(d).—I would add the words "or closes his place of business". A considerable number of the persons who pass through the Insolvent Court are Marwarees, who reside in Native States and carry on business in the Presidency-towns by their gumishtas. Some such words as I have suggested would seem to be required to meet their case

I think the following clause, or one to the same effect, might be added with advantage:—"or suffers himself to be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due, or submits collusively or fraudulently to an adverse decree, or procures himself, or his property, movable or immivable, to be attached or taken in execution."

Section 3 (1) (c) and (g,...-These clauses are very sweeping: I think they should be modified.

Section 7.—I think the question is worthy of consideration whether up-country debtors. Nutive or European, should not be allowed to seek relief in the Bankruptey Courts. The provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code apply only to judgment-debtors; they are very defective in many respects, and residents in the Mufassal have practically no really effective insolvency law.

Section 9 (2).—The power given to the Bankruptey Court to stay suits, executions and other proceedings against the debtor in any Court should prove highly useful. When a debtor having property in the Mufassal files a petition of in-olvency, his apcountry creditors at one proceed to sue him in the local Courts and to attach his property, and, as the steying of such proceedings is, an her the present law, a matter of some difficulty, the

files a petition of in-olvency, his up country creations at once proceed to sale him in the local Courts, and to attach his property, and, as the strying of such proceedings is, nother the present law, a matter of some difficulty, the trouble, cost and delay of winding up his established greatly hier asch.

Section II.—The Official Receiver should be empowered to appoint a special manager, with or without an application by the credit of the winding as so it for thomps in a special manager, with or without an appoint the delator to her point minager if the conciles such a printing at each of int, and without hiving imposed upon him the necessity of first procuring the carecion of the Court. It should further be provided that in the provided to the reserve of a printing to the first procuring the condition of the Court. It should further be provided that in the event of a private tradec not bring appointed the special manager should be continued so long as the Official Receiver domains services necessary.

The Official Rec iver, who is the appointment, in the absolute allowed to settle what security should be given by the special interager, and what remainstant, within equal figures pre-cribed by rule, he should be allowed. For reasons of economy, as well as of expedition, it is desirable to dispense, as far as may be, with frequent appli-

cations to the Court.

Section 14.—The provisions as to me tings of eredit redo not seem to me to be suited for India. I believe that, in nine cases out of ten, creditors will not take the trouble to attend, or, at any rate, that only two or three of them will do so. In my opinion it would be well to ome all the provisions and rules as to meeting; or the of them will do so. In my opinion it would be well to one all the provisions and rules as to meetings; or the proceeding by meetings might be made the exception instead of the rule, power being given to the Court to direct that, in any particular bushruptey, meetings should be held. When no such direction is given the holding of meetings should not be compalsory but sloudd be left to the discretion of the Official Receiver or Trustee. It might also be provided that a uncting should be called on a requisition signed by a certain number of creditors.

Section 15 (2).—Provision should be made for the preparation of the statement of affairs in the event of the debtor absonding or neglecting to prepare it. The present practice seems a convenient one and neight be adopted. The Court, on the application of the Official Assignment of a creditor, directs the Chorf Clark to issue advertisements.

calling upon creditors to bring in statements of their claims supported by affidavit before a fixed date, and the Chief Clerk prepares a schedule from such statements.

The proviso to section 62 (2) authorizes the Official Receiver to employ same persons to assist "in the preparation of a statement of affairs" when the debtor himself cannot prepare it, but that does not go far smaller, and will not be found sufficient in the not uncommon cases of residents up-country who hide in their settles will constant at defigure.

native villages and put the Court at defiance.

Section 16 (9).—The declaration that the debter's examination is concluded should not prevent his being brought up for further examination in the event of fresh facts transpiring which render such further examination

Section 17.—If, as I have suggested above, the provisions regarding meetings are omitted or not made compulsory in all cases, this section must be altered. The best plan would seem to be to enact that when a debtor makes a proposal for composition such proposal shall be submitted, in the first instance, to the Official Receiver who, if he considers it reasonable, shall either call a meeting of, or submit the proposal by circular to, the creditors. If the creditors, or a sufficient majority of them accept the proposal, it should then be submitted to the Court for sanction.

Court for sanction.

Section 20.—The power to appoint some person other than the Official Receiver to be trustee of the bank-rapt's property is similar to that which the Court now passe see, under section 17 of the present Act, to order the election of a special assignee. I have not known a single instance in which that power has been used, and I believe the instances are very care. In this country there will always be some difficulty in finding a tir and proper person who has the lefsure and inclination to acc pt a very troublesome and responsible office. Again, it is a fact that native creditors are generally suspicious of one another, and prefer a responsible public officer to one of their own body. Nor is it I kelt that the creditors will often again as to the person to be appointed, and the unking of own nony. From the trace is a consistent will own igners to the person to be appointed, and the making of a selection by the Court will always involve delay, and possibly a tedious and contentions enquiry, attended with some considerable expense. The frequent changes in the office of trustee of European bankengleus and the cost and delay of repeated applications to the Court for appointment of a new trustee in place of a former one who has died or gone home. Management by a public office has the further advantage at being cheaper than management by a private trustee. The termer would not find himself under the constant necessity all can sultime a solution while, as a reasonable agreement of the find himself under the constant necessity of consulting a solution, while, as a responsible permanent officer of the Court, he might be safely entired with a wide discretion and be allowed to take steps for which a private trustee would require the previous sauction of the Court. I have already edverted to the advia hality of weiding frequent applications to the Court. The lottle use that his been made of the existing power to appoint a special assignce seems to show clearly that adocut tration of inselvent clares by official agency is better adapted to the circum tances of this country than their administration by private agency. I behave that if this section is passed in its present form it will be verely, if ever, used, and for ink, therefore, that it would be well to on it alteredire. the power to appoint a private trustee, and to introst the administration of all bankrupt exacts to a public

If, however, it is thought expedient to retain that power, then I am clearly of opinion that the person appointed private trustee should always be one of the ceditors of the bankingt; otherwise there will be some danger that the provisions, if used at all, may give rise to a class of professional trustees, and that, when an estate which is filledy to be breastly as brought noto Court, we may see several such persons can assign for the

trusteeship and trying to eatble one another.

Section 20 (6). If it is thought expedient for tain the provisions as to appoint own of private trustees in certain cases, then I would suggest that a trustee one appointed and approved by the Centus could be remainable from his office only by order of the Court one use shown. It seems to me that this subsection will increase the difficulty of getting proper persons to recent the office, imagined as it makes then tenure of office dependent upon the will of the creature. The tribes should hold other, during good behaviour and not at the will of the creature.

will of the coolitors.

Nection 21. - I think the power to appoint a committee of inspection will be as little need as the power to section 21. - I think the power to appoint a committee of inspection will be as little need as the power to a little need as the power to a little need as the power to a little need as the power to a little need as the power to a little need as the power to a little need as the power to appoint a committee of inspection will be as little need as the power to appoint a committee of inspection will be as little need as the power to appoint a committee of inspection will be as little need as the power to appoint a committee of inspection will be as little need as the power to a little need as the power to a little need as the power to a little need as the power to a little need as little need as the power to a little need as little need appoint a trustee, and that, whenever it is used, the commutee will serve no useful purpose but will be a hind-tance to the proper discharge of his duties by the trustee. I would, therefore, entirely cannot this section. In event of a private trust wheleng appointed be functions which the Balt gives to the committee of inspection might be exercised by the Official Receiver, whale in cases when that other is acting as trustee no controlling or

Section 22.—See my note on section 17, and c.

Section 23.—This and the three following sections should prove most useful. One of the great defects of the present Act is that it is comparatively easy, for the insolvent to keep the Court and the Official Assignee at arms length.

Section 26 (1).—I would add "or of any creditor who has proved his debt" after the word "trustee,"

Nection 26 (1) and (a).—Instead of the words." It may person on examination before the Court admits." I
would say "If it shall appear to the Court or such examination that may person is indebtel," &c. I would
further suggest that the Court should be empowered to order the person examined, or may other person, to
deliver any money or property which the examination showed him to have received from the debtor under such circumstances as to reinfer it a fraudulent preference, also any property which the debter has settled upon him by a settlement which would be void under section 41, and also any property which he appeared to hold benami for the delder.

Section 27 (3).—The following might be added to the list of facts proof of which shall render a bankrupt liable to have his discharge refused or suspended, namely: -(1) laiting to give proper assistance in the realization of his assets; (2) produing or assisting any person to mise a inise chain to property of the bankrupt; or it would perhaps be better to add these to the offences punishable under action 165, in which case it would be unnecessary to repeat them here.

Section 27 (5).—When there are creditors residing out of India longer notice than II days should be given.

Section 27 (7).—This ought to be useful. One of the great difficulties of the present Act is that, in the great majority of cases, insolvents after obtaining personal discharge take no firther treadle and give nonssistance. The only way of punishing them is by refusing their final declarge, but thus is practically ineffection, as about

20 per cent, of the persons who become insolvent never apply for hand discharge.

Section 32 — Would it not be well to specify what shall take the account—whether the Court or the trustee?

Section 34 (1) (b) and (c).—The present Act gives six months' wages, which seems reasonable.

Section 38 (2).—The present Act gives his the limit of value of excepted articles. That does not seem excessive, especially in the case of Europeaus.

Section 35 (2).—The concluding words of this clause some to be innecessary in India.

Section 48 (1).—The time allowed to the trustee to disclaim onerous property is the same as that given by the

English Statute; but the circumstances of the two countries are so different that that time would frequently not suffice in India. I think the various periods mentioned should be doubled.

Section 50.—I have already sard that I believe committee of inspection will be rarely appointed, and even when one has been appointed I do not thin. The finstee should be obliged to ask its permission before he care exercise the powers specified in this section. To obtain that smetter will almost always involve delay, and in many of the natters procedured expedition may be of the affinest intervance. In cases, when a parson of the other than the many of the neathers specified expedition may be of the atmost importance. In cases when a person other than the Official Receiver is acting as trustee I would seggest that he should obtain the permission of the Official Receiver to exercise these power: When the Official Receiver is noting as trustee he might be safely left to exercise them on his own reponsibility and without smetion. See note on section 20,

Section 51 (2) and (3).—In a large needer of cases it is q ite impossible to declare a dividend within four months after the adjudication, or indeed to specify any time within which it will be possible to declare a first or any subsequent dividend. I would can take two subsections. The words in subsection (1)—" with all convenient speed"—with affice to show that the trustee is to avoid all needless delay, and it will always be open

to the creditors to bring undue delay to the action of the Court

Section 52 (2) .- It will not always be presible to declare dividends of joint and separate property together. for instance, in the not mecanic case of a partier whose separate istate is not sufficient to pay any, or more than one, dividend, while the joint estate in y suffice for several dividends; or the perhaps still more common case when the separate estate can pay the per cent, at once, while the difficulties connected with the winding up of the business render it impossible to declare a dividend on the joint estate for many months.

Section 57 (1) and (2).—For the reasons given in my notes on sections 20 and 50 I would omit the reference to the committee of inspection and would substitute the Official Receiver as the authority to give the reference to the committee or dispersion and would substitute the Official Receiver as the authority to give the requisity permission to a private trustee, while in cases in which the Official Receiver is acting as trustee I would allow him to exercise the powers without previous permission.

Sections 59 to 62.—Part IV, which treats of Official Receivers, is one of the most important parts of the Bill, and seems to me to require a good deal of amendment to make it, as it should be, one of the most

usoful.

In the first place I would observe that the title "Official Beceiver" will be likely to cause some confusion. There is already in Calcutta an officer whose efficial designation is Receiver of the ligh Cent, but who is commonly described as the Official Receiver. Why not retain for the efficient to be appointed under the new Act the title of "Official Assignce," with which the Indian public are now fundiar?

I would submit that in common justice it should be expressly provided that the persons who, when this measure passes into law, may be Official Assignces of the present Insolvent Courts should be appointed to be the first Official Receivers (or whatever other title may be given to that officer), and that the rights of their respective establishments to comploment not less remnacrative than they now right, or to composed in, should be expressly preserved. The Intl to amend the Insolvency Law, introduced by Sir J. F. Stephen in 1871, proposed to substitute Compfrollers in Earkenpacy for the Official Assignces and contained an express provision that the existing Official Assignces should be the first Compfroller in their respective Presidences. Similarly the English Act of 1883 (sections 94 and 183) saves the rights of all persons helding office under the old the English Act of 1883 (sections 94 and 183) saves the rights of all persons helding office under the old

The only reference to the Official Assignce made in the Bill is in section 134 (4), which provides that pro-The only reference to the Official Assignee made in the Bill is in section 134 (4), which provides that proceedings pending when the measure comes in to force shall be continued as if the Act had not been passed, and that for the purposes of such proceedings the Official Receiver shall be deemed to have been appointed Official Assignee. This shows that the framers of the measure consider the new office analogoes to the old one, and it would certainly save much contusion, so long as any proceedings continue under the old law, that is to say, for at least two or three years after the new law comes into force. If the Official Assignees are retained in office an Official Receivers, and use is reale of their experience to bring the new procedure into working order.

In a country like India where fraud is not only more common and more subtle, but where the facilities for its

successful presention are infinitely greater, than in England, it is in the highest degree essential that the powers of the Official Reneiver or Trustee (I contains to use the titles used in the Bill although I have soggested that the

firmer should be changed and that trustics should be altogether operated should be strongthened.

One of the paint defects of the existing law, and one of the principal teasons,—perhaps the principal renson,—why if works so nu-atisficationity, is because of the very limited power it gives to the Official Assignce. I admit that these powers are theoretically fairly extensive, but practically they are all but non-existent. He can buildy take a step save at great tick of personal liability. To give only a few examples: an inside that there is because the defendance by the involvent bine of the thorais. property in Calentia, but the Official Assignce is informed, perhaps by the insolvent bimself, that there is large property in the Mafassal; he takes possession of that property and proceeds to sell it; it almost invariably implient that a nameber of claimants spring up, who at once file suits against him in the local Courts; the Official Assignee having no assets in hand, is obliged to decide whether to withdraw from possession at once at the risk of being blamed by the Court or the creditors, or to defend the saits at the risk of being made personally liable for easts. On again, the Official Assignee ascertains that property which is in the possession of a third party is readly the property of the insolvent, if, as often lyapens, behas no assets, be cannot select that property without exposing bimself to the risk of being he'd personally liable me a sact for damage. I might multiply instances of the difficulties which contract the Official Assignee under the present law, but I will give only one incression of not uncommon occurrece. A non-likes his patition with no other object than that of gaining time and avoiding arrest; he brings in little or no assets, and, as soon as he has got his order for ad interim protection, be studentsly absents himself from the Official Assignee's Office, and begins behind that Officer's back, to settle with dis meditors taking the more importante first. If the operation takes a long time he applies from time to the hearing; and when he has thus purchased the arquiescence or silence of all of them property in Calcutta, but the Official Assignce is informed, perhaps by the insolvent bimself, that there is large time for an adjoir ament of the braining; and when he has thus purchased the arquiescence or silence of all of them he comes before the Court; there is no apposition, and he gets his discharge idmost as a natter of course. This is generally the true explanation of a very composition occurrence in the Insolvency Court, namely, the sudden and apparently unaccountable collapse of an opposition which had commenced with every appearance of vigour and bona fides. It is easy to say that when the Official Assignee has reason to believe that anything of this kind is going on he has only to bring it to the notice of the Court, and to apply for an order which shall force all creditors who have been paid behind his back to disgorge. But this is not so ones in practice as in theory. When there are no assets, or only nominal assets, in the Official Assignme's bands, it is practically impossible, and even when he has assets he cannot do it, as the law now stands, without running the risk of personal liability

For these reasons I think that the principal processerial officer in cock bankenptcy should be invested with very extensive inquisatorial, and even quasi-judicial, powers. He should be supply well to enter upon the premises of the debtor at all times, and to selve any property which he has reason to be lieve to be the property of the debtor, even though it be in the actual possession of a tier 1, arry; he should be allowed to summon before him the debtor or any person whom he believes to be in a position to throw light on the debtor's affairs, and to examine them or any person whom he believes to be in a position to throw light on the debtor's affilers, and to examine them upon oath; perjory committed on such examinations should be hable to the same punishment as perjory committed in Court, and disobedience to such summons should be treated as a contempt of Court and a ground for refusing discharge; in all suits brought by or against long he should be described by his official title, and no suit should liverainst bim personally for any act done by line bond fide in the performance of his duties; he should be entitled to two or three months' notice prior to the institution of any suit against him, and suits not instituted without twelve months from the date of the cause of action should be larred; he should be allowed to apply to the Court at all times for advice and instructions, and should have hower to him perfore it may debtor or person whom he assumes to hold prometry of the dates. If on estate is power to bring before it may debtor or person whome he suspects to hold projectly of the debtor. If an estate is being administered by a private trustee, that trustee should have all, or most, of the same powers and privaleges. leing administered by a private trustee, that trustee slould have all, or most, of the same powers and privaleges. It may perhaps be objected that such powers are toe extensive to be conferred upon any pars a whom the creditors might select as trustee. That may be, and I thank is, a strong argument against the whole system of private trusteeship in Indian bankrupteies. But it does not follow that the powers are too extensive to confer upon a responsible public officer, who would doubtles be aclected with a view to his special fitness for their exercise, and who, it may be presumed, although the Itili does not expressly may so, would in all cases be a professional lawyer. It might be well to provide expressly that the Official Receiver shall always be a harrister.

Finally, if the provisions as to private trustees are not ahandoned, then the Official Receiver should exercise over private trustees the functions whole the Itili gives to the committee of inspection; the trustees should be salar directed to his authority and control, and should be required to fornish kim with periodical accounts and reports, and to obey his directions in all nutters respecting the estates under their charge.

Section 63.—If, as I have already suggested, the idea of allowing private trustees is abandoned, this section will be unnecessary or will require much alteration. Assuming, however, that that idea is retained as part of the use of the united and partly on the ansets realised and partly on the ansets realised and partly on the ansets realised and partly on the nament destributed in dividends, is very much tain than the present system, whereby the Official Assignce is removered only by a commission on dividends—a system which has the result

that a large number of estates, some of them involving great labour and responsibility, bring him absolutely no remoneration. But I fail to see the justice of denying him commission on some which he may pay to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities. If he tast the trouble of realising those securities he should sarely be paid for that trouble. This is recognized by the general rules passed under several of the English Bankruptey Acts (see General Rules under Act—of 1883, No. 65 to C9), which direct that when a truster sells mortgaged property under order of Coart his cound sum and costs shall be a first charge on the proceeds.

I would further remark that the twing of the rounderation should not be left to the creditors; to do so will give rise to bargaining and will have the chief of degrading the office of trustee. The remuneration should be regulated either by the Act or by a rule of camet.

Acction 64 (3) would seem to usely that the trustees must get the sanction of the Court before employing solicitors, anotherwise and delay. The employment of such persons might be left to the discretion of the trustee.

Section 65.000 The provisions regarding the bankruptey estates account will impose considerable labour upon that a large number of estates, some of them involving great labour and responsibility. bring him absolutely no

Section 65.—The provening regarding the bankingtey estates account will impose considerable labour upon the Court, and will non-securite the creation of a new establishment. At present all maney and securities belonging to insolvent estates are descented in the Pank of Pengal in the name of the Official Assignee, and that office rates a staff which is specially adapted for, and well acquainted with, the keeping of the necessary accounts, while the fact that his accounts are regularly and strictly andited by the Computalization of the Official Assignee should be appointed Official Receiver, and that his staff should be taken ever by the Official Receiver, I would add the first her suggestion that the bankingtey estates account should be kept in his name and under his central, the system of a Government andit and a half yearly report by the auditors to the Chief Justice being continued as at present

Section 67 (1)—The investment in Government securities should stand in the name of the Official Receiver, and the interest should be devoted to paying his salary and pension (if he is to be reminerated by salary), the salaries and pensions of his establishment, his office and audit charges, and to the costs of advertising and of administering poor estates, so as to leave as large a portion as possible of the assets available for the creditors. This is the present system, which was established many years ago with the sanction of the then Chief Justice on the recommendation of the auditors of the Official Assignee's accounts. It has the advantage of utilising for the general purposes of a immistration of insolvent estates a large number of east-balances of individual estates which, by reason of their smalless or liability to immed ate demands, could not be separately invested. It removes from the corpus of and vidual estates the heavy lurden of a proportional share of the costs of administration, and substitutes a simple and economical to have the heavy lurden of a proportional share of the costs of administration, and Section 60 .- The provenous regarding the bankraptcy estates account will impose considerable labour upon

of administration, and substitutes a simple and economical machinery for a climisy and costly system.

Nection 67 (2).—The proposed price dure will take time and cause some expense. If the invested funds are allowed to stand in the name of the Official Receiver for the time being, he can, when necessary, sell them with a minimum of delay and expense, and the audit will be an effectual check upon any misuse of

that power.

S. ction 68.—In this section I would substitute "Official Receiver" for "Court" in respect of all cases in which a private trustee is appointed. Where the Official Receiver is noting as trustee the regular Government and of, and periodical report upon, his accounts will suffice. These alterations would save the Court nucle labour, without diminishing the efficiety of the proposed checks.

Section 72. My remarks on section 68 will apply, mutatis mutantis, to this section also, Section 79.--I would substitute the words "Official Receiver" for "committee of inspec

for " committee of inspection." See notes

on sections 20 and 50, ante.

Section 50, ante.

Section 55.—The delegation of powers to a Judge of the Small Cause Court seems must objectionable. The time of the Judges of that Court is already very fully occupied; examinations of debtors or of persons suspected of having in their possession property of the debtor frequently take up several days; and it is certain that in a large number of cases the Small Cause Court would not be able, without a considerable increase to the number of Judges, to gave these matters the time and attention they require. Moreover, complicated and difficult questions of law axise so frequently in lankruptey-preceedings that it is most desirable that every step should be taken before a Judges of the High Court. Lagree with the Schot Committee on the Small Cause Courts Bill of 1800 in thinking that unlars the Small Cause Courts are to hear cases which, awing to their length, intricacy and difficulty, o ght to be removed to the High Court, the saving of time to the latter tribunal will be altegether unimportant. If, as before suggested, to powers of the One al Receiver are extended, he will be able to dispose of a large pertion of the porty business. Should his a denot suffice, it would, I believe be found before and chapter to appoint a special Registrat for bankruptey-business, as in England, than to delegate a portion of the Bankruptey Courts are allowed to delegate powers to a Small Cause Court.

Section 91.—If the Bankruptey Courts are allowed to delegate powers to a Small Cause Court Judge, there should be a previou for appeal from his orders.

Section 91.—If the Bankruptey Courts are allowed to delegate powers to a Small Cause Court Judge, there should be a previous for a population his orders.

Section 91.—If the Bankruptey Courts are allowed to delegate powers to a Small Cause Court Judge, there should be a previous for a large that a large the Official Register of the Large Bankruptey to a support that the want of difficults on the part all the petitioning craftion is due to his having made an allegal ar

frequent accurate to his country.

Section 107 (b).— I would cuit the words "with the permission of the Court", he their retention will need it it frequent applications to the Court with the permission of the Court", he their retention will need its frequent applications to the Court with their attendant delay and cost. The Official Receiver, as a permanent other of the Court, may be entrusted with a wide discretion, and his position will be a sufficient

grammite against abut e of that discretion.

Section 105 .- The foll wing offeners, all of which are common in this country, might be added to the list of offences which will render a celver liable to panishment under this section, namely:—Frankhently naking away with property; improperly into thering with, or hindering, the trustee in the realization of the bankrupt's property; doing, or procuring the doing of any act which is likely to prepent the disposal of the property at its full value (for instance, inducing bidders to about themselves from the trustee's sales); showing fraudulent preference to any creditor; entering into a composition with his creditors, or any of them, without giving notice

preference to any creditor; entering into a composition with his creditors, or any of them, without giving notice thereof to the Official Receiver or trustee; inducing any creditor by an illegal gratification or preference to be always, or neglect to proceed with, a petition, or to acquise an the discharge of the bankrupt.

Section 110.—The Tankruptev Cent should be empowered to try affences under the Act, and to pass sentence, who get sending the offender to the ordinary Criminal Courts.

Section 110.—This section would seem to exclude ordinary business partnerships from the operation of the Act. It is not, between likely to be held to have that meaning, as it follows the words of the English Statute, and there is no doors that such partnerships are constantly adjudicated in England. Still it might be well to make the wording chair.

Section 132 (2)—the present system of investing unclaimed dividents in the name of the Official Assignee, and devoting the integest to the mainter ance of his office and to administering poor estates, works well, and there seems no reason why it should not be entired. See note on section 67 (1) ante.

Schedule II.—The Euglish rules regarding the sale of mortgaged property and the taking of nortgages accounts (General Rules 65 to 69) are frequently followed here. They have been found to work admirably and to effect a considerable savings of time and expense in realizing mortgage-securities. I would suggest their incorporation in this schedule). The rules in question are substantially the same as those issued by Lord

Loughborough in 1794, and the fact that they have been retained, with slight alterations, under the various Bankrupley Acts pissed since that date is strong evidence of their ntility.

I have now finished my remarks on the Draft Bill, but before closing my note I desire to add a few words

If two now hurshed my remarks on the Plant Diff, but before closing my note thesise to add a few words on subjects not mentioned therein.

Pirst.—I submit that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should be repealed as regards the local limits of the Courts greated under the new law. There is mis no validate so not maintaining in the same place two entirely distingual systems of in olyency law. That the application of Chapter XX to the Problemey-towns has not caused very great confusion is. I take it due only to the rurity of the industrial make in which the provisions of that confusion is. I take it due only to the rurity of the industrial make the systems came into direct conflict. I allude to Paget v. Hostie (1 to 1 1 Call). The defendent Mr. Ha tie, was on his own application declared an insolvent and rule Civil Procedure Code, and was on the small displacement of the provisions of 11 & 12 Vieles, c. 21, or the patron of the plaintiff. The fact that the Orient Assigner, in whom his estate because yeard and the latter proceeding, was also appointed Receiver under the former,

under the provisions of H & 12 Vie. c. 21, or the patrice of the plaintiff. The fact that the O belof Assigner, in whom his estate became vested in her the latter proceeding, was also appointed Receiver under the former, alone prevented the raining of serious difficulties and cord of an Assigner, the principles of the Civil Procedure Cole insolvency, although the may be adapted for the Mufas all are attegabler unsuited for the Presidency-towns, and will be quite out of place leside the claborate extension of the new measure.

Second—The introduct on, other as part of the field of as a separate enactment, of a system of compulsory registration of most gag soon moveable property, simular to the English Bilis of Sale Acts, would be a most valuable must any to the bard-injutey law. It is a matter of troppent occurrence, when a trade man comes before the first left to first that his entire asset, are mortgaged to one or two creditors, and that he has been trading for years on a credit which he would catually never have obtained that there be many means of accurating the real state of his affairs. A metable in trace of this kind coursed some mooths ago, when, on the occasion of the observance and old established trades firm in Calentia becoming insolvent, it train used for the or asion of well-known and old established trading find in Calentia becoming insolvent, it transpired for the first time that there sine stock-in-trade and and tanlings were mortgaged to two cold tors, who stopped in it once and seized and additionally. There are some 500 other creditors, to some of who is the firm coved large same, and many of who is the firm coved large same, and many of who is the firm coved large same, and many of the firm exist that I all the mortgages because their discontinuity of learning their existence, the firm in oper tool would not large obtained such long and extensive chelit, and many of the 500 and cold tors would have been saved from setions loss. This is only one of

Third -- A system of what are known as behalm than a thought one of the man scribbs in the administration of is cleanly and if any means could be divided graphed g with it suce stally an enormous homewords be means could be divided of graphed g with it suce stally an enormous homeword becomes in countries in continuous homewords becomes in the continuous forms which it is not suce as follows: and I mustly Cirow out the sucrection as one which might be appropriately considered concurrently with the amendment of the bankraphy law;

From C. A. Wilkins, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,-(No. 570, dated 27th February, 1886).

In continuation of my letter No. 3049 of the 30th November, 1885, I am directed to forward the accomas continuation of my error wo, acts of the 30th November, 1885. I am directed to forward the accompanying printed cover of a report prepared by a sub-count.co of the dialges of the Court, as well a a related copy of a negative to the Ode of As ignee, on the provisions of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankington and the divines in Printed India.

2. I am to taple t that you will be good enough to submit these papers for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

3. In a thought the High Court covery generally in the observations made by its sub-committee, and that may further an exactions that may one ir to any individual Judge will be communicated in due course for the information of Hi. Excellency in Council.

Report of the Committee of Judges appointed to emsider the provisions of the Bankruptey Bill.

Wig regret the land of this which has occurred since the Bankruptcy Bill was substicted for our opinion; but the charges were here or let to be introduced by the Bill required grave consideration, and it has therefore been repossible to be a before by which has taken black.

We have held to prove distinct, and have come to the conclusions which are hereafter particularly men-

tions!

We were not by the meliminary diliculty that to the an drafted is use, prefer es to be, a reproduction of the last English Benarapley Act, into do one the last the finds of proofer and English phase legy, and we had to be do which the proposal to arrothe at the pricish Bucknaptey Act with modification-into the country off relative may seem to be not able needs and the subscript of Act with modification-into the from the practice of many care, the Count, the periodecer is and the subscript of the form the procedure may be entired and had, but the source of many care the entire transfer of the Figure between the country with a had, we think it need table to the phrase degree of the English and we think it need table to the phrase degree of the English and the country is storied as strong reason for not doing so, as thereby do a version to be country will have the assume of the decisions of the English Country.

of the Unclish Con.'s

For the subsections, entered we have Jealth with the Bill in the order of the sections.

The following me our recommendation --

We think the proposal form of logistation op a to get tion. An enabling Statute follow they an Italian Act will give resent questions as to whether the Indian Act has exceeded the powers given an abyten Fuglish Statute. The last course will be for the Indian logs laters to pass such Act as may be deem I suited to the requirements of the country, and then to obtain from Parka sent a Statute consensing and ratifying the Indian

2. We do not think that the provisions for the appointment of trustees and of committees of inspection are

suited to this country. It will be very difficult in more case to induce creditors to meet together, and in using cases it will be quite impossible to expect or different and distance to aftern 1 any meeting.

Power is given to the Court by section 17 of the Indem Insolvent Act (II & 12 Vic., cap. 21) to order the election of assignces by the creditors; but such power has rarely, if ever, here exceeded. As far as we can associain, in only one case in recent years have credit or applied to the Court for an order under the coefficient; but, although this shows that creditors prefer to see the except of insolvents educated by the Official Assignce. there would be no harm in inserting in the new Act a provision similar to that contained in section 17 of the present Act.

---THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 22, 1886.

- .-.:

Shortly, the objections to the administration of insolvent estates by creditors through trustees and committees of impection are

(1) danger to the interests of creditors reciding at a distance: the whole administration would be in the hards of Ch'e itta codams.

and the second s

(2) the general body of credit as we all not place the same amount of confidence in a trustee or in a committee of insure i mas they would in a competent count of for one's as the Officul Assignce;
(3) the expenses of arm branch strongly to credit as would be very large. In the cases the trustee, and in many care the rements of inspection would have to be remaneral all; the former would be paid by commission, has the later would be pulled order; to the number of their meetings, and would therecommistion, but the latent would be pull assurbing to the number of their meetings, and would therefore not be included to repetue as a coding up of the estaces; with an Official Assignor representing the reddings, the light expense of their aim matherized in including in Official Assignor is until a Buristry of series and a part there is of administration by the crustrons, no step would be taken without by the series of a red in the part for out of the estate.

For these reasons would sark come to world have to be part for out of the estate.

For these reasons would sark come from the Ball, as now derive, the following sections, mindy:—sections 11, 14, 17, 18, to show a come (horder), 20, 21, 22, comech of section 23 as reasons to meetings of creditors, sections (it test (to tein horder), as comed to safe section (it), and the following sections will require alterities, norm by a stream 47, 50, 140 and 152. The first school will also be an engineers any.

3. We think it impose not not the breek new sections of the Procedure Code should cause to apply to the Procidence of cause.

Presidence of cans.

As the local at present stards it is probable for a debt or in Calanta to seek relief. from his debts, both under the Civil Triefin and relief to the event A. The minimary to an insolvent of proceeding under the Code is that become if received to Act a facet his beautiful receiving this final declaring without prying any advantage of priceeding under the Act a facet his beautiful receiving this final declaring without prying any

advantage of price of ug unit is to see it to even a trail receiving a use unit in courge without plying any portion of us colds. There are measure of a replaced by two of the two systems of usolveney, that under the Gode being very unstall the triving mere use of a color colorly like Calculta.

The disadvance ges of bacing two discounts of a mostly new and procedure applicable to the same place do not a price of unitarity. The has been releasing to two colors, in which recently attempts have been made to work the two systems executions (to the united of Histie, I.L. R. 11 Calc. 151, and in those scatter of Histie, a measure of the same place of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same system of the same and the system of the same and the system of the same system of the same system of the system of the same system of the same system of the system of the same system of th

been made to work the two sections concurredly (a the matter of Histie, I. L. R. II Cale 151, and in the matter of Liekle, now repliced.

4. We rectain all the the expression flavoring order by knowledge the place of the expression flavoring order in the Act, and that the concedition of the action matter the place of insolvents is to be entrusted should be call the mode of Angeles of a fit e measurement of the concentrate of insolvents is to be entrusted should be call the mode of Angeles of a fit e measurement of the concentration of another other with the same official disignation but with different powers and dish small the concentrate

5. Section disable elementary and the concentrate of a fit of measurement of a min curving on a basiness by himself, or be histografic and an all the end of a concentration of the property from his usual place of humans within the pickel cities of the regime count is heldered to be a concentration of the regime count is heldered to be a concentration in this ground that most a limitation are recommended.

adjudications are rose.

We do not think that on negacine (e) and (g) of solo extion (t) of section 3 ought to be retained.

We do not that or very lock) and so of solventon (1) of section 3 ought to be retained. In their place we would be much if the interior of priving similar to those contained in a ctions 8 and 9 of the present Ast, actor is one in the resonant of priving similar to the economical in a ctions 8 and 9 of the present Ast, actor is one in the resonant of the finite continuation in fraid of a state actor in the resonant of the nature of franching preferences.

6. The effect of the proposed Ast, would be then the modern of provided that of the High Chirt. By section 18 of the Chartesot the Calculational High Chirt (1835) it is provided with a Court for Role of the advent Debtars at Calculational heat heat before one of a stady so the High Court of Inductional East William in Bengal; and the sold High Court, not any stady dualge thereof, a such have and express, within the Bengal Division of the Pies decay of the William, and acy stady dualge thereof, and have and express, within the Bengal Division of the Pies decay of the William, and acy stady dualge thereof, and have and express, within the Bengal Division of the Pies decay of the William, and acyclical the present of the town of Calculational and appellate jurisdiction and otherwise actors of the Superior Court at Calculation the solution of Calculation of Calculation over passons above them European Bengal Bengara Bent description of the Bengal to persons they active the first of the active the persons of each that the effect of the solution for voted for the other of the solution for voted for the first of the solution for the form the first description of the first of the solution for voted for the first description of the first of the first persons of each the Largeria Bengal Bengara Bengal Superior Superior for the first of the first of the first persons of each the Largeria Bengal Bengara Bengal Beng from their dees, but that persons of erection hargers. But it is suspects who testig in Bengal to person hir rolled from their dees, but that persons of erection persons. But, suspects among so person unless they necessary reside within the tanget of the entry. In the cases of creditors, persons the ordy tunal of presidential some to arise from the acts of ords uptar, some of which are restricted to the area mentioned in the In obsert Act. This is not a question of a chief between two purchitions, as the insolvency procedure appliedly to Courts outside Calculation of the control of the commercial case. We think therefore that the person models of the smallest digressible to this respect should not conside. not be over alled.

7. We back that in the case of a debt ris petition the vesting order should be male at once, and as a matter

of come, not the new point of the pression.

In the rest of ten Tron's paint of the pression, as at present, if a point field case be made out on the point on the field of the little of the little and his property with different field of the little of th delay in each eighter with good would include a pages the in most case to any each of the dest of's property for his criticise. In oct the provide that the destor may attract the last the research of the contribution of the destor fire and and apply to have his adjuication cannoted, and that it shall be so must? I don't effect a contribute the total that the distor has committed an act of hankruptey. Section 10, sales a last (property of a shift, regist the contribution the file.

8. Section 10 of the property of the first of the provide for adjuication protection-orders, and therefore we recommend that pay a health of every reflection of adjuication for the provisions of section 1d of the Indian Insolvent Act, to great aide, for the next of constraint for such time as the Court neight direct. The greating of sucception is all he were a tradicion of the Court, and the Court should have power to revoke a protection of the must take.

grading of succession is allow we are to discretion of the Court, and the Court should have power to revoke a protocourt 'eval any time.

9. We think that the uncertaint "that a receivity of the credit is in number and value are resident in the United K aphonorizary other part if it is received dominious be and the limits of British India" should not since a creditor or other permether right to set under an algebraian, and we recommend that in section 13 of the right was a war in the research and the words "other as we war in the research and the words "other as seed there is not the research in.

10. With a former to seed the allowing the filed in the Other dominant has been determed of a Tairs should be filed in court, and there acousts only be filed in the Other of the Official Assigner. It is necessary that there should be two copies, and fit is described in the two the condition in court is one the tarboard to subsect in (1) of section 15. We think that the shearch therein mentioned should be in a written ambient for inspection, to be hild in court.

written appliention for imperion, to be hid in court.

11. Section 13, subsection (2), should expower the Court at any subsection is stage to reopen the public examination a al to order a fresh communication, of the debtor.

12. We do not think that in this country any creditors, however superior in number or value, should be able to force a composition upon the other cuchiters.

13. Section 2:t should require the insolvent to attend at the Official Assigne's office or wherever

required by the Official Assignee, and to give that officer every assistance in realizing his estate and distributing the proceeds.

14. All references to a bankruptcy-native should be struck out of section 24.

15. In addition to the powers mentioned in so then 25 we think that the Court should have power at any time after a vesting order has been under up a application by the Official Assigner or parte, to make an order empowering the Official Assigner to take posses of unit any property as the property of the insolvent. With regard to such property as also with real to not reproperty which may be plained by the Official Assigner or the creditors to be long to the estate, we think that the Court should have the same power us in a negular suit, and with the same right of appeal to determine by a dequisitions between the insolvent's estate and persons in possession of or channing such property. The Iterational the expenses of witnesses to be examined under section 26. section 26.

16. Section 27 of the proposed B'th-come to physomean the apposing creditor the burden of proving that the debton is unworthy of chaoning his disclorage. We took that a debton should be 11, but ready noticed as granted to him, satisfy the Court, not only that be his not one gurly of the acts specified in the Bill as discribing him to his discharge, but also that he has been untracted or deduced of his personal expensition as the conduct of his him. This principle has been recipied by the legislature in section 251 of the Crift Combine Cabo. section 351 of the Civil Pic chare Cole.

We think that section 27 should be also because openit the debter, should the Court referse to grant him a discharge, to never be upon for such his barge, to lature date; oth course a might be held that if the Court fall energy to divide an order of discourse and didorwas for even thereof or debuted from obtaining such descharge. On the color has but with the accessory by some huntarion to prevent frequent applications to the Court epon the land materials.

17. If will be uses try to previde for the dictorize of the deleter in the case of the whole body of his craditives releasing him from the whole or a post or of last lists. Section 58 will also have to the altered to meet

this event.

18. With refere, so to section 29 of the Bill we think it will be as well to give the Court power in discharging an insolvent to a unpt hom from sevest, other con cally, or with the exception of particular of bis, or after

we would also recovered that in this section the worls "any norson for any offence against an engerment relating to any brunch of the public revenue" should be struck out, and that the worls "Sceretary of State"

be substituted there is a.

19. In the case of an algodication by a ground of on the ground of of the debt, alleged, by the petitioning creditor was not a read dest, withink that the Contishould have power to allow the bankrupley to preced as upon the deld of another evoluter.

npon the deld of another creditor.

20. With reference to section 36, we would point out that in Calcuttive is are people monthly, and that, therefore, the handless and not be eased about the bending excited by for more than the enough section 37 we tail know in the ease of a delitor's petition the assigned's title should enumence at the case of the vesting reder, and not before.

21. We defer to the vesting reder, and not before.

22. We defer to the vesting reder, and not before.

23. We defer to the vesting reder, and not before.

24. We defer to the vesting reder, and not before.

25. We defer to the vesting reder, and not before.

26. We defer to the vesting reder, and not before.

39 the words before the notion of execution by sele or otherwise, but a statisting therefor the words because of by such pass at the law at present times, a red distribution by sele or otherwise, but have in a better position by reason of the resolvency of bid have then be will be will have in a better position by reason of the resolvency of bid have then is a wall be will have in a be obtained this pretermine to that of the general bids of reduces, and other selection while will have have the Cole, an obtaining orders for attachment, be restalled to share part passar with him, are prevented by the insolvency from effecting attachments.

23 Section 50 should the ac's there is ment one b. Spring 50 should be altered so as to give the Official Assignee, with the leave of the Court, power to do

capacity.

25. In sub-section (2) of section 62 the words from "but shall" to "claiming to be creditors" should be

streck out.

Part V of the Bill requires all ration to rece the case of the Official Assignee, who is an officer of the 26. Part V of the Bill aspaires all radius to meet the case of the Chiefan Assagnee, who is an oracle of the court. The Court should have power to definible the amount of commission or repeating payable to him. We think his all at the capital of a secured credit of his radius the security, the Court should have power to sanction the payment to him of a present grown the amount realised.

27. We do not think it desirable that one extension of the Act to local Courts as contemplated by section of the Act to local Courts as contemplated by section of the supreme legislation of the supreme legislation.

82, clause (c), and section 83, clause (c), should be on sed out, except through the action of the supreme legisla-

ture.

28. We have already discussed the effect of section so, cause yer.
29. We think that seed in 85 should be strok out, and that the Involvency Court at Calcula should have power to transfer to its If any insolvence presentings on by the Civil Provolute Code which may at any time be pending in the Civil Courts subject to the High Court.

30. We think that section 8.3 should the frank out.

30. We think that section 8,1 should be fruck out.
31. It should be made clear that the powers years. I to be given to the Courf by section 90 extend to persons other than insolvent doldors and their creditors.

32. Having regard to our o'h o recomments or, section 99 requires afterifion, and section 103 (b) and the proviso at the end of rection 103 should be street out. 33. If section 109 is intended to apply to companions under the Act, it should in our opinion by struck

34. We presume that it is intended by section 113 to prevent a receiving order being made against a partnership is its firm name. If so, the section then'd be made chemer.

35. We do not recomm additate tate of promodying insolvent should be administered in the Bankruptey Court, except in the cases where they die during to specificary of bankruptes sproceed against a grant against the cases where they die during to specificary of bankruptes sproceed against a grant grant to make the previous recommendation of section 199.

of section 132 37. We think that the rights of present officers of the Insolvent Court in respect of pension or otherwise should be saved.

In conclusion we wish to remark that in this report we have only called attention to the general principles on which we think the Bill requires alteration.

There are many questions of detail which will have to be considered before a Bankrupter Bill is passed into

A. WILSON. (Signed) J. PIGOT.) E. J. TREVELYAN.

From S. E. J. CLARKE, T'sq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Government of India Lagislative Department,-(dated 30th April, 1886).

My Committee have sa'amitted their remarks upon the new Packroptcy Bill for India to the Government of Bengal, who will do not be forward them to you in the moore, but in order to save time now that the duality Bill is before the Le slative Contact I can breefed to send you with this letter four extra copies of the Chamber's letter of this date.

From S. E. J. CLAUKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,-idated Soth April, 1886).

observations upon the draft Bill to amen I the In-

* I am directed by my Committee, in reply to your No. 13.75 J. D. of Scholuly last, to solumit the following servations upon the draft full to amend the live. Brikings y and brookeney in British India.

Generally, my Committee are of equinon that the P. I makes a much needed improvement in the line at esent in force. Should the Bill become key and if its administration be carried out with close care and present in force attention, it will do much to simplify the cocking an analysing and, my Consumtic behave, to the ck franchient banking tenes. It will thus a for has larger measure of convenience them heretofore to unfortunate persons, whilst at the same time it will extend to en differ some measure of that protection which the neuron de communications. ty especially have long desiderated, and the need for which has been pressed upon the Government at various

by the Chamber of Commerce.

Whilst according the Bull as an improvement upon the existing law, my Cemmittee think that in some points it does not sufficiently recognicable points it does not sufficiently recognicable prouds a commitment of them the way of colleters, or the finithese which are offered to Native dedicts in evaling the payment of their debts. This suggest has been before the Government and the public, and, whilst admitting the difficulties which surround it, my Contribute still think it is a matter to be kept very closely in named in framing any new in-obvency law for this see India. Indeed, in spite of the fading, some years ago, which attended the attempt to frame a 19th to pass de los the registration of partnerships, my Conjuntee cannot but consider that it is extremely desiral de that a low enquity should be made with the view to ascertain whither bet consider that it is extremely desira de that a law enquiry should be made with the view to ascertain whether such a registration cumous becomed, or to bring note pronounce too existing provisions of the law in India which after to some extensive protection to be derived from such a measure. Since the failure both in Bombay and Calcutta to draft a salestory Bill dealing with this subject some change has come over the views of Native merchants, and the man promound among them have evinced a derive to have the question resopened. Those who have transactions directly with English contribution in the outstal development of limitan times, the number of whom is slowly but steady vier as a contribute and in the outstal development of limitan times, the number of whom is slowly but steady vier as a contribute community. It would be well it, in connection with so large and impertant a measure as new Brightington at market community. It would be well it, in connection with so large and impertant a measure as new Brightington at his allows, a careful and exhaustive enquiry were made into the subject of the registration of partnerships.

Another extremely directly subject to deal with but on which, wher a bankingter measure is before the legislature, should not be overlooked, is the price of exemption which a considerent Native trailer can nequire by taking whell a within the involve of the subject to growledge the region which are aware of instances where European tarkshift and the involves of the shelter to growledge the soff the lift ghit out, and though in the case of European tarkshift and the region the escape the

Encopiers the Solt and So not be so effectual a faith convert Nutives yet the face ought not to except the attention of the last latter than under present concassances for a Na V insolvent to cook from British afte dien of the Lit letter that under present considerances for a Na Vi insolvent to cross from British and Na Vi two says to be visited an informal informal informal manifest of the surpressive of the surpressive of the find blant practices. The improve with a big in Landblat Native delitor can set on the says in a congressive of the manifest of the surpressive of the says in a congressive of the manifest of the surpressive of the says in a congressive of the manifest of the says in the great of the says in a congressive of the manifest of the says in the great of the says in the great of the says in the says in the great of the says in the says in the great of the says in the sa

equally in ad the creat tracking entries of India.

One change of gives recognite elected by the ISU is that which recliced forestee appointed by the creditors the primary and harry for administrangements elected to estate, whilst the Official Receiver is only to get if the credit-

primary anthority for administrang an insolvent contact, whilst the Official Receiver is only to act if the contact that fail to appoint a fix too.

See in 14 of the Bill has the support of an Connectice. It should, however, in their epinion, be made contributed the Bill has the support of an insecret and no attend a newling to consider has position, the Official Receiver all library the powers to act on the receiver appendix. My Connectice do not field themselves on a position to recommend that the powers now vested in the Official Assignee, which powers that consider all that are reasonably non-next to called him to take possession of the property of a bankrupt and to colled the same for the bruche of the creditors, chould be extended. But with reference to clause (5) it section 20, they can see no objection why a larger now are of patentian than he now enjoys should not be given to the Official forceiver. Where it is clear that that effect has acted in good faith, they consider that he should not be held personally report be in the event of its being shown that he acted under a neistable or upon information wrong in itself but accorded by him as correct. Reduces in under cases should, in y Committee upon information wrong mit-elf but accepted by him as correct. Reduess in such cases should, my Committee renture to think, be obtainable not at the experie of the Official Assignes but at the cost of the estate concerned.

It is a frequent subject of complaint that an insolvent's books are not promptly forthcoming, that his accounts are confused and in many cases unintelligible, that there is a want of system in presenting an insolaccounts are confused and in many cases unintelligible, that there is a want of system in presenting an insolvent's accounts, and that schedules are amended as a matter of form. Reviewing these matters it appears desirable that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened by having attached to it an experienced professional accountant. The books of an insolvent should vest in the Official Receiver from the date of the adjudication order. A report should be made at the next sitting of the Court that the books are either in the Official Receiver's hands or under his authority and control. The accounts of the estate could then, as might prove most convenient, he made up eather in the office of the Official Receiver, where the insolvent would attend for this purpose, or in the insolvent's office in her the inspection of the afficial accountant. In either case receitors would receive additional and much needed security, time would he saved and a greater interest in the settlement of the estate be exhibited on the part in creditors. It will be seen that this sage stime does not in any way throw obstacles in the way of a bruk-upt's access to his hooks or to his closing or the near certify. It would connect him rather to avoid all numbers are says, and to furnish the Court with as correct a statement. would compell im rather to avoid all unnecessary blars, and to furnish the Court with as correct a statement of his position as possible at the earlest possible mon at. The immediate supervision of the preparation of this stalement by the official accountant, or his close in specific of the books whilst it was being drawn up, would this stalement by the official accountant, or his close in poenior of the books whilst it was being drawn up, would effectually deprive insolv uts of the many common excuser which are now put for early. Act as to the delivering up of a bankrupt's books should be thoroughly and carefully enhanced, and as a cording means should be provided to secure that the books should be properly ented for. There are not a few insolvents who require experienced and carable assistants to enable them to close the a books. At the same time the knowledge that upon the occurrence of an act of insolvency the closing of the books would be imperative and prompt would tongreater strictures in the keeping of accounts, and would in itself cure that a relessors which Insolvency Commissioners in India are constantly reproducing. The suggestion that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened in the way above inheated has been put forward by my Committee because of the greating ortance which cannot but be attached to the specty closing of an insolvent's books. They would prefer that, so far as possible, this should be done by a piot scional and experienced officer a especiable to the Official Receiver and the Court rether than by some skilled had on the agency. In some choice with this particular question, and as pointing to a branch of duty which would devoice upon an official account at it is extremely available that information as to the pectition of an insolvent action of the Official Receiver and the court action of the office of the deviation of the office of the office of the order of bankruptcy for issue periodical reports shilly critical by the official accommon and the poers as much in realising the assets of each estate. These reports should be enculated at reasonably furefrincewels, and should give creditors all the information needed to enable them to understand the progress much in settling a bankrupt's affairs. It is very desirable that creditors should be encumaged to take a steady and presistent inferest in the liquidation of an estate, and nothing scens . . likely to produce this i - ift a an assurance that delays will be inquidation of an estate, and nothing stems a likely to produce this result in the assaurance that delays will be reduced to a minimum, and that the Official Receiver or Trustee shall as a matter of goarse keep the creditors informed of that which it most concerns them to know. In this way, the represent which it we attaches but two often to the proceedings in the Insolvency Courts, that they are more or has of a purely formula character, would be done away with, and the Courts themselves would be in a botter position to godge of the character of an insolvent's dealings and to distinguish between unjustinable and speculative trianing and ball fortune arising from the accidents of timbe or of fiving.

The suggestion for the periodical circulation, amongst meditors of statements showing the progress made in liquidating an estate applie equally to a tension other than the Oficial Resolver or by a Consist well Inspection. Hitherhoose of the main deficulties in working the existing see has been the **R** of the hown been bloss; and it is, in the epimen of my Committee, necessary to show could be that they on with hitle treather appoint themselves with all that cone insithem as regards in bisolvent estate, to induce them to attend meetings, and Io take an netive part in the winding up of their debtor's gians. So long as a cliffort by ve tent to attend meetings is to proceed without knowledge, to arrive at no result or practically to waste time, so long will they avoid, unless an her necessity, attendant at such morning. Withrost connector involved in a backingtry is small, the chances of getting together the or ditors are small in heat, and in such cases it may be useful to reserve to the Official Receiver power to call a meeting of conditions at his description.

The attention of the Committee, in the course of the arc assions on the chaft Bill has been in various ways strongly drawn to the question of protection against hadmid aliegs and the fraudatent transfers of property of a trader who might be actually insolvent at the time of the transfer but who might be actually insolvent at the time of the transfer but who might continue to carry on his business and thus seeme to the transfer sometang of a time structure. Became declines, as comely incases of insolvency, are somewhat common and ought to be in a expecial way grantlet against. In this connection it would seem that sections 28 and 41 of the draft Bol should be real together. In section 25 it is not as clear as it should be that the property therein in lighted, as deal; with in the case of a set I ment make before a d in consideration of marriage, or in the case of a covenant make in one alcovious of a regarded by the Constant as an asset of the estate. This section is governed by the provisions of section 41, but still the matter is one which should not be left in doubt. So long as there may be a doubt there will be a lemparion to endeavour to evade the law. evade the law.

My Committee accept the lumination of time in section 41 after the lapse of which settlements made by My Committee accept the limitation of train in section 41 after the lapse of which settlements had to by persons who may become hankingts cannot be impossible as reasonable and proper. Allosion has been made to brindmi cases and in the frequency with which such transactions are resorted to by Natives. The provisions of section 41 should be made sufficiently will to take in cases of brindmi puchases in the manner of the wives and children or other relatives of bankingts or the transfer of property to them. So far as my Committee can see, such cases are not provided for in the proposal Act. They would commend this question to the act union of the such cases are not provided for in the proposed Act. They would commend this question in the net union of the legislature. On the one hand, it has been urged that property standing in the names of wives or chaltern of a Native bankrupt should be presented to be the property of the bankrupt and dealt with accordingly until the contrary was shown. But it would be unjust to throw upon a wife or children the bund in of proving their right to property made over to them in good faith and at a time when the transferor's was in a solvent position or in a position which would make the transfer a measure of prudence. In such a case the property so transferred, should the transferor subsequently become bankrup, would be all that the wife or children early look to for their support. Such cases require protection. Still it is extremely desirable that be admit transactions should be provided for, and my Committee would commend this subject. To the actour in of the legislature.

There is another matter which ought to receive attention, and in regard to which it appears desirable that the

Provided for, and my Committee would commend this subject to the actinution of the legislature.

There is another matter which ought to receive attention, and in regard to which it appears desirable that the present opportunity should be taken to provide a much needed remedy. Cases occasionally erip up where, although there may not be an application to the Bankemptry Court, still one creditor steps and only in, closes a business and takes possession of all its assets. In such cases the general body of ereditor are shot out altogether from participation in the assets, or find their interests postgoned to those of a special creditor of whose rights they have been kept in ignorance. That such a state of things is possible opens a wide door to reckless trading and still more reckless betrowing. As the law in India at present stants, a lender is entirely at the mercy of the representations which may be noted to him, and may in porfice good faith advance money for the assistance of a business which is not only a smally insolvent but which may be in a condition where for

all practical purposes it may be said to be entried on for the benefit of the credit r holding a possessory mortgage. In England thes mass or ones is duch with by the Bills of Sales Act. Instruments of the kind alluded to near the registered within 100 ones over and nu ler certain chemistances are absolutely null and void as In India it is very describe that a frusteen no coupling or in the event of the insolvency of the maker of the martgage. In India it is very describle that all martin its of this class should be made to come under the provisions for commissive registeration. The records of the insolvent Courl and the experience of the Ollicial Assignee will amply here out the necessary on consection such as that just suggested. It seems to convert the Bankruptey Courts into a shape to firefulation of the general body of his cridities. of security for their claims anglis to the Court for protection against any steps they might ordinarily institute

My Committee approve of the previous which retains for Industripresonment for debt. A very great neight of Native trades in the first of the first three figures. Another large section of Native fractions for more than the first of the first three figures. Another large section of Native fracter after commences behind the three costs more point framity, where such a custom prevails, and where important these S of Native Sections (iv) then dominate beyond the lamie of the fertitures directly administered by the this general conditions in the property of the state of the sta

or savant who may have realistical savings to a check apt during four months before the date of the neering order. My Committee are shought in favour of a luming to meet to be paid under this section, but they com-oter Rs 500 too low considering the average range of the salarys of assistants. They would make the Limit Rs. 1,000, but would require that the amount of wigordine to any cloral reservoir should be remained by the Official Receiver or Trustee, or the other alphanomena, at the Receiver's office.

Section 36 gives power to a landlood to distrain for one year's rent account due paior to the date of the order of adjudication. This provision would appear to be unnecessary considering the powers already ordinarily enjoyed by landicities.

My Commuter are not disposed to eavil at the provision contained in section 46 of the Bill. Where the Crown reserves to itself the right to dismiss its servants as a proishment for insolvency, it seems measurable? that it should retrue the abcomative of reguliting the amount to be retreached from the pay of an employing the world appear to be in consonance with reason in the sperit of the Bill that the lying in prison and a wave not of any stimulation of a decrease of the second of the secon

It would appear to be in emisonance with reason in the sprint of the fair that the following of prism of a person under a warrant of an extension of a decree of the Courts, as well as the closing of or department from, a place of business with intensity of delay creditors, should be derived to be note of tanking of on which is receiving order should be made. The latter is, and if the present law, a ground for adjudicating a trader, and the lying in prism under, a warrant of ancest in excented of a decree a ground for adjudicating a non-right, a banking. There seems to may Court, tee no good rason which they should be omitted from the proposed Act, more one could be good as a court of the proposed for the proposed as a person of the proposed act of bankenja. There seems to meet to receive and reason why they should be omitted from the proposed Act, more especially as eases can readily by conceived on which the omission of these circumstances as acts of bankruptcy might give rise to defendly. The lying of a debtor in prison is sufficient to give the proposed Bankruptcy might give rise to defendly. The lying of a debtor in prison is sufficient to give the proposed Bankruptcy Court prisoleton, and it one it therefore to be disclict to be an act of bankruptcy. It does not appear to my Court prisoleton, and it one it therefore to be disclict to be an act of bankruptcy. It does not appear to my Court prisoleton, and it one if to Court prisoleton of the Statement of Oppets and Reasons give any good reason for executing to jurishe in of the Court gives when persons or presently subject to the jurisheton of between and by ters in of their being maps sone for having within a twelven month or hourly usualed in had a place of shearness within the beal limits of the Court's jurishetime. At present persons who come to Calcula to soll produce, perchanges a certain in a catalaction. At present persons who come to Calcula to soll produce, perchanges a certain in a catalaction. As the dutil fell is trained a Calcula interference in the court and independent of the amount for which he had certained a courte. My Commattee are deadley of epision that it would be agreed asker to be not be trained a courte. My Commattee are deadley of epision that it would be agreed asker to the mere into common and it in the proposed. Act the bankempt y jurishetion were extended so as to incline allow as the new offs and to a local court has person of the proposed property in the order.

The order wal to position claws section 08 subjection (0, pt yields our id moverble property in the order and disposition of a bankrupt, with the consent of the transmer, hence de 't with as the property of the monty vent. This subsection (b) is sub-tantially identical with the order at interposition cause in the present Act. Under the section of the recting Act it has been held that property left by the time when, being a morntgage, in the possession of a first the resident member of which become an insolvent, is on in the possession, order in the possession of a maxime resident mention of which became an insurement, is not in the possession, order or disposition of the reducit without the miniming of the Art, i.e. in his in-trivial inches selectosession, order or disposition, but in the cit lumed and has disent purpose jointly. It was therefore independent of the boy in re-Morgan (4) L. R. 6 Cale 6331 that the can does not apply. It is a region head to had in any histories, whether corried on head from the call the parties of his parties of his in a large majority of cases the client to a great effect of hell-lying the possession, and the collection of the large majority of cases the client to a great effect of hell-lying the possession. the ruling related to his in a large majority of cases the close to a gir it effect of incloding the posse sinner dry of a carbon to his a very useful position to be maintained in the interests of the creatives generally of a banker, to take the Ma Committee would therefore suggest that subsection of of section 28 of the draft Edit should be attached in a way to meet the difficulty when the organization for many many many the life that the transfer of the bina in a carbon 12 of the 16th which provides that a creditor of a farm way proved a banking toy again of the bina in a carbon which it can execute situations in the carbon transfer in the case of the 18th of the bina in a carbon the definition of the bina in a carbon the definition of the definition of the bina in a carbon the definition of

My Committo cannot need the representation mode in section 88 that new of the function of a Centert Banks representation to the content of a Sant's Personal Content and the function of the function of a Centert Banks representation. The fiberary of the form of a section of the content of a section of the center of the Center of the Center of the center of the politic. The internal Center of the respective of the politic. The internal Center of the respective of the politic. The internal Center of the respective of the politic. The internal Center of the respective of the approximation of a Center of the banks of the first approximation of a Center of the banks of the first approximation of a Center of the banks of the first approximation of a Center of the Center of the first content of the office of a the Center of the value of the banks of a politic of the Banks of the Center of the Center of the Banks of the Center of the Center of the Banks of the Center of the Center of the Banks of the Center of the Center of the Banks of the Banks of the Center of the Banks of

It wends part, by I stoom a convenience of a foday is which have to be made on the depend and Sectland in cases of Indica but king toy smalle between below for hermonent C must some is whose engagementally the Indian High Courts to the all days is no town constructional fluid allienvels as our before mess Consissionals, should be

High Collective to the analysis of the content of the fine and an allegates as the content of the process of the sound of the content of the and by so much a greater reportly for the interests of all concerned. Where a true was appointed by Committee

ncline to think that he should liquidate the bankrupt's estate under the inspection of the Official Receiver, who

n such a case would fulfil the functions of a Committee of Inspection.

Section 25 might be amended so as to give the Carri power to order, according to the information elicited a the course of proceedings before it, to deliver over any money or property which that information might show

o have been received from the insolvent as the result of a fraudulent preference, as also any property vested in in by a translatent stochastic framework appears to have taken no account of the possibility of creditors residing out of adm. In such access the notice of 14 days proyeled by the sub-section would be insufficient. The sub-section night be so amended as to show clearly the discinction between English and Indian creditors as respects the

mier.

In section 32 there is an once sion. The section provides for accounts to be taken when there have been nutual d schugs between a backenid and any other person, but does not state to whom the account shall be

Section PS gives Rs, 200 as the value of the excepted articles. The existing Act gives Rs, 300 as the value of such neticles, and my Committee do not see who this must should not be maintained in the proposed Act.

My Committee would suggest that the time allowed under section 18 for a trustee to discleme oncrous property should be eather of from two months to six months. The eigennstances of In in are in every way so different from those in Engined, and such great distributions to a proper ascertainment of the character of growings, that to limit the period of distribution under this section to two months only would, my Committee believe removely interfer without verking

where removely interfer without verking.

My Committee would neek the permission vestel by section 50 in the Committee of Inspection depend which upon the left Comt. The same remark appres to section 57.

Character section at appress to action, the radial differences between separate and joint estates. These lifterences execute to be action of the discretion to declare dividends together should be amended and power fixed to declare dividends separately.

It would hardwork beam is all the latter parties of thus (2) of section 64, from the words "The officer shall. Ye." to the well-to discretion to he transfer or manufacture acts with the normalisation of the Committee. It would headstoke head as it the laster partial of runs (3 of section 64, from the worlds." The one running of the Court Andrewseerings 50 and 57, that a named for him to the first concerning running of the details dealt with in this subsection, no december 11, and a larger recard in decities the atom must be taked.

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days (1)

Insertion 94, which envert's Court power to chairs the conserve of passed as any Committee would melade to the art of her coding which the construction of the Court of the Court of the coverage press, who might be substituted to carry on the processing.

In some a try, observable to Consenter one operation, for a drive the action of the Official Receiver

In section this, character to Consider case is precious, for a dang the action of the Official Receiver depend open their process to a the Court, and would be consent that there we be connected.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19th MAY, 1836.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in Madras and Mysore, in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta districts of the Bombay Presidency, in some districts of the Punjab and the Central Provinces, in Assam, and in some places in Rajputana and Central India. Heavy falls have taken place in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and British Burma.

Agricultural prospects continue fair in Madras, in most parts of Mysore, and in Coorg.

Preparations for the kharif sowings continue in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces. In Hyderabad, where the rabi harvest has commenced, prospects continue favourable.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some injury has been caused to crops by hail, but prospects are on the whole good. The harvest is in progress in the Punjab, and promises well.

In Bengal agricultural operations are generally in progress, and prospects are favourable. More rain is wanted in parts of Assam.

Cholera continues severe in the Chhattisgarh District of the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the public health is generally good.

Prices are fluctuating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in parts of the Punjab, and have fallen slightly in Mysore; elsewhere they remain stationary.

Presidency of and Dis			Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras -(May	ıçth)			**************************************
Bellary	,	•	Average 15	Standing wet crops generally good in parts of two talaks, but water insufficient; harvest paddy, sugarcane, and conton,
Kurnool	•	•	Average to7	vield about average. Cattle-diseare in three taluks. Harvest second crop paddy almost completed, yield average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	•	•	Average '54	Fever in two, small-pox in six, aboleta in three, and cattle-disease
Kistna .	•	•	Average last week since revised, '10; thi week '18.	in four talaks. Average number employed on Chilka canal \$38. Slight fever and cholera in seven talaks and one division.
Chingleput (Madras)	•		Standing crops fair, except in parts of one taluk, where withering; have t puddy and dry game, outure below average. Pever and small-pox in one and cattle-di-case in two taluks.
Coimbatore	•	•	Average 'So	Standing crops good; harve a paddy and care on outturn generally above average. Fever in one and small-pox in parts of two induks.
Tanjore.	•	•	Average last week since revised, 31; this week, 38.	Standing crops good, except in parts of one tiduk, where rain is
Madura.		٠	Average Lest week since revised, 105; this week, 28.	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Small-pox in one taluk.
Malabar	•	•	Avurage 45	Hirvest third crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one, siight small-pas in eight, and choleri in three taluks; cardedicale in one taluk.
Travancore .	•	٠	, 1 .01	Small-pox and fever in parts. General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(May	19th)		•	transfer to the transfer proof co. A. M.
Kurrachee	•	٠	Last week at Kotri, '29.	River at Kotri on 17th, 14 feet 3 inches against 11 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Elarif sowings in progress in 51x talukas; area of rabi 12,811 acres less than that of previous year; assoment Rs. 27,480, produce 10 annas in rupee; loss due to scarcity of rain. Fever in eight and carde-disease in three tabulas; no fresh case of small-pox, one remaining.
Hyderabad	•	•	Nil	Kabi harvest almost over in the district, but in some places small patches continue to be updden; preparations for khariff cutivation in progres in the Tando subdivision, seed is being sown. River at Kotti on 17th, 14 feet 3 inches against 11 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices of grain ready, Weather cloudy.
Ahmedabad	6	-	Nil	Weather very hot. Public health good. Wheat 35 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or and Distr		Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay-contd.	in the contractor whether		
Baroda	•	. Nil	Public health good. Cattle-disease in Velanha taluka of Naosari division; small-pox in Naosari town. Standing crops in good condition. Bajri 28, wheat 22, and tice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat .	•	· Nit	Fever in Mandyi and Bardoli talukas. Fuagi 38 and nagli 46 pounds per rupec.
Nasik .	•	Baglafi, 103	Kidi threshing nearly over; land being prepared for the next very's sowing throughout the district. Weather very hot. Public health generally good. Wheat 34, bajri 33, and rice
Colaba (Bom	bay)	. Nil	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind soul crly on 15th and 16th, wind normal on
Poona .	•	· Nil	all other days; distant lightning on 18th. Cattle-disease in Junuar and small-pox in Sirur talukas. Bajri 31 and juari 45, in Poona bajri 32 and juari 35 pounds per
Ahmednagar	•	. Slight rain in south	Resping completed. Public health good. Bajri average 48 and juari to pounds per rupee.
Sholapur Dharwar	:	• '06; Pandbarpur, 2 '68	
Kanara .		Nel	Scarcity of water in Bhatkal and Haliyal. Ploughing and man- ming for monsoon crops. Cattle-disease in Karwar and Supar small-pox in Siddapur, Sui, and Yellapur. Common tree at Karwar 14 seers, in district average 13½ seers per rupec. Weather cloudy.
Rajkot .	•	Nil	Lever in Kom and Sangani. Weather hot and windy. Public health cenerally good. Wheat 35, bijri 32, and juari 46 pounds
			General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of the Decean and Son bein Mahratta Country and Kurrachee. Scarcity of drinking-water in four talukas of Dharwar and two of Karwar. Fever and cauthe-di-case in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of
Bengal- (May 19	th)		seven districts; other conditions inchanged.
Chittagong	•	. 1.08	Went or variable. Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary.
Dacca .		. 3.02	Sowing nearly completed; harvesting of boro paddy continues;
24-Pergunnah (Calcutt		5'43	prospects of the crops good. Public health generally good. Sugarcine prospects good; lands being prepared for paddy crops. Rain has done much good. Sporadic cholera in Sadr
Moorshedabad		. Good rain	Sulphyi ion; public health generally good. Weather cool. And paddy being sown; land being prepared for anum paddy; prospects of indigo and sugarcane good. Description of the party of the party factors of the party factors.
Rungpore	•	- 1.4	Puce of rice stationary. Public health fair. Ans and jute pro pects good; cheena and kaon ripe in places. Public lealth good.
Burdwan Bhagalpur	:	5.4	Rain La done much good. Ploughing going on everywhere. Rain has as i ted cubivation and vill do good to sugarcane and other crops on ground; more rain wanted. Public health
Purneah Patna	•	0°03	Good. Crop dair; ploughing going on. Public health not very good. Collection of cotton consume; bira rich promising; sugarcane
Durbhanga	•	. 1.55	growing well. Publ. bealth good. Run very neiful for purposes of cubivation. Early paddy sowing
Hazanbagh		. 6*03	in progress. Price-stationary. Public health good. We ther unset led and cool. Ploughing in progress; mango
Cuttack	•	2 05	weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing in progress; sowing of bali crops commenced. Price of rice almost unchanged.
Midnapore	•	• 3.39	Public health generally good. Indugo dunaged by excessive rain; tillage being actively pressed
Khoolna	•	4:30	on. Public health loic. Weather hot. Boro rice barvest over outturn good; ans paddy being sown. A little cholera and cattle-disease in Satkhira;
Dinagrpore		3.12	public health fair. Weather cool; general rain. Cultivation progressing. Cattle-
Pubna (Scrajg) Gya	inge)	Showers in parts of	disease in three thanas. Ram very beneficial. Sowing progressing. Cholera abated. Sugarcane progressing well. Prices moderate. Public health
Champarun	•	district. 2:11	Rain has facilitated bludoi sawings and done much good to indi- go. Prices stationary. Some cases of fever and small-pox re-
			ported. Gereral Remarks.—Good general rain during week in a few districts, where it was slight; more wanted. Agricultural operations now generally in full progress; ans rice and jute already sown in many places, growing well; prospects of sugarcane and indigo tavourable; bara rice burvest still proceeding in some districts, with good outturn. Prive of rice stationary. General health fair.

Presidency or and Dist			nce		Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
NW. Provinc			1 Ou			
Benares	(M	lay	181	h)	50 at Sadr	Weather fine. Supplies ample. Prices slightly fluctuating. If all It good.
Gorakhpore Fyzabad	("	16th 18th	1) 1)	2.50 at Sadr Heavy min through- out the district.	Threslang nearly completed. The rain has benefited sugarcane and indigo. Prices steady. Supplies ample. Health of men and cattle good.
Lucknow	(**	1711	1)	leton 80 to 240; and heavy wind do in on the night of the 12th and 15th; fall of hail also re- ported in the Sdr and Mahhabad tabsils.	The initiand hallstorm have injured the summer crops to some extent.
Rae Bareli	(,,	,,)	1:40 on the night of	Weather cloudy; wind easterly. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Health good.
Partabgurh	("	3 3tl	1)	Rain throughout the district; 120 on the 10th at Sadr.	Prices stationary. Health of men and cattle good.
Allahabad	(,,	,,)	Average 440 in the	Weather seasonable. Markets amply supplied. Prices show a slight rise. Health generally good.
Cawnpore	(,,	17tl	(ו		Weather cool; high winds. Harvesting nearly finished. Prices almost stationary. Condition of people good; foot and mouth disease in Bilhaur.
Farakhabad	(31	1811	1)	Storm with heavy run in Kaim- ganj and Chhi- brahman, on 15th; little run tell clsc- where.	East wind during the week. Supplies ample. Health of people fair.
Sitapur	(,,	,,)		The rain has caused damage to grain and bhusha in grain pits. The wind has been easterly during the week, but the weather is now clear. Prices are steady. Public health good.
Bareilly	("	,,)		Prices show a tendency to rise. Weather cool; easterly winds.
Banda		-	•		Constant storms and ligh winds, and some rain.	Weather abnormally cool. Rabi harvested. Prices falling Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Kumaon	•					Weather unsettled. Rabi being reaped; kharif sowing in progress. Prices falling. General health fan; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra	("	17tlı)	In five parganas 120 to 140 on 10th, and bad in two on same date.	Weather cloudy. Prices show a slight fall. Health good.
Jhansi	("	")	A intle rain	Rabi operations completed; lands being manured for kharif- culaymon. Prices firm. Public health good; slight cattle- disense.
Ballia	("	18th)	Some showers	We, there cool, with strong rasterly wind. Harvesting over. Two deaths from cholera reported; general health good.
Meerut	(,,	31)	Rmn all over the district from '20 to I'o on the evening of the 15th, with an imprecedently swere storm, accompanied by hail, swept over the district from west to east.	The bail form has done is east danuage for manyo, tobacco, and melon crops; came and indigo fortunately too young for injury; some loss of life amongst men and cattle. Prices show a slight tendency to use, as supplies come in insufficient and limited quantity.
Durich (Man	4	Lì				General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen throughout the provinces; in a tew districts injury has been caused to crops by had, but prospects are, on the whole, good. Markets are well-supplied, though prices are fluctuating. Public health generally good.
onjab—(May	_				_	Y Li Possi (L.)
Delhi (1 Hissar Umballa Jullundur	Ma		181	1)	·64 Nil ·77 Nil	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Health good. Prices riling. Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good. Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot Ferozepore Lahore Rawalpindi		•			'go Nil Nil '10	Health good. Prices stationary. Health good. Prices stationary. Health good. Prices almost stationary. Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest
Shahpur					Rain throughout the	average. Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan					district. <i>Nil</i>	Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prespects.
Punjab—contd.		
Dera Ismail Khan	Nil Nil	Small-pox slightly prevalent in city. Prices stationary. Health good. Prices slightly rising. General Romarks.—Rain in live districts. Small-pox slightly prevalent in Dera I small Khan city, otherwise health of province good Prices it ing in History Umballa, and Peshawar districts, stationary in others. Harvest in progress. Hallstorm in Delhi has caused damage to the first crop.
Central Provinces— (May 19th)		
Nagpur	Vil	Weather hot and cloudy. Kharif preparations continue. Fever small-pox, and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore Saugor (May 18th)	Λη. 191	Weather stormy. Health good. Prices easy. Weather cooler. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue Prices fallen in one tabsil.
Sconi	-30	Weather cloudy and liot. Fields being prepared for kharif sow ings. Health good. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	Nil	Weather hot and stormy. Plongings commenced. Small-por and cattle-disease in places. Prices stendy.
Khandwa	Slight shower	Weather hot and cloudy, with high winds. Kharif preparation in progress. Health hir. Prices unchanged.
Raipur	Sight showers daily	continues. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (May 15th)	-82	Weather hot and stormy. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera is places. Prices stationary. Gineral Remarks. Weather cloudy occasionally, with slight showers. Land is being prepared for kharif sowings. Fever and small-pox in places; cholera continues virulent in Chhattisgarh Prices steady.
British Burma— (May 19th)		
Akyab (May 15th) Bassein Rangoon Amherst (Moulmein) . Pegu Henzada	Nil Nil 1·32 4·34 6·99 1·37	Public health good; cattle healthy. Public health good; cattle healthy. Public health good; cattle healthy. Public health good; cattle healthy. Public health good; cattle healthy. Public health good; cattle healthy. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in
Prome Tounghoo Thay etmay o .	6°C 2 2°28 0°24	one township. Total rainfall 0:35. Public health good; cattle healthy. Total rainfall 5:82. Public health good; cattle healthy. Total rainfall 2:4. Public health good; cattle healthy. General Remarks.—Siight cholera in Thongwa district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in Hanthawaddy and Hen-
Assam-(May 19th)		zada districts, elsewhere cattle healthy.
Gauhati (May 15th) .	NiI	Weather hot. Cholera diminishing in Sadr station, but still prevalent in the rural area; cattle-disease abating in some moreabs, but prevalent in others. Planting of sugarcane almost lini led; tea doing well, but more rain greatly wanted.
Sylhet	°87	State and prospects same as last week. Weather warm. A severe storm on the night of the 16th instant. Ploughing for asra crops continues. Common rice 14 seers 83 chittacks per rupec. General health good.
Dibrugarh	13	Weather warm; rain wanted. Alin growing on well; planting of sugarcane commenced. Cholera decreasing in North Lakhimpur. Prospects of crops good. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg - (May 15th)		r
Bangalore	17 in Tumkur; slight rain reported in all other districts with the exception of Kadur.	Rain needed in Kadar district. Standing crops fading in parts of the Kolar and Shimoga districts, elsewhere in good condition; pro-pects of scason fair. Supply of fodder diminishing in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, and Kadur districts. Public health generally good; small-pox prevalent in parts of the Bangalore and Tumkur districts; cattle-disease in parts of the
Mysore	2.11	Bangalore, Kolar, and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly fallen in the Kolar and Shimoga districts. The rain has fallen generally, though too late, in some parts for maturing the coffee crop before monsoon rains; the rain was much needed for preparing the ground for the rice crops. Prospects of scason fair. Public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (May 19th)	Nil	Weather hot and windy. Preparation of land for kharif sowings in progress. Wheat 22 and juari 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy. Preparations for ensuing kharif sow- ings continue.
Hyderabad	-21	Total rainfall 50. Reaping of rabi crops commenced. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 113, yellow juar 203, white juar 193, and tur 164 seers per current sices rupec.

Central India States -	1	State of agricultural prospects.							
(May 19th)		•							
Indore	Nil '17 '27 Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather cloudy and hot, with duststorms. Weather cloudy and hot. Weather cloudy, and hot. Weather cloudy, with high winds. A few cases of small-pox in the bazar, health o herwise good. Weather very hot. Health and prospects good. Health and prospects fair. Weather hot and cloudy. Health fair. Price steady. Weather cloudy; mornings cool; signs or ram. Health good. Prices moderate.							
Rajputana – (May roth)									
Abu (May 19th)	40	Much thunder yesterday; weather cooler in consequence and							
Sirohi ("16th)	Nil	No water in tanks, wells fair. A few cases of measles, otherwise health good. Weather hot, dry, and calm.							
Marwar (" 14th)	Nil	About four months' wa'er in tanks. Health good. Crops being still gathered. Hot winds. Prices rising.							
Kherwara (" 16th)	N'11	Tanks and wells lower. Crops nearly all stored. Health good. Prices steady. Weather very hot and windy.							
Perlabgarh (, 15th)	.48	Tanks and wells drying. Health gool. Prices rising. Heat great.							
Meywar (" ")	.16	Tanks and wells low. Health good. Prices rising. Weather cloudy.							
Jhallawar (., 14th)	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Weather seasonable,							
Kotah (,, 15th)		Health good. Weather hot.							
Harowti (""")	Duststorms and slight!	Weather hot. Health good. Prices steady.							
4.	rain on 14th.								
Ajmere (,, 18th)	N.L	Weather hot. Tanks and wells duning shing. Fever, small-pox, and guineaworm still prevalent. Prices standary.							
Jeypore (" ")	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.							
Ulwur (,, ,,)	Nit	Wells low. Feyer in parts. Prices steady.							
Bickanir (,, 15th)	Nul	Mensle, in Bickamr; fever and small-pox in districts. Prices low. Weather very hor. Heavy sandstorms.							
Nepal—(May 14th)									
Katmandu	1.87	Prospects good.							

No. 90Met. 12-1

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 20th May, 1886.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for March and April, 1886.

The early portion of March was characterised by a very low barometric pressure in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the country, but elsewhere it was not much below the average. Though pressure rose steadily during the latter half of the month, the average of the whole month showed a slight deficiency over the greater portion of India and British Burma. In the North-Western Provinces the variations were irregular, and in Bengal there was a slight excess. In April the pressure was generally very near the average, the variations ranging slightly below the normal in Bombay, Bengal, and Central India, and above it in all the other provinces.

In March damp rain-bearing winds were more frequent than usual throughout the Upper Provinces, and there was a great excess of rainfall over the whole of Northern India. In Sind and Central India also there was a slight excess; but little or no rain fell in any part of the peninsula, and less than the average amount in Ceylon. Snow fell on the lower ranges of the North-Western Himalaya on the 7th and 8th March, and again on 1st April. On the latter date there was a considerable fall of temperature in North-Western India, and the mean temperature at Murree was not less than 10° below the normal. After this, however, the weather cleared, and any further rain was slight, and fell at long intervals. In April there was a general absence of rain. Dry north-west winds continued to plow steadily over the whole of North-Western and Central India as far east as Behar. On the Malabar Coast also the winds were from the north-west, sometimes north; and on the Coromandel Coast from between south and south-west. Except along the Madras Coast and in Lower Bengal, the humidity of the air was much below the average, more especially in Central India and Behar.

In March the temperature was everywhere more or less below the average, the depression being greatest in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, where it ranged between 2° and 4.5°.

In April the variations from the normal were generally small, and, except

in Bombay and. Central India, where there was an excess of 1° to 3°, were

everywhere within 1° of the average.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the months of March and April 1886 according to districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports. The first column shows the number of stations used to determine the average for the district:—

					Difference from		Difference from	
District	¥.		Number of stations.	Average minfail in March.	the average in March 1886.	Average rainfall lu April.	the average in April 1826.	
Punjab, west	•••		7	1.52	+2.81	1.75	—i·04	•
Punjab, cast	•••	•••	4	1.45	+0.61	1.17	1.09	
North-Western Pro Gangetic.	ovinces,	trans-	8	1.01	+1.44	0∙60	-0.55	•
North-Western Progetic.	vinoes, c	is-Gan-	3	0:34	+0.37	0.12	0.12	
Behar	•••	•••	2	0.38	+0.24	0.62	0 62	
Northern Bengal	•••	•••	2	1.34	+0.34	2·63	-1.57	
Assam, Cachar	•••	•••	3	4:71	+1.21	9.43	1.66	
Lower Bengal, Chutia	Nagpu	r	6	1:42	+3.00	2.79	-1.69	
Orissa, Northern Circ	ar	•••	6	O-65	+1 40	1.11	1.11	
Central Provinces, sou	ıt lı	•••	7	0.11	+0.04	0.33	0.33	
Berar, Khandesh	•••	•••	2	0.42	-0.42	0.18	0.18	
Rajputana, Central and Nerbudda.	India, 8	Saugor,	7	0.18	+0.02	0.12	0.11	
Sind, Cutch	•••	•••	4	0.17	+ 0.16	0.19	0:19	
Guzerat	•••	•••	3	0.04	0.04	0.03	-0.03	
Konkan	•••	•••	4	0.01	0-01	0.11	-0.11	
Decoan, Hyderabad	•••	•••	5	0.43	-0:34	0.82	-0.62	
Malabar	•••	•••	4	0.88	-0.85	2.24	-0.76	
Mysore, Bellary	•••	•••	4.	1.06	0.58	1.78	1:39	
Karnatic	•••	•••	6	0.45	0.04	1.30	1-09	
British Burma		•••	G	0.13	+0.11	1.81	-1.72	
Ceylon	•••		1	5.60	<u>-1·72</u>	8.84	-1.60	

SIMLA; The 10th April, 1885.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI, 2nd Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Goot. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the papers be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

** The second se

Abstract showing the Result of Emigration from the Port of Calcutta during the Month of March, 1886.

No I .- As to Age and Sex.

					Fı	j 2.	• Ton			
	•			Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years .	•	•		9	. 12	21	nen.	9	12	21
From 2 to 10 years	•		.	11	14	25	100	11	14	25
,, 10 ,, 20 ,,		•	.	83	24	107	every	83	24	107
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	•	•	.	202	90	292	to es	202	90	293
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	•	•		11	7	18	women to		7	18
,, 40 °, 50 °,			.			•••			•••	
Above 50 years .	٠	•	•	•••		•••	40.87	•••	***	
GR	AND TO	OTAL		316	147	463		316	147	463

No. II .- As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

			····		-				Fiji.		To	tal.	Grand Total.
Orissa			•	•	•								•••
Western B	engal		•	•	•	•		1	1	2	1	1	2
Central c	ditto		•	•	•	•		3		3	3		3
Eastern	ditto					•	.				•••		•••
Behar				•	•			61	47	108	61	47	108
North-Wes	tern !	Provi	nces	•	•		•	125	66	191	125	66	191
Oudh								93	27	120	93	27	120
Central Inc	lia				•		•	1		ı	1		
Punjab			•		•	•		3		3	3		3
Nepal							•	26	6	32	26	6	32
Mixed, Ma	dras	and l	Bombay	y, &c.	•	•	•	3		3	3		3
				GRA	ND TO	TAL		316	147	463	316	147	463

No. III.-As to Caste and Religion.

		_===				 ,	_	- 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 		,		
Brahmins, hig	h casto			•	•		v)	34	103	69	34	103
Agriculturist	1				•	.	бû	26	92	6 6	26	92
Artisans	Hindus	•	٠.	•	•	.	51	24	75	51	24	75
Low castes	}		•	•	•		79 ·	35	114	79	35	114
Musulmans		•	•	•			50	27	77	50	27	77
Christians		• ,	•	•	•	.]	1	r	3	1	1	2
					•							
			GRAY	ATOTA	L	-	316	147	463	316	147	463

Memo.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
1		•		265 50	119	3 ^S 4
3 Christians	•	•	٠	1	1	. 3
	Тот	AL.		316	147	463

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

The state of the s GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. III of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return	-	n Jength	FOR WILK E	RECEIPTS FOR WILK ENDING 25TH APRIL 1885.		RECEIPTS FOR WEFK ENDING 24TH APRIL 1880.		TOTAL RECFIETS FROM IST TO 25TH APRIL 1885.		TOTAL RECTIFIS FROM IST TO 24TH APRIL ISSO.		Total	Total
received.	Railways.	Total mean open.	Total,	Per mile open.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Pei 1880-87. nile pon per	Decrease int 1880-87.
	Guaranteed,		₽s.	Ks.		K's,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ks.
ist May 1886 1st do. ,, 24th April ,, 1st May ,, 1st do. ,,	Oudh and Rolulkhand Madias South Indian Geat Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda and	668 861 654 1,504	1,44,423 1, 19,038 80,373 10,88,790	239 173 137 7-4	680 801 654 1,504	1,55,494 1,44,057 1,00,654 10,58,805	229 167 163 704	4,76,077 5,11,036 3,12,004 35,71,157	210 100 134 605	5,37,141 4,89,504 3,41,830 35,02,143	230 150 153 679	61,064 29,846	21,532 69,012
,	Central India	461	3.23.804	703	401	3,45,000	755	10,74,441	676	11,56,286	731	76,845	
	TOTAL .	4,688	17,05,517	43-1	4,100	15,13,008	436	50,49,715	407	00,20,926	423	77,211	
	State.]	
1st May 1886	East Indian	1,500)	10, 9,225	682	1,515	10,09,241	666	36,20,020	673	3442,153	663		1,86,867
24th April ,, 1st M.ay ,, 1st do.	Eastern Bengal	233 27 240 37 226 57 249 12 1,411 45	83,349 1,3°8 48,021 3,104 20,834 10,478 16,314 1,415 3,29,344 14,700	358 49 103 84 119 1 81 115 233 322	234 27 249 37 240 57 253 12 1411	77,871 1,707 43,800 2,607 30,043 13,069 22,251 1,050 3,74,000 10,155	333 D5 170 72 122 2.9 88 140 205 426	3,34,314 5,726 1,39,817 11,301 1,12,553 39,856 59,454 4,215 11,30,040 4),304	402 59 154 80 139 195 67 98 215 307	2,72,061 6,707 1,40,100 8,077 1,13,170 48,608 7-17) 4,231 12,70,000 61,8,8	349 72 165 (11 131 24) 84 103 401	1,041 3,343 017 8,812 13,121 36 1,33,950 12,464	61,353 3,284
rst May , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Nagpur and Chhattisg th British Burina S adia North-Western Amursin-Path orkot Briefly - Patholit Duca Inhat Cawupore-Kalpi .	149 251 75 1,503 66 30 10 23	113, 163 53, 163 7,544 7,70, (S) 6, 90 1,574 2,725	426 211 101 4-7 95 52 271	149 327 75 1,803 61 30 30 42	60,773 49,716 8,779 4,98,705 5,3 10 1,845 3,604 503	408 152 117 •77 82 51 43	1,01,919 1,07,510 28,340 26,83,643 25,507 6,0 0 7,000 1,207	366 214 100 417 108 47 224 15	1,81,502 1,41,502 27,529 18,12,915 23,513 6,613 13,950 2,648 8,614	373 170 100 203 401 54 48 20	574 5,000 844 8,021	13,717 2,454 511 8,70,728 1,674
	Total .	4.76.	14,40,411	2(31)	5,187	12,17,630	2,17	50, (0,911	185	41,66,616	240		7,64,901
GRAND TOTA	L (GUNRANTEED AND	10,539	47,65,163	404	10,800	40,30,937	37-2	ւ, լել տ, եյն	147	1,37,37.080	364		8,74,557
Gross I sti	mytlid Expensis .							67, 0,437	175	70.04.803	188		
	Nei Reclievs .							75,60,201	.01	67, 30, 144	181		11,59,015
	A c.t.d Companies,			•			 80		8,	1			
24th do	Bene d-Certial . Pour Youd and Ku- noon . A sat . S when Mehratia .	116 (7 78 214		5.4	1.46 67 78 316	10,121 7,645 6,3 5 32,189	11; &: 10;	40,133 10,128 17,048 41,073	80 61 53	31-477 25,310 26,058 1,05072	80 115 58 97	7,185 6,010 63,499	5,656
ist do. ,,	Bene I and North	303	24,710	8_	303	45,040	179	₽ 06,103	ر.8	1,58,291	153	62,188	
1½L do. ,,	Tatakensur Total .	22 810	63,018	73	91 1	6,403 1,10,773	201	2,39,333	81	3,73,701	3 jo 120	4.3 1.31.358	***
	Native States.							- 514 -317(3)	. ,	57, 17.7		* 1.5 [4.5]	
1st May 1886 1st do. ,, 17th April ,, 24th do. ,, 8th May ,,	Bh wnagar-Gondal Jodopade	193 64 140 		 35	" 3 64 140 19	29,583 4,630 (n) 8,487 1,202		90,807 9,030 (b) 51,759 25,177 4:3 5	132 43 100 52 77	, 88,691 13,771 (c) 47,639 26,126 4,608	133 07 95 55 85	4,842 344 273	2,788 3,823
	TOTAL .	410	40,494	98	413	43,902	10'1	1,85,130	ŋb	1,81,933	85		1,147

N.B.—As regards the figures in column " Total Receipts from 1st April to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E., Under Secretary.

⁽a) Return not received.(b) Total receipts from 1st to 18th April 1885,

⁽c) Total receipts from 1st to 17th April 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 20th May, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., presiding.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

Colonel the Hon'ble W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans and Steel, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Mover. He said:—

"Although I am now nominating the Committee on this Bill, I do not propose that the Committee should begin its sittings until after the Government has returned to Calcutta. But I hope it will be arranged that such further suggestions and criticisms as we may receive will reach us in ample time to allow of their being considered in the Legislative Department before we leave Simla, so that no time may be lost after our return to Calcutta.

"I have already said that the Bill follows generally the arrangement and lines of the English Act, and I will take this opportunity of explaining the most important points of difference between the two measures.

"The Indian Bill is given as extensive an operation, local and personal, as can be conferred on it by this legislature. In order to obtain for it further operation in Her Majesty's dominions beyond India we must go to Parliament: in order to obtain for it further operation in Native States within India we must rely on executive arrangements with the rulers of those States. The Local Governments will, I feel sure, appreciate the importance of considering how far it may be practicable to make and give effect to such arrangements.

"The acts of bankruptcy enumerated in the Indian Bill are not precisely identical with those specified in the English Act. It would not be desirable in India to make the mere levy of execution an act of bankruptcy. On the other hand, it is suggested in some of the papers on the draft Bill that it would be desirable to retain some of the acts of bankruptcy recognized in the existing Indian Act. I have adopted this suggestion, and have also made some further modifications of and additions to the corresponding English section which have been suggested by the working of the Act in England.

"The Court will not ordinarily exercise jurisdiction on a bankruptcy petition unless the debtor is either in prison for debt within the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Court, or he or his partner resides or has a place of business within those limits. But for the purpose of empowering the Court, in

The state of the s

exceptional cases, to deal with up-country debtors, I have qualified these restrictions by two provisoes, of which the first enables the Court to transfer before itself and dispose of under the bankruptcy law any case of indebtedness which may have been brought before an inferior Court under the Insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code; whilst the second empowers the Court in classes of cases to be defined by rules to exercise jurisdiction notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the earlier part of the section. It will be for the High Courts to consider whether these provisoes will suffice to give them the requisite power of dealing with such cases. I have myself some doubt about the necessity for the second proviso. And I do not contemplate that a High Court should, under it, attempt to deal with cases arising outside its own province. If, for instance, the High Court at Calcutta were to exercise jurisdiction in a Cawupore case, it might bring itself into conflict with the High Court at Allahabad. Should it be found desirable to deal under the bankruptcy law with any classes of indebtedness arising at Cawnpore, probably the most convenient mode of doing so will be to confer on the Allahabad Court a bank-aptcy jurisdiction subject to such limitations as may be found expedient. This could be done under section 79 of the Bill.

"It has been suggested that the application of the Insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code to the High Courts of the Presidency-towns should be barred. But it is possible that this chapter may still be needed for cases where the total amount of the debtor's liabilities does not amount to Rs. 500, and I think it will be sufficient to give full power to stay proceedings under the Code where concurrent proceedings are being taken under the Act. Such a power is given by section 9 of the Bill.

"Under ordinary circumstances, where the petition is presented by the debtor, the Court will make an order as a matter of course, but it need not make an order in cases where in its opinion the proceedings ought to have been taken before some other. Court having jurisdiction (section 7). Unless this qualification were made, a debtor against whom proceedings have, quite properly, been taken in Calcutta might, to the great inconvenience of his creditors, get himself adjudged bankrupt at Bombay by migrating and petitioning there.

"The order to be made on a bankruptcy petition is in the Bill, as in the English Act, called a receiving order. The effect of a receiving order is not quite the same as that of a vesting order under the existing Indian Act. A receiving order transfers the possession of, but not the property in, the debtor's estate: the debtor is not divested of his estate unless or until he is adjudged bankrupt. An interval was designedly allowed by the English law for the purpose of enabling a debtor to escape the consequences of bankruptcy by making suitable arrangements with his creditors under the control and supervision of the Court; and although the adjudication of bankruptcy may, and in many cases will, follow immediately on the receiving order (see section 20), yet I think it is desirable that we should follow the English law by making it possible for an interval to elapse between the two stages. The person who is constituted receiver under the order, and to whom the possession of the debtor's property is given, is the official assignee, who, however, may appoint a special manager in cases where he thinks it expedient to do so.

"One important effect of a receiving order under the Bill, as now revised, is that the debtor, if in prison for debt, is thereipon released. It might be objected that, inasmuch as an imprisoned debtor can obtain a receiving order on his own petition, this provision nullifies the law of imprisonment for debt. But if the Bill is carefully examined it will be found that this objection is not really valid. The state in which a debtor will find himself on being released from prison under z receiving order will be very far removed from a state of liberty. He will remain at the back and call of the official assignee, who is invested with inquisitorial powers over his person and property, and on whom he has to dance attendance whenever required (see section 22). If he attempts to escape or evade the requirements of the law, he is liable to be summarily committed to prison. Such a situation, though inconvenient to persons fraudulently disposed, need present no terrors to the debtor who is honestly anxious to assist in the realization and distribution of his estate, and will

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give a much better chance to the creditors generally than the present law, under which the debtor usually strikes a bargain with some favoured creditor as to the terms on which he is to obtain immunity from arrest or be released from prison if arrested. Precautions are also taken against allowing the proceedings to slumber after the debtor has obtained the protection given him by a receiving order. The Court has power either to rescind its order (section 88) or to give the carriage of the proceedings to the official assignee (section 91).

"Under the English law the first step consequent on a receiving order is to summon a general meeting of the creditors. Under the Indian Bill such meetings need not be summoned except under directions from the Court or the official assignee or in pursuance of a requisition from a specified proportion of creditors (see section 17, and First Schedule, Rule 4). But the debtor is required to make at once full discovery of his estate and habilities, and it will be then for the creditors to consider, with the assistance of the official assignce, whether any proposal which the debtor may make for a composition or scheme of arrangement should be entertained, or whether the debtor should not be adjudged bankrapt. The main provisions of the English Act with respect to the public examination of the debtor have been retained, and, although they may involve revelations which are not always pleasant to creditors, I think it is desirable in the interests of justice that they should be retained. We must be very careful against giving facilities to creditors for smothering up doubtful transactions.

"Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, his property is thereby vested, not, as under the English Act, in a trustee appointed by the creditors, but in the official assignce, to whom possession will already have been given under the receiving order. If the creditors desire to substitute a special assignce of their own nomination, they must take proceedings for doing so under Part V of the Bill. But it would appear from what has been said by the Calcutta Judges that such proceedings are not likely to be of frequent occurrence.

"The Official Assignee will not be assisted or hampered by any committee of inspection, but he will, as I have already said, be given extensive powers of inquisitorial control over the person and property of the debtor. I agree with Mr. Macgregor that such powers ought to be given, and I think he will find that the provisions of the Bill will be sufficient to remove the risks and impediments which the official assignce experiences in the performance of his duties under the existing law. If section 25 of the Bill is compared with the corresponding section of the English Act, it will be found that I have ventured to confer on the official assignce somewhat larger powers of discovery than are given by the English law.

"The provisions of the Bill with respect to the bunkrupt's discharge—by which is meant his discharge from liabilities, not his release from prison—follow closely those of the English Act, with one or two modifications suggested by Indian circumstances. I think that for the purpose of obtaining recognition of our proceedings in other parts of the British dominions it is important that on this point the English and Indian law should be substantially identical.

"I have added to the Bill a Part corresponding to Part II of the English Act, which disqualifies bankrupts for holding certain public offices. Similar disqualifications are already imposed by the several Indian Acts relating to municipal and other local authorities, but I think it is convenient that they should be gathered up and generalized in a Bankruptcy Act.

In Part III of the English Act, which contains the rules for the administration of the debtor's estate, I have not deviated from the English Act except so far as is necessary for the purpose of meeting the peculiarities of Indian circumstances. Thus, the provisions as to execution are made to square with those of the Civil Procedure Code; the custom of paying rent monthly is recognised by limiting the landlord's right of distraint after binkriptcy to one month's rent; the language of one of the sections is so modified as to allow a debtor to retain, as necessaries, not only his clothes, bedding and tools, but the cooking-pot which is so indispensable to an Indian; and the power of attaching salaries and pensions is limited with reference to the provisions of

the Civil Procedure Code and of the Indian Pensions Act. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, in a paper which has only reached me within the last week, have renewed a suggestion which was made some years ago that the section relating to reputed ownership should be amended to meet a reported Calcutta case (Gubboy v. Miller, I. L. R. 6 Cal. 633). But I agree with the judicial authorities who considered the same suggestion in 1881 that it would be extremely dangerous to meddle with this very difficult clause, and that our safest course is to follow the English law. I am, however, disposed to agree with the Official Assignee at Calcutta that some further provision is required to prevent persons from trading on the credit of property which is in their possession but which does not really belong to them, and that for this purpose it may be desirable to legislate on the lines of the English Bills of Sale Acts, by requiring mortgages of moveable property to be registered, at all events, in certain classes of cases. My chief doubt is as to whether and how far transfers of moveable property should be recognized at all unless accompanied by possession. But in any case such legislation as is required would be most conveniently embodied in an enactment separate from the Bankruptey Bill, and we are now considering in the Legislative Department what form it should assume.

"Part IV of the Indian Bill contains such of the provisions of Parts IV and V of the English Act as appear applicable to the official who will in almost every case discharge the functions both of the official receiver and of the trustee under that Act. I propose to retain for this official the title of official assignce which he now bears under the Indian Insolvency Act, and which apparently he wishes to continue to bear. I believe that the chief reason why the term 'official assignee' was not used in the last English Bankruptey Act was that it was not desired to revive certain associations which had gathered round the official assignees appointed under earlier Acts, and it was thought that the official administrator might smell more sweet under another name. I am glad to think that the titles of the existing Indian assignees do not call up similar associations, and to hope that the actions of their predecessors smell sweet and blossom in their dusty surroundings. I have inserted a saving (section 58 (3)) for the rights and interests of the gentlemen now acting as official assignees, and when the Bill is in Committee I dare say that they will help me to see that this saving does all that is required. With respect to the mode in which the official assignce is to keep his accounts and make his payments and investments, I am anxious to make no greater change than is necessary in so much of the existing rules and practice as may have worked well, but it seems to be desirable as a matter of principle that money received on account of bankruptcy estates should, like money received by ordinary Civil Courts, be paid into a Government treasury or into a bank conducting treasury business for the Government, in order that there may be the security of the Government for its safe custody, and that the safeguards against the occurrence of error provided by the rules of the Government with respect to payments from Government transmines may be brought into operation. In framing the clauses on this subject which I have inserted in the Bill, I have had the assistance of Messrs. Barbour, Westland and Hardie, all of whom are, I believe, of opinion that they will not fetter the official assignee in any unnecessary shackles of red tape.

"I need not dwell on Part V of the Bill, which relates to special assignees, and the provisions of which are not likely to be much used.

"Part VI of the Bill deals with the constitution, procedure and powers of the Courts which are to exercise jurisdiction under this measure. These Courts will be the High Courts of the Presidency-towns, the Recorder's Court at Rangoon, unless that Court is merged in a Chief Court before this Bill comes into operation, and any other Courts on which it may be found convenient to confer bankruptcy jurisdiction. It may possibly be desirable to confer such jurisdiction on the Courts at such places as Allahabad, Lahore or Karaehi, and the Bill has been so framed as to admit of the jurisdiction thus conferred being limited to particular classes of cases. Power is given to each of the High Courts at the Presidency-towns to delegate part of the bankruptcy, jurisdiction either to a Small Cause Court Judge or to an officer of its own. I understand that the former arrangement is preferred at Madras, and the latter at Calcutta and Bombay.

"Part VII of the Bill, like Part VII of the English Act, enables the provisions of the law to be modified and simplified in the case of small bankruptcies. I have nothing to say about this Part, except that I am inclined to think that the pecuniary limit fixed for small bankruptcies might be raised.

"Part VIII of the Bill, following the English Act, contains stringent provisions for the punishment of fraudulent creditors and debtors. Suggestions have been made for adding to the list of offences dealt with by this Part of the Bill, but I think it will be found that provision has been made either by this Part of the Bill or by the Penal Code for all the offences which need be covered.

"Last of all comes a Part containing supplemental provisions, near the end of which will be found a clause for the distribution of certain unclaimed dividends for which creditors have not proved, and which appear from the note furnished to me by Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee of Bombay, to have been accumulating for some time in the Bombay Insolvency Court, and to amount there to some two lakhs or more. Mr. Turner has also referred in his note to a question which has been raised about the validity of certain rules under which the interest on unclaimed or undistributed assets has been applied towards defraying charges connected with the administration of insolvent estates. But if, and so far as, the validity of those rules is open to question, the doubt can only be set at rest by Parliamentary legislation, which would, I feel sure, be granted if necessary, and accordingly I have not dealt with the point in the present Bill.

"With these explanations, which have necessarily been of a somewhat technical character, I commend the Bill to the favourable consideration of the

Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MUSEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the constitution of the body corporate known as the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and to confer certain additional powers on that body. He said:—

"The matter with which this Bill has to deal is, practically, a small executive arrangement, which it becomes necessary to trouble the Council with; because the constitution of the Trustees of the Indian Museum was itself settled in a somewhat elaborate form by an Act of the legislature—XXII of 1876. The special object of this Bill is to give effect to an arrangement which had been come to by the Government of Bengal with the Trustees of the Museum and with the sanction of the Government of India. Apart from the collections in the Indian Museum, the Government of Bengal have for some years been gathering together a valuable Economic Museum, which was considerably assisted by the Revenue and Agricultural Department with a view to the Calcutta Exhibi-tion of two years ago. They have also got an ethnological collection, a collection of Indian Art-ware and a Fine Art collection. These have all been under separate management under the Government of Bengal. There has been a good deal of difficulty in finding for them a proper local habitation and in arranging for their proper maintenance and custody and for their being available to the public. An arrangement has now been come to by the Government of Bengal with the Trustees of the Museum that all these collections shall be brought under the maintenance, control and administration of the Trustees of the Museum. But in order that the wishes of the Government of Bengal with respect to these collections—of which the property remains with them although the administration will be in the hands of the Trustees—in order that the Government of Bengal may have a proper amount of influence in their management, it is necessary that they should be represented on the body of the Trustees.

At present they are not so represented. For this purpose it becomes necessary to alter the number of Trustees at present regulated by the Act of 1876. The Trustees under that Act are sixteen in number; three of them are ex officio, namely, the Accountant General, a Secretary to the Government of India, and the Superintendent of the Geological Survey. Five of the Trustees are appointed by the Government of India; five represent the Asiatic Society; and the other three are elected by the general body of the Trustees. That is the present constitution. It will now be altered under the proposed Bill, and the number of Trustees will be twenty-one. Of the ex officio Trustees, only one, the Accountant General, will remain; the Government of India will still nominate five; the Asiatic Society will still be represented by five; and the new feature in the case is that the Government of Bengal will nominate five Trustees on its own account, and this united body will elect five additional Trustees to act with them.

"These are the main alterations of the constitution of the Trusteeship.

"The Bill will also enable the Trustees to deal with those collections which will be under their administration, although not their property; and the Bill will also provide for a subsidiary matter, which is that the Trustees shall have the power to make over to the Government of Bengal certain land attached to the Museum, in order that the Government of Bengal may thereon provide the accommodation which becomes necessary to meet the additional responsibilities which the Trustees of the Museum now take upon them."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1873, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 2nd June, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

SIMLA;
The 21st May, 1886.

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.



The Gazette of Andia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the Gasette of India, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the Gasette of India, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the Gasette on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the Gazette of India should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May 1880.

No. 556.—Mr. T. J. Mills, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 13th instant, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

The 14th May 1886.

No. 563.—Lieutenant H. M. Jackson, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Sections 71 to 74, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th June 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

H. R. THUILLIER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th May 1886.

LIABILITIES.	# a. p.	ASSETS. R a p
Capital paid-up Reserve Fund Public Deposits at R a. p.	2,00,00,000 to 0 41,56,684 15 0	Government Securities 62,26,203 8 c Other authorized Investments . 47,56,267 8 c Loans on Government and other
Head Office 1.29,44,825 3 10 Public Deposits at	2,53,97,341 2 0	authorized Securities 1,15,64,282 12 9 Accounts of Credit on Government
Branches 1,24,52,515 14 2) Other Deposits at Head Office and		and other authorized Securities . 82,22,896 4 3 Bills discounted and purchased . 2,36,64,971 5 6
Branches	2,88,26,497 12 9	Balances with other Banks . 9,80,101 6 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,13.511 7 11	Bullion 19,742 3 1
Sundries	18,46,349 6 2	Dead Stock
v		Stamps
		5,72,36,344-15-11
		Cash and CurrencyNotes at Head Office . 1,10,20,567 4 3 2,33,04,039 11 11 Cash and CurrencyNotes at Branches . 1,22,83,472 7 8
Rupers .	8,05,40,384 11 10	RUPERS8,05,40,384 11 10
		By Order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 2eth May 1886.

J. GORDON, Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy. Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent, Percentage 41'3.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Honours in Medicine Examination:-SURGERY.

Barat, Surendranath . Medical College.

MIDWIFERY.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Trailokyanath Ghatak, Annadaprasanna . Medical College.

Ditto.

3 Nallatamby, C W Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE. The 11th May 1886.

Ray, Debipresad ,, Mahendranath

Sun, Binayendranath

Chaudhuri, Saradacharan

Malhar Narayan Korday

Chakrabarti, Charuchandra

28

29

30

31

The undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FARST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit. Majumdar, Upendralal Brij Nandan Prusada Saith Presidency College. ... Muir Central College. Presidency College. Sanskrit College. 33 Bhattacharyya, Munindranath Bandyopadhyay, Rakhalmohan Ghosh, Jogindrakumar 4 Dacca College. Krishnagar College. Presidency College. ... Chattopadhyay, Rakhaldas Mitra, Narendrakumar Datta, Hirendranath Ditto. × ... Dacoa College 9 Sen, Ambikaprasad 10 Bandyopadhyny, Haranchandra, No. 1. 11 { Datta, Pramathanath Bal, Sureschandra Presidency College. Ditto. Dacon College. 13 Ditto. Gangopadhyay, Herambakisor Sen. Gopibhushan Mallik, Debendrauath Hughli College. ... St. Xavier's College. . . . Bhattacharyya, Haripada Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath Mianbhai Abdul Hussain Metropolitan Institution. Free Church Institution, Calcutta. 16 • • • 17 ••• 18 Jabbalpur College. ... 19 1 alia, Syandal Free Church Institution, Calcutta. . . 20 Do, Chintaharan Dacca College. ... Muir Central College. 21 Mitre, Adharchandra ... 22 Chakrabarti, Srischandra Chaudburi, Kunjamohan Dacca College . . Rajshahye College. . . . Datto, Bankubihari Metropolitan Institution. . . . Sen, Mohiteliandra Ditto. • • • General Assembly's Institution. Hughli College. Chattopadhyay, Phakirchandra Mul hopadhyay, Syamadas 26 27

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...

•••

Jabhalpur College.

Albert College.

St. Xavier's College.

St. Xavier's College.

Chittagong College. Free Church Institution, Nagpur.

34 Set, Nibaranchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
34 Data, Harischandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
36 Chattopadhyay, Rajanimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
37 Das, Abinaschandra	Patna College.
(Biswas, Kshirodkrishna	Presidency College.
38 Pandit, Akshaykumar	Hughli College.
Bhattacharyya, Srigopal	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
41 Dover, R. W.	La Martinière Collège.
42 Sen, Akshaykumar	Dacca College
43 Chattopadhyay, Susilchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
(Mukhopadhyay, Nandagopal	St. Xavier's College.
44 Amrit Rumchandra Bambawale	Jabbalpur College.
(Abdul Hamid	Doveton College.
(Gopal Ji	Patna College.
47 & Babonau, C. Jane	Doveton College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
50 Nibaranchandra	Hughli College.
51 Datta, Saratchandra	Patna College.
52 Bhattacharvya, Basantakumar	Ripon College.
53 Son, Harendranath	Daoca Collego.
33 { Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkumar	St. Xavior's College.
55 Ray, Baradakanta	Metropolitan Institution.
56 Des Jedebendrenenden	Midnapur College.
Adhikari, Gopeschandra 17 Rhattacharura Nandalal	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
L Bhattacharyya, Naudalal	Hughli College.
59 Kesho Das	Muir Central College.
60 Baksi, Panchanan	Krishnagar College.
61 Pal, Harischandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
62 Mallik, Prasaddas	Hughli College.
(Lisle, Freda	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
69 Khan, Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
63 Khan, Saratchandra Chakrabarti, Indubhushan	Ditto.
Gapta, Juanendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
67 Abbasali Sirdar	Hughti College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	## 41·9	71110111	tur Oraci.
	Ahmed Ullah		Hughli College.
	Ali Hasan		Patna College.
	Anant Lal		Muir Central College.
	Anup Singh		Bareilly College.
	Azad Ali	•••	Dacea College.
	Bagchi, Brajanath		City College.
	Kailaschandra		Rajshahyo College.
	17	• • •	St. Xuvier's College.
	Bagram, G. Balkrishna Ramohandra Bakhale	•••	Jabbalpur College.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	•••	Patna College.
10	Afulkmshns	• • •	St. Xavior's College.
	Baranasi	• • •	Sanskrit College.
	Harimohan	•••	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Jyotindranath		Metropolitan Institution.
	Jyotischandra	•••	Ditto.
	Manmohan		Presidency College.
	Matilal	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, matmi Nibaranchandra		Dacca College.
	17	•••	Hughli College.
	,, Nilratan		Dacca College.
20	. Parbaticharan	•••	Hughli College,
	Raghunath	•••	
	" Rasbihari	•	kipon Collogo.
	,, Saradaprasad	• • •	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Sasikumar	• • •	Jagannath College.
	Satischandra,	• • •	Ditto.
	,, Sibnarayan	•••	Free Charch Institution, Calcutta
	,, Taranath	• • •	Metropolitan Institution.
	Tinkari	•••	Ditto.
	Barma, Kshetranath		Burdwan Raj College.
30	Basak, Radhaballabh	•••	Jagannath College,
OV	Basu, Baikunthanath	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	Regiondrakumar	• • •	Berhampur College.
	(Firigoliandra		Ripon College.
	Gobindachandra	***	Ditto.
	,, dopinational as		

	Basu, Hariprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jyotindranath	Presidency College.
	., Nityananda	Metropolitan Institution.
	", Nripendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	Basudeva Narayen	L. M. College, Benares.
40	Belletty, L.	St. Xavier's College.
	Bera, Jayhari	Ripon College.
	Bhaduri, Indubhushan	Metropolitan Institution Muir Control College
	Bhagabandasa, Bhargaba	Muir Central College L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Bhanja, Srischandra Bhattachanyya, Biharilal	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Bhattacharyya, Biharilal Biswanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Janonranian	Krishnagar College.
	Kartikahandr	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nandalal	City College.
50	" Saratchandra	Rajshahye College.
	" Surendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Bhaumik, Hemchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Maheschandra	City College.
	Biswas, Gopalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalitkrishna	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Saratchandra	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Taraprasad	Jagannath College.
	Blanchett, H.	Muir Central College Free Church Normal School.
60	Bose, Bindubashini	T - Mantiniàna Callana
UV	Bremner, D. S. Cameron, Florence	Allahabad Girls' High School.
	Chakrabarti, Benimadhab	Krishnagar College.
	Braigndrakumar	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Chandrakumar	Jagannath College.
	,, Girischandra	Midnapur College.
	" Mahendranarayan	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	Chittagong College.
	" Rajanikanta	Dacca College.
	" Rasikbihari	Ditto.
70	" Tarakeswar	Rajshahye College.
	Chandra, Rasmohan	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Annadacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Asutosh ,, Bhupatibhushan	Ripon College Metropolitan Institution.
	Rinadhihari	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Girijohhughan	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Homehandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Jogeschandra	Hughli College.
	" Mathuranath	Dacca College.
50	" Radhanath	Sanskrit College.
	,, Rajendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rakhalehandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Chaube, Devakinandan	Agra College.
	Chaudhuri, Annadacharan	Chittagong College.
	" Brindabanchandra	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Kedarnath ,, Satisnarayan	Metropolitan Institution Rajshahye College.
	Rakhaldas	Makes alikas To Alkakias
	Das, Juanadaprasad	Jagannath College.
90	,, Kandarpakumar	City College.
	,, Krishnadhan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nagendrachandra	Ditto.
	" Radhamohan	Dacca College.
	Dasgupta, Jagneswar	Ditto:
	Datta, Binaykrishna	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Chandicharan	Hughli College.
	,, (firiselandra	Rajshahye College.
	" Gobindakisor	Ripon College.
	" Inanendramohan	Patna College.
100	NT - 1. ' 1' - 1	Metropolitan Institution.
100	,, Nabinkrishna Sasibbushan	
100	,, Sasibhushan	St. Xavier's College.
100	,, Sasibhushan ,, Surendranath	St. Xavier's College Burdwan Raj College.
100	", Sasibhushan ", Surendranath De Kailaschandra	St. Xavier's College Burdwan Raj College Metropolitan Institution.
100	", Sasibhushan ", Surendranath De Kailaschandra ", Nilmani	 St. Xavier's College. Burdwan Raj College. Metropolitan Institution. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
100	", Sasibhushan ", Surendranath De Kailaschandra	St. Xavier's College Burdwan Raj College Metropolitan Institution.

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Patna College.
       Deb, Gobindachandra
            Mahendrachandra
                                                        Dacca College.
                                                   •••
                                                        St. Xavier's College
      Deefholts, L. J.
      Dhar, Gopalchandra
,, Haridas
                                                        General Assembly's Institution.
110
                                                   ...
                                                       Presidency College.
Triuity College, Kandy.
M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
St. Xavier's College.
      Dharmakirti, J. A.
      Din Dyal
       F. Riyazuddin Quazi
      Gangadhar Sitaram Brahmarakshas
                                                        Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
      Gangapadhyay, Haridas
                                                        Hughli College.
                         Kaliprasanna
                                                             Ditto.
                                                  ...
      Ghosh, Abinaschandra
                                                       Ravenshaw College, Katak.
             Basantakumar
                                                        General Assembly's Institution.
120
             Bipinbihari
                                                        Rajshahye College.
         ,,
                                                        Midnapur College.
             Bipinbihari
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         "
                                                       Metropolitan Institution.
             Dharmadas
                                                  ...
                                                       Hughli Uollege.
             Haridas
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             Harigopal
                                                       L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
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                                                             Ditto
             Jaygopal
                                                                           ditto.
         ,,
         " Kripanath
                                                        Jagannath College.
                                                  • • •
             Lalitmohan
                                                       Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
         19
             Narayandas
                                                       L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
                                                  . . .
         ,,
             Nityananda
                                                       Patna College.
                                                  ...
130
             Saratchandra
                                                       Metropolitan Institution.
         ,,
             Sasibhushan
                                                        Ravenshaw College, Katak.
                                                  ...
                                                        Presidency College.
             Satischandra
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         ,,
             Satischandra
                                                        Patna College.
                                                  ...
         ,,
             Sitanath
                                                        City College.
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         "
             Tarachand
                                                        Metropolitan Institution.
         ,,
             Taraknath
                                                        Ripon College.
                                                  •••
         ,,
             Umeschandra
                                                           Ditto.
      Ghoshal, Binodbihari
                                                        Presidency College.
                                                   ...
                 Manmohan
                                                        Free Church Institution, Calcutta
                                                   • •
                                                        Jabbalpur College.
Agra College.
City College.
140
      Gopal Mukund Damlay
      Goswami Jagadischandra
Gulia, Biharilal
                                                   . . .
                                                        Jagannath College.
              Chandrakanata
                                                        Albert College.
              Ramchandra
                                                   • •
         ,,
               Umaprasanna
                                                        St Xavier's College.
                                                   . .
                                                        Dacca College.
Hughli College.
Jagannath College.
       Gun, Taraknath
       Gupta, Dwijendranath
,, Jagueswar
                                                    . .
       Hajra, Amritalal
                                                        Metropolitan Institution.
                                                   ...
                                                        Ajmore Government College.
Jabbalpur College.
150
      Har Bilas
       Hiralal
                                                   •••
       Jaygobinda Sahay
                                                        Patna College.
                                                   •••
       Jha, Bindhyanath
Kar, Pramathachandra
                                                        Benares College.
                                                        Presidency College.
                                                                Ditto.
       Kastagiri, Hemendralal
       Kumar, Nrityagopal
Kundu, Gopikrishua
"Tarinicharan
                                                                Ditto.
                                                        Metropolitan Institution.
                                                   ...
                                                        City College.
                                                   ...
       Kshatriya, Bhairablal
                                                        Presidency College.
Rajshahye College
                                                   ...
       Lahiri, Bankimchandra
160
                                                        Metropolitan Institution.
               Kalidas
                                                   •••
                                                        City College.
Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
               Mohinimohan
                                                   •••
       Lakshman Panditji
       Mahadeo Gopal Borgaonkar
Mahanti, Narayanprasad
Maitra, Haridas
                                                        Jabbalpur College.
                                                   - • •
                                                        Teacher.
                                                   •••
                                                        Presidency College.
                                                   . . .
                                                        Krishnagar College.
Metropolitan Institution.
                Ramchandra
                                                   ...
                Syamacharan
       Majumdar, Asutosh
                                                        Rajshahye College.
                                                   • • •
                                                        Metropolitan Institution.
170
                     Banamali
            ,,
                                                        Ripon College.
                     Harinath
                                                   ...
                                                       Krishnagar College.
General Assembly's Institution.
Ripon College.
                     Kshetragopal
                                                  ...
       Mallik, Amritakrishna
Mandal, Krittibas
                                                  ...
                                                        Teacher.
       Manley, H. F.
Maula Baksh
                                                  ...
                                                          Ditto.
                                                  •••
                                                       M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
       M. Farhat Alimed
                                                  •••
       Misra, Bhubanoswar
,, Kanhaiya Lal
                                                       Rajshahye College.
                                                       Bareilly College.
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	The state of the s	
180	Mitra, Bijaykesab	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	,, Jadunath	Canning College.
	., Jugalkisor	St. Xavier's College. Hughli College.
	" Jyotindralal	Motnowillen Toutitation
	,, Jyotishchandra ,, Kshetranath	Presidency College.
	Kurandhihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Narendranath	Presidency College.
	" Nareschandra	City College.
190	" Saratchundra	Ditto.
	" Upendramohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohan Lal	Teacher.
	Moung Ohu Hpay	Rangoon College.
	Muhammad Abdal Rafay Khan	Bareilly College Dacca College.
	Muhammad Hasun Mukhopadhyay, Amritasekhar	Berhampur College.
	Agutoch	Metropolitan Institution.
	Atulehandra	Patna College.
	Gopalchandra	Hughli tollege.
200	., Harihar	. City College.
	,, Jaykrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Jogindrachandra	Hughli College.
	" Jogindranatli	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Kedarnath	Hughli College.
	,, Kshetrachandra Nalinikanta	Presidency College Free Church Institution, Calcutta-
	, Nilratua	Burdwan Raj College.
	Tinkari	Ditto ditto.
	" "Inlaidas	St. Xavier's College.
210	Upendrachandra	Jagannath College.
	Nag, Dakshinakumar	City College.
	Nath, Amritalal	Ditto.
	Ohdedar, Debendranath	Muir Central College.
	Oliur Rahman	Dacea College Free Church Institution, Calentta
	Pal, Anantalal	B.F. Aman . 114 may 7 modifications
	,, Annandaprasad	1) 6.11
	,, 1)warkanath Mahendrachandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Surathuath	Bishop's College.
220	Panda Baijnath Deoshanker	Jubbalpur College.
	Pandit, Biswambharnath	Presidency College.
	" Kashinath Ganjur	Canning College.
	Pathak, Chandrakanta	City College. Ditto.
	Poddar, Bipinbihari	94 Thomas Collage Colombia
	Ponsorby, P.	Rangoon College.
	Po Thoung Raghunath Prasad Sonar	Jabbalpur College.
	Routh, Jagatchandra	Dacon College.
	Ray, Indukumar	Krishnagar College.
230	"Jadabananda	Rajshahye College.
	,, Jadunath	Hughli College.
	" Madhusidan	Rajshahye College.
	,, Mahendralal	Dacca College.
	,, Mohimimohan ,, Mahimehandra	St. Xavier's College. Ripon College.
	, Napimadhab	Paina College.
	Prosonnakumar	Ditto.
	, Saradaprasad	Krishnagar College.
	" Satischandra	Ditto!
240	Satischandra	Dacca College,
	" Satyendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Umacharan	St. Xavier's College.
	Upendranuth	Free Cleurch Institution, Calcutta.
	Raymaulik, Binodbihari	Daeen College. Ditto.
	Rebeiro, E.	St. Xavier's College.
	Saha, Jogindralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sanyal, Chandranath	Rajshahye College.
	,, Piyarilal	Ditto ditto.
250	Sarkar, Durganath	Sanskrit College.
	" Krishnasındar	General Assembly's Institution
	" Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.

	Sarkar, Radhikaprasad	171	Ripon College.
	Sarma, Bishenlal		Agra College.
	", Kamalchandra	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sayyed Anlad Hosein	***	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Sen, Bipinbihari	•••	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Dichamada		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Riewanath		Canuing College.
260	Gangourasanna		Jagannath College.
2.70	Homelandra		City College.
	Tacellindrachandra	•••	L. M. College, Benares.
	Ingnondrakumar	•••	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Kulinrasanna		Rajshahye College.
	Niberanchardra	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	Narottanules	•••	Ditto ditto.
	"Prombullanath	•••	Ditto ditto.
	Dumanando	• •	L. M. College, Benures
	Samtahandra	•••	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
270	Set, Bipinbihari	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
~ • • •	,, Radheschandra		Rajshabye College.
	Sheo Prasada		Fyzabad High School.
	Shiyaram Sadashiya Pitambar	•••	Jabbaljur College
	Shore, J.	•••	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Shum Suzzoha	•••	Patna College.
	Siddla Gopal	•••	L. M. College, Benares.
	Sil, Narayanprasad		Presidency College
	"Rasik Lal		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
*	Sinha, Kumar Kumadchandra		Presidency College.
280	, Manindralal	***	St. Xavier's College.
2 (7)	Matharasath	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Matilal	• • •	Burdwan Raj College.
	, Narigopal		Midnapur College.
	Toraknath	•••	City College.
	Singh, Shivanath	•••	Patna College.
	Strange, H R. W.	•••	Doveton College.
	Syed Ahmed Ali	•••	Patna College.
	Syed Golam Durwash	•	Ditto.
	Syed Mahmud Al Hasan	•••	Agra College.
290	Thomas, E. H.		St John's College, Agra
	Tiwari, Ambikacharan		Fyzabad High School.
	Trivedi. Ayodhya Prasad		Barcilly College.
	Ukil, Ambikacharan		Ripon College
	•		-
		T'ssakm 1)	VISION

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alpharbtical Order.

	Abu Said	•		Patna College.
	Abul Mahmud			Calcutta Madrasa.
	Adhikari, Aghori	ath		General Assembly's Institution
	,, Satkari			Berhampur College.
	Afzal Hossein			Muir Central College
	Aich, Ramaprasa	d i		Burdwan Raj Collego.
	Akbar Hossain			Toacher.
	Amp Narayan			Patna College.
	Ashun Ullah			Jabbalpur College.
10	Ashurfec LaP			Agra College.
	Bagelii, Durgada	8		Metropolitan Institution
	., Manaran			Burdwan Raj College
	Baliram Anant I		•••	Free Church Institution, Nagpur
	Baliram Naryan			Ditto.
	Balram Das			Muir Central College.
	Banarsi Das	•		M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Bandyopadhyay.	Akshaykumar		Hughli College.
	31	Amritalal		Ripon College.
	,,	Aswinikumar		Ducca College.
20)1)1	Busantakumar		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
~ ~	,, ,,	Bijaychandra		Ducca College.
	"	Charuchandra		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	**	Dibakar		Ditto
	"	Haranchandra, N	, H	Presidency College.
	", 19	Haripada		Ripon College.
	17	Harendramolan		Jagannath College.
	11	Jogindrachardra		Free Church Institution, Culcutta
		Kalidas		Krishuagar College.
	"			

			C 1 4 Callege
	Bandyopadhyay, Kalidas	• • •	Sanskrit College.
30	Kesablal		Dacca College.
ου	Kisorimohan		Metropolitan Institution.
	77 1 11 handro		Berhampur College.
	Kshitischandra	•••	
	,, Lalitmohau	•••	St. Xavier's College.
	Rakhaldas		Rajshahye College.
	Ramchandra		City College.
	Saratchandra	•••	Ripon College.
			Ditto.
	,, Saratkumar	•••	
	Surendranath		Borhampur College.
	Sureschaudra		Canning College.
	Upendranath		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
40			Dacca College.
	Basak, Biharilal	•••	
	Basu, Amritalal,	• • •	Ripon College.
	Rohuram		Burdwan Raj College.
	Bankubihari	•••	Presidency College.
			General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Baradaprasad	• . •	
	,. Bhubaneswar	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bidhubhushan	•••	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chandrakanta		Dacea College.
			Berhampur College.
_	" Dwijendranath		Metropolitan Institution.
50	,, Hiralal	•••	
	,, Jogindranath, No. I	•••	Ripon College.
	Kuniohihari		Canning College
	Mahendranath		Metropolitan Institution.
	y, Millionath		Ditto.
	" Manmathanath	• •	- :
	" Nibaranchandra	• • •	Midnapur College.
	Pannalal	• • •	Ripon College.
	Dromodakumar		Metropolitan Institution.
	The substitute No. II		Ditto.
	" Purnachandra, No. II	• • •	
	" Sitaram	• •	Teacher.
60	Bhaduri, Saratchandra	• • •	Muir Central College.
	Bhar, Kanailal		General Assembly's Institution.
	, Purnachandra		Ripon College.
			Patna College.
	Bhairo Dyal	• • •	
	Bhaskar Rao	• • •	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Bhattacharyya, Bholanath	• • •	Sanskrit College.
	Rininhihari		Metropolitan Institution.
	Chandroday		Albert College.
	" Debendranath	•••	Patna College.
	", Ramakshay	•••	Burdwan Raj College.
70	" Ramprasanna	•••	Canning College.
• •	Sozatkumar		St. Xavier's College.
	Sibanath		Toacher.
	"		
	Bhikkan Lal	• • •	Bureilly College.
	Bhunia, Radhakrishna	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bindeshwari Prasad Pande		Muir Central College.
	Bishwambhar Dayal		Canning College.
	Bigues Kuilasahandra	•••	Burdwan Raj College.
	Biswas, Knilaschandra		
	,, Kamikshyanath	• • •	Metropolitan Institution
	" Kasigopal	•••	Jagannath College.
~()	., Rajanikanta	***	Krisht agar College.
	Blanchett, E P.		Muir Central College.
	Chakrabarti, Durgadas	•••	Hughli College.
	" Hridaynath	•••	Free Church Institution, Calcutta
	,, Jaykali		Ditto.
	" Kasinath		Burdwan Raj College,
	Rajaninath		Jagannath College.
	Ramkamal		General Assembly's Institution
	7.	•••	
	,, Srischandra	• • •	Canning College.
	Chandra, Banamali		Midnapur College.
90	, Rajchandra	• • •	Presidency College.
•	Changdar, Sasikisor		Rajshahye College.
	Chhatradhari Lal	•••	Patna College.
	Chate madbress Associations		
	Chattopadhyay, Annadacharan	•••	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Atulchandra	• • •	Ripon College
	,, Binaykrishna		Free Church Institution, Calcutta
	Girisahandra	•••	Ditto.
	Gurndes		Albert College.
		• • •	
	,, Haridas	•••	General Assembly's Institution.
	., Harinath	•••	Free Church Institution, Calcutta
100	,, Haripada		Krishnagar College,
	-		

	Chattopadhyny, Jitendraprasad	Krishnagar College.
	,, Kanailal	Presidency College.
	Kehetrauath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Nagendranath Nilkanta	Ripon College Albert College.
•	Purnachandra	Teacher.
	Purnananda	Ravenshaw College.
	" Sautoslikumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sarkari	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
110	, Satyacharan	Hughli College.
••	, Satyendranath	City College.
	Situanth	Jagannath College.
	Chandhuri, Aguikumar	Ditto.
	,, Akhilehundra	Burdwan Raj College.
	, Benimadhab Harinath	Albert College L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Logindraunth	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Madannahan	Burdwan Raj College.
	, Maheschandra	Ripon College,
120	,, Mangobinda	Hughli College.
	,, Pramathunath	Berhampur College.
	., · Pratapehandra	Jagannath College.
	, l'urnelandra	Dacca College.
	, Romonoyun	General Assembly's Institution.
	., Samtehandia Sasikumar	. Hughli College. Ripon College.
	Situlalandra	Ditto
•	Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Clarke, A. J.	Muir Central College.
130	Dana, Nibaranchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Das, Anulyachran	Albert College.
	,, Annadacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basaitakumar	Hughli College Ripon College.
	., Bhagaban handra Bisw mbharcharan	Matagralitae Institution
	Dutionin	City College
	., Gobindachundra	Metropolitau Institution.
	, Harendranath	Ditto.
	,, Kuladaprasad	Jugannath College
140	,, Kunjabihari	Midnapur College Metropolitan Institution.
	, Nacendrachundra , Padmonuth	Old m. Chilliama
	Dr. Lagdiniulra	Jagainuth College.
	. Ramaninohan	. Metropolitan Institution
	,. Ramprasao	Free Church Institution, Cal utta
	Dasgupta, Abinaschandra	Dacca College.
	, Sriskamul	Free Church Institution, Calentia Motropolitan Institution.
	Dassawoo, Aghornath	Danida on Collage
150	Datta, Anilehandra ,, Annadaprasad	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
00.1	A init was	Jagannath College.
	, Atul Imadu	. Chittagong College.
	., Biharilal	Ripon College.
	,, Chandrakisor	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Cheruchandra	Ditto Metropolitan Institution.
	, Jogindrachandra	Free Church Institution. Calcutta.
	,, Juanendranath Kulikamal	Rajshahye College.
	" Knighnamadhah	Burdwan Raj College.
160	1 allahani	I. M. S. Institution, Bhowampur.
2170	, Madanmohan .	· Presidency College.
	" Nagendrachandra	. Ditto.
	,, Rasbihari	Hughli College.
	, , Satyabhushan	. Dacen Collego. . Albert College
	,, Sureschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	, Taranath De, Sasimolam	General Assembly's Institution.
	Deb, Makundalal	Rajshahye College.
	Saratchandra	Dacea College.
170		Patna College
	Dube, Har Dayal	Canning College
	Edwards, J. B.	Trinity College, Kandy. Metropolitan Institution.
	Enda, Kuilaschundra Faizuddin Mollah	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	FRINGGIH MORRE	2

Teacher. Fernand, W. J. A. St. Xavier's College. Fuzlal Huq .. Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Gangopadhyay, Anisprakas ,, Nauigopal Ripon College. ... Rajshahye College. Ghatak, Mohinimohan Ghosh, Abinaschandra Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Patna College Akhilchandra Ripon College. Anukulchandra ,, ... Metropolitan Institution. Anukulehandra ,, Asutosli Bornres College. 73 *t Xavier's College. E. ... 1) Gobindachandra Chiftagong College . . . ,, Muir Contral College. Harischaudra ٠, Junchaudra Metropolitan Institution. ... Jogindranath Free Church Institution, Calcutta. . . Benares College. 190 Kedarnath Kunnudbihari Burdwan Raj College. ... ٠, Lulgopal City College . . . ٠, Nibaranclandra Metropolitan Institution. ... Nrisinhachandra Ditto . . . No. 5 Ditto. Umeschaudra . . . Golam Hosein Hughli College. Gobal Ramelumder Kunge Jabbalp'n College. ... Jaypur Muharaja's College. Gopinath Gordon, J. W. D. Muir Central College. Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Coswami, Haridhan 200 St. Xavier's ollege Gregory, G. Gulia, Atulchandr. Jagannath College. Hemendrauath: Berhampur College, Dacen Codege. Jagannath College. Jagadis Mukundanath Gupta, Asntosh , Radhanath Burdwan Raj College. Jagannath College. Trinity College, Kandy. Handy, C. C. St John's College, Agra. Harsaran Haribur Prasad Patna College. Harris, E. F. Hajra, Kalipada Agra College . . . Midnapur College. Trinity College, Kandy. Hei sman, J. S. St. John's College, Agra Jagadamba Prashad Jagarnath Sahay Patua College. Jagat Narayan Muir Central College, Canning College, M. A. O. College, Aligaria Kanhia Lal Srivastava . . Kazı Saiyid Hamid Ali • • -Patna College. Khaleelur Rahman Khattry, Kanliya Lal Kishun Sahay Canning College. 990 Patna College. ... Metropolitan Institution Chittagong College. Kunda, Chanilal . . Lala, Annadacharan Canning College Lal Bihari Nagumu Patna College. Lalji Sirtia . . . Caming College. Lalla Dergacharan Srivasto Materpatic, Tarapada Maherdra Presad Fre Church Institution, Calentta Patna College. Maitra Chandicharan Burdwan Raj College 🦠 . . . Ripon College Chandrabhushaa 9.10 Rajshahye College. Radláka rishna •• Rajendralal Free Church Institution, Calcutta. . . . Majumdar, Bidhubhushan Rajshahye College. Haladhar Jagannath College. Free Chingh Institution, Calcutta Kedarnatb Prabodhehandra Ripon College. ,, Priyanath Burdwan Ray College - - . ٠, Sureschaudra Rajshaliyo College. ,, Tarinicharan Patua College. ... Mallik, Debendrachandra Burdwar, Raj College. 240 Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Mandal, Sasadhar Bareilly College. Md.Karim Uldin . . . Ditto. Md. Sakhawat Hosen . . . Meer Mushfi Hossain Presidency College. .. Mirza Wajahut Husain Patna College. ... ea, Raia Daval Caming College . . . 100 Phubanbihari

General Assembly's Institution.

	Mitra, Haren		•••	
	" Jagin	drauath	•••	
250	,, Kalib		•••	I M S Institution Dheamain.
	" Kritti		• • • •	7)
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	" Sarad	aprasanna		The sales are a sales as a sales and sales are a sales
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	Muhammad	Abdul Mogit	•••	SA Naminala Cultama
	Muliaminad	Hobibullah		Then Oberesh In Girdian Colombia
•	Muhammud	Maqboob Alam		Muir Central Collogo
	Muhammad	Matin	•••	Ditto.
260°	Muhammad	Noor	•••	
	Muhammad	Zahur Alam	•••	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	- Mukhopahya	ıy, Abinas chandra		0 0
	••	Ayodhyanath	•••	Hughl College.
	**	Asatosh, No. II	••	Ripon College.
	"	Barnnası Bhagabaticharan	• • •	Krishn gar College. Metropolitan Institution.
	,, *	Bidhubhushan	•••	Krishnagar College.
	11	Debendranath	•••	Metropolitan Justitution.
	,,	Gopinath	•••	Berhampur College.
270	**	Jitendranath	••	Ditto.
., 0	**	Kanadal		St. Xavier's College
	`	Krishpadhau*	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Kshirodkumar		Patua College.
	19	Nagendranath (Sr.)	Metropolitan Institution.
	••	Nagewlramath	•••	Muir Central College
	*1	Nanigopal	•••	Sanskeit College,
	1)	Purnachaudra	• • •	Patna College
	**	Piyarımohan	• • •	Metropolitan Institution.
	11	Radlokacharan	• • •	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
380	,,	Rammohan	• • •	Tupon College, Ditto.
	,,	Saratchandra Sasadhar	•••	Burdwan Raj College.
	**	Sasankamohan	•••	Dacca College.
	**	Satischandra	•••	Jagannath Collego.
	**	Satsaran	•••	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownipur.
	• •	Upendranath	-	St. Navier's College.
	Mundle, Bib			Bishop's College.
	Must ali, Del	endramath	• • • •	Ripon College
	. Sat	ischandra		Presidency college.
290	Nandi, Daks	diimeliaran	• • •	City College
	- Narayan Sal	hay	• •	Patua College
	Niyogi, Bra	janundan	• • •	Burdwan Raj College.
		iteliandra	• • •	Free Church Institution, Calcutta. M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Nisar Alme		• • •	Chittagong College,
	Poddar, Gol	Armina L	•••	Bareilly College.
	Pal, Akshay ,, Tarakel	kumi Landro		Jugamath College
				City College.
	Palit, Hrida Satel	iitauanda		Ripon College.
200		presalnta		Burdwan Raj College.
300	Pandit, Shu	nkar Lal		Muir Central College.
	" Sur	aj Nath		Pitto
	Prag Din S	hurur.		Canning College.
	Qascem Beg	z Chugtai		Agra College.
	– Radha Kish	on e	•••	St. John's College, Agru
	Rahmut Ul	lab	•••	Jabbalpur College.
	Rahmat Ul	lah	• •	Agra College, Patua College,
	Ranichandra	a Trasact	•••	St. John's College, Agra
	Ram Das		•••	Javpur Maharaja's College.
310			•••	M. A. O. College, Aligarh
	Ram Prasac		•••	Muir Central College,
	– Rum Sarup Ray, Basan	tomohan		St. Xavier's College.
	Pholo	michara u		Ripon College.
	" Rinad	chaidri		Burdwan Raj College
	Dimin		•••	St Navier's College.
	Regio	ndrachandra	***	Pradwan Raj College.
	., Chum	nilal		St. Navier's College.
	" Dines	chandra "	•••	City College.
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320		denotes "		Metropolitan Institution.
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	While the Rust	Arts list published in the	Calcut	ta Gazette on Wednesday the 19th of May was bei
	While the Rust	Arts list published in the omitted from it by oversigh	Calout ht.	ta Gazette on Wednesday the 19th of May was being bi

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                                                                                              Midnapur College.
              Ray, Harendranarayan
                                                                                              Presidency College.
                        Harinath
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                        Haringrayan
                                                                                              Burdwan Raj College.
                        Hariranjan
                                                                                               Albert College.
                        Junendramohan
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                                                                                              Jagannath College.
                        Knilasehandra
                                                                                             Burdwin Raj College
                       Kslietraprusad
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                                                                                              General Assembly's Institution.
                       Narayənchandra
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                                                                                              Albert College.
  230
                       Nrityagopal
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                ,,
                                                                                             Canning College
                       P. N.
                 17
                                                                                              Berhampur College.
                       Parbatidas
                                                                                               Dacen College,
                    Rasbibari
                                                                                               Burdwan Raj College
                      Saratchandra
                                                                                     . .
                                                                                               Ripon College.
                    Sasiblied an
                                                                                              Burdwan Raj College,
Ditto.
                      Surendranath
                                                                                     ...
             Raychaudhuri, Asntosh
                                                                                              Hug'di College.
                                         Brindebanchandra
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                                                                                              Metropolitan Institution.
                                         Surendrakumar
                                                                                             Muir Central College.
  310 S. M. Ishing
                                                                                    •••
                                                                                             Metropolitan Institution.
            Salm, Harilal
                                                                                             St. Peter's College, Agra.
            Salt, E. P.
                                                                                    . .
                                                                                             Patna College.
            Sambler Nath
                                                                                    . . .
                                                                                             Rangoon College.
            San La
                                                                                   ..
                                                                                            Calcutta Madrasa
            Saughat Ali
            Sanyal, Baidyanath
                                                                                            Dacea College.
                                                                                   ...
                                                                                            St. Navier's College.
                          Chandranay
                                                                                            Free Clurch Institution, Calcutta.
                          Radhikapaa a !
                                                                                   ٠.
                  ,,
                                                                                            Rajshaliye College.
                          Satischandra
                                                                                   ...
                                                                                            Free Clarch Institution, Calcutta.
           Sarkar, Baradakeni
 350^{\circ}
                                                                                   . . .
                                                                                            Metropelitum Institution.
                          Haribhuster
                                                                                   ...
                                                                                            Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
                          Priyanath
                                                                                   . . .
                                                                                            Agra College.
            Sarma, Gopinatle
                                                                                   ٠.
                                                                                            Murr Central College.
            Satikrisbina Swarup
                                                                                    . .
            Sayyid Zaheerodein Ahmed
                                                                                           St. Xavier's College
                                                                                   . . .
                                                                                           Presidency College
General Assembly's Institution.
            Sayyıd Zəmiruddun Abund
            Seu, Binedbilari
                                                                                                                  Ditto.
                    Jagindrakumar
                                                                                   . . .
                    Kidiprasanna
                                                                                                                  Ditto
                                                                                           Berhampur College.
Dacca College.
                    Kshirendrasankar
 360
                    Mahendrakumar
                                                                                           General Assembly's Institution
                    Mahendrakumar
                                                                                           Albert College.
                    Parsonoth
                                                                                           Rajshahye College.
General Assembly's Institution.
              .. Purnachandra
                                                                                  ...
              .. Rajkumar
                                                                                           Chittagong College.
              " Syamacharan
                                                                                  •••
            Sengupia, Saratchandra
Tarapra-nd
                                                                                            Metropolitan Institution.
                                                                                            Sansa id College.
                                                                                             Free Church Institution, Calcutta
           Set Upendramath
Shyam Lal
                                                                                             Fyzabad High School
                                                                                             Metropolitan Institution.
            Sil Jaharlal
                                                                                             Bishop's College.
            Singon, D
                                                                                            Patua College
            Singh, Gurusabay
                         Ramadh Karr
                                                                                                      Difto
                                                                                             Ripon College
            Sinha, Baikuutbanata
                                                                                             General Assembly's Institution.
                         Barmohan
                                                                                    . .
                                                                                             Benares College.
                          Handal
                          Kumar Puanodeboodia
                                                                                             Tresidency College.
                       \Sasibhushao
Semohan
                                                                                            Cuming College.
               14
        Srimohan
Sibharad Ahmasehmaira
Sitarum Ganesh Bhagwet
Siyamatelah Lad
Som, Nanda lad
"Paresed undin
"Rame sehandra
Supurus I as
Sur, Sitarkath
Suryya Kulmar
Syed Abdul Mujid
"Ali Muzhar
"Har srat Alley
"Mu stafa
"Wa) rasat Hosain
2380
                                                                                            St. Xavier's College.
                                                                                            Hughli College.
                                                                                             Jabbalpur College.
                                                                                             Patna College.
                                                                                             Free Church Institution, Culcutta.
                                                                                            Ripon College.
                                                                                    . . .
                                                                                            Metropolitan Institution.
                                                                                             Putna College.
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                                                                                             Jugannath College.
                                                                                             Patrii College
                                                                                             Hughli College.
                                                                                              Patua College.
                                                                                    • • •
                                                                                             Hughli College.
                                                                                    • • -
                                                                                             Muir Central College.
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                      Wal rasat Hosain
                                                                                             Patna College.
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Tewari, Satise ,, Srisch Thakur Radhe Thoy, C. Ukil, Annada ,, Hazari Wazir Ahmee Winn, G. F.	nandra nakrishna uprasad Lad d	Burdwan Raj College. Ditto Perhampur College St. Francis de Sales' School, N Ripon College Ditto M. A. O. College, Aligarh Muir Central College.	lagpur.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetwal Order.

		_ 1		
	Adhikari, Kesablál	•		Metropolitan Institution.
	, Ramdayal			Dumka Zila School.
	Afsaruddin, Mahommed	• • •	16	Barisal Zilu School.
	Agha Husain		20	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Ahmad Kabir			Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Akbar Masih			Banda Zila School.
			16-9	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Ali Hassan	•••		City School, Nagpur.
	Atmaram, Narayan Shrouty	•••	14-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
•	Augustas, J.	• •	20.3	Rangoon College.
10	Aung Ba	•	17-9	
	Avadha Biharilal	• • •	13	Allahabad Government High School.
	Bagelu, Jyotindramoliau	•••		Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bamapada		15-4	Balisti H. E. School.
	" Bipinbilari	• • •	15-2	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Harendranath	• • •	16-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
	, Purmelrudra		17	Balagarh School.
	Ramehandra		15-6	Bartsal Zila School.
	Saradaprasad		15.5	Hare School.
	Sasibhushan	- • •	18-3	Dacca Pogose School.
	Sasisekhar		16	Metropolitan Institution.
20	Satischundra		14-9	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Samath	•••	16-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
			19-6	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Upendralal	• - •	17	Allahabad Government High School.
	Baqar Husain	••	15-9	St. Xavier's College.
	Burlow, T	• • •	16-4	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Beechey, F.	•••	18-6	Ludhiana Mission School.
	Bhagat Rain	***		
	Basn, Asutosh	• -	19	Donogh High School, Jamalpur.
	$oldsymbol{,}$ $oldsymbol{\Lambda}$ sutosh	• •	18-4	Hughli Collegiate School.
.30	,, Binodbihari		15-6	Haro School.
	, Gwiselandra		17-7	Uttarpara School.
	Haricharan		17	Dagen Collegiate School.
	" Janakinath	• • •	16 2	Hindu School.
	Sproschandra	••	16	Sor'h Subur an School, Bhowanipar.
	Bluderi, Jyotibhushan		11-2	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattaccaryya, Asutosh		17-10	Sunskrit Collegiate School.
	• Rasantakamar		15	Burasat Government School.
	Gopulchundra		11	Hughli Brauch School.
	, Mahimanatu		15-10	
		1**1	16-6	City Collegiate School.
40) " Narəyanchand Padmanəth		16.5	Sylhet Government High School
		• •	16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	, Rampran		16	Harinavi A. S. School.
	Sureschafden	•••	15-3	Rajshahve Collegiate School.
	Biswas, Jugadballabh	••	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kunjabihari	•		Cawnpur Girls' High School.
	" Neilio	- •	 13-8	Private Student.
	Bose, A L.	• • •	15-1	
	Buchanan, W. J.			Rangoon College. Mussoorie School.
	Cansley, H. B	• • •	16	
.11	0 Carthaid. Ruth			Doveton Institution.
	Cecilia, Brooking		*****	Convent School, Rangoon.
	Chakhalar, Krishnanath	•		
	Chakrabarti. Amritalal		. 16	Albert Collegiate School.
	A swinikinuar		15	Dacca National School.
	" Banamali			City Collegiate School.
	Chintaharan		. 18-1	
•	" Gangeschandra		10	Santosh Janhabi School.
	", Guille Georgiana			

	01-1-1-1-77		1~	0.00.40
	Chakrabarti, Hemchandra	••		
	Mahimachandra	•	. 18-	
	60 Chandra, Atulchandra	• •		
	,, Matilal	**	_	(7)
	Chanmakam, J. K.	• •		
	Chuttopadhyny, Amritalal	.1	10	Hindu School.
	, Bankimchan			Dacen Pogose School.
	" . Bipinbihari	41.		Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Khagendran			1-11 Uttarjara School.
	., Mahmohan	 ahasi		Nimta H. E. School,
	,, Phaniudram , Prabodhehar		. 26 I . 16-1	Comment of the contract of the
	70 , Raikisor	11111	17	· - · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Santabandra		1.0	Ruplal Raghumth School.
	Suinam			Calcutta Training Academy Madrasa-i-Anwaria
	Surandranut	_	1.5	Howiah Government School
	Chandhuri, Asitehundra		15-8	Commillah Zila School.
	" Jaynarayan		17-6	
	Madanmohan		16-5	The state of the s
	Srischandra		15-2	
	Surendramayan	•••	15	Naral H. E. School.
	Colthurst L. S.		18.1	
4	80 Das, Benimadhab	••	19-3	Chitt gong Collegiate School.
	" Bichubhushan	•	16.6	- ''' - ''' - ''' - '''' - '''' - ''''' - ''''' - ''''' - ''''''
	,, Bipinchandra		19-8	Jagamath Collegiate School.
	., Gopalchandra		18-1	- "C" - " · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	" Gurusaran		17-4	Allahabad Government High School.
	" Parmehandra		17	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Raimohan		18	Dacca National School.
	Dasgupta, Mancranjan		13	Kuliu H. E. School.
	Datin, A.		17-6	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Atulehandra		13-9	Dacca Collegiate School.
90) , Bhuhanmohan		15-2	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nagendramth	***	16	Ditto.
	, Satyendranath		16-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	D'Abreu, Sophia			Cawnjair Girls' High School.
	D'Sylva, E.		15-10) St. Xavier's College,
	DeSylva, J. S.	• • •	17-9	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
	De, Adharchandra		16	Howran Government School.
	" Bipinbilari		16-2	Uttarjara School.
	"Brajendrakumar		16-6	Town School, Midnapur
100	,, Harddinshan ,, Kivanchandri	• • •	16	Hindu School
1 (//.	Dhar, Batakrishna	• . •	15	Metropolitan Institution
	Dube, Bholanath	•	15-6	City Collegiate School
	Emile, C. H. A.	• • •	17-10	Kandi School.
	Falkner, G	•••	17-5 18-6	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Foley, E. J.	•••	19-6	St. Xavier's College
	Ford, W. R. C	• •	17-6	Doveton College. ° Private Student
	Fox, A.	•••	15-4	St. Guerran's C. Ham. 35
	,. Helen		19-1	St. George's College, Mussoorie. Poveton Institution
	Foy, G. E	· • •	15-5	Allahabad Gayamanas II: 1 4 1
110	Faidoosjee Muncherjee	• •	19	Allahabad Government High School.
	Gangor albyay, Gojalchandra	• • •	13-6	St. Francis de Sales! School, Nagpur. Santipur Municipal School.
	Jaygopal		15	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	, Nisikauta		21-10	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Ramanimohan		16	Purnta Zila School
	Ganpati Krisna Chifley		17	F. C. Institution, Nagpur
	Ghosh, Anilelandra		15	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Baradaprasania		19	Taki Government School.
	., Daswathi		16.5	Hughli Pranch School,
1	" Gopalchundra	• • •	18	Natal II E. School.
150	" Mahesehandra	•	17-9	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	, Mannathnath	•••	17	Motropolitan Institution.
	,, Prasamukumar	•••	17-4	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Ramaprasad	•	15	Have School.
	., Santirum	••	16-7	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Satischandra	••	16-4	Metropolitan Institution, B. Branch
	" Upoudranath Ghashal Phylipphana	•••	17-1	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdoolu
	Ghoshal, Phukirchand	***	16	Dagnan 11. E. School.
	Goodman W. I	• • •	15-11	St. Xavier's College.
	Goodman, W. J.	•••	16.8	St. Thomas' College, Murree.

130	Gopi Ballabh		18-3	Moradabad Government High School.
	Gordon, E. D.		17-3	Alluhabad Boys' High School.
	Gracias, H D.		16	St. Xuvier's College.
			17-2	Dacea Collegiate School.
	(Juha, Priyanath		18-10	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Habiullah Kaderbhoy M.	• • • •		
	Harrison, A. G.	• • •	16	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Howe, R. T. V.		17-7	Doveton College.
	Hurprashud Gour		16-3	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Jugannuth Prasada		15-3	Benares Collegiate School
	Jayatiluke, D. B.		17-11	Wesley College, Colombo.
	T bone 30		20-3	C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta.
140	Johory, E.	• • • •	17-5	The state of the s
	Johory, J.	• • •		
	Kamula Charun	• • •	17-2	Patna Collegiate School.
	Keshao Ballal		18-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Knight, Ethel			Allahubad Girls' High School.
	Lalu Thakur Prasud		17.5	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Mahadeva Prasada		17	Jaunpur C. M. High School.
			Î7	Bhagalpar Zila School.
	Majumdar, Bhupendranath		15 10	
	Makund Rao Lonkras			Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Mandal, Gokuichandra	-	14-10	Hughli Collegiate School.
150	NeNaught J. II.		18-3	St. Paul's School Darjeeling.
	Mendis, H. J.		17-2	Wesley College, Colombo
	Misser, Bhubaneswar		18-10	Darbhanga Ray School.
	Misra, Madhu Sodhon	• • •	21.1	Sambalpur High School
		• • •	16	Arrah Zila School.
	,, Sripati		15	Jirat Chandrakona H. C E School.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	•••		
	🔪 ., Amarendrachandra	• • •	17-5	Bubhum School.
	" Arnadaprasad		14.9	Searsole H. E. School.
	, Debendrakumar		16	Debrugarh High School.
	,, Henichandru		16	Hindu School.
160	Como Colonia de la constante	•••	17.8	Saradapra-ad Institution, Chakdighi.
1(,,,	Mirza Mohammad Asku		19-3	Canning College, Lucknow.
		•	18	Arrah Zilu School.
	Muhammad Abid	• •	17	
	,, Abdid Hafiz	• •		Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	, Abdul Bashir Khan	• •	17-2	Ditto
	., Esa	•••	16-8	Patna Collegiate School.
	Manzurullah		19	Moradabad Government High School
	Mukhopadhyay, Bhabataran		16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Charachandra		16	Barisu H. C. E. School.
	Girijablushan		16-7	Patna Collegiate School.
			15-3-10	Debrugarh High School.
170	, Gobindabandhu	٠		
	,, Jahnabicharan	• •	1.5-2	Hughti Collegate School.
	Jajneswar	• •	16-8	Lahore District School
	Jogindranath		16-11	South Schurban School, Bhowanipur.
	. Jogandianath		ιĎ	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Jyotindramolan	l	18-1	Hindu School
	Nabaranal -		17-2	Balagarh School.
	Pramathamath		15- F	Hahsahar English School.
	7,7		18-7	Dacen Collegiate School
	., Satischundru	•		
	Satyablimshan		16-3	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
180	,, Satyaprasanna		167-	Birbhum School
	Mulraj		1~-9	Laudhiae a Mession School
	Muttiah, J		17-1	Wesley College, Colombo
	Nag, Giraschandra		150	Graham School, Tangait
	Name I I am taken ilm		16.8	Dacca Colleguite School.
	Nandi, Jagatelandra		16-1	Ducca Pogose School.
	Noth, Nilkrishu 1			
	Niyogi, Bhabar iprasad		1 .	Donogh High School Janualpur
	" Henkumar		1.1-1	Faridpur Zīla School.
	Sasikumar		11-1	Ditto.
	O'Donoghue, P. E		J (i=ti	St George's College Mussoorie.
300	Pal, Chandranath		16-10	Ducca Pogose School
190			20-8	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
	Perera, S		18	St. Xuvier's College.
	Pereira, J. E. Friend.		15-11	Ditto
	Plutel, J.	••		
	Po Thaw		17-11	Rangoon College
	Poojinry, Mudden Molian		19-0	Sambalpur High School.
	Power, J		15.5	St. Joseph's Semmary, Darjeeling.
	Pramunik, Kantiehandra		17	Cauning College, Lucknow.
		••		Doveton Institution.
	Price, Mabel		18	Khulna Zila School
	Raha, Ahhaycharan			Lalbagh Girls' High School
200	Raphel, Ethel	••	141.11	Hare School.
	Ruy, Atulchandra	•••	16.3	
	" Baninath	••	15-9	Krishnagar Collegiate School.

	Ray, Dewanchandra	•••	15-9	Hughli Branch School.
	, Jogindranath	•••	15-4	Bah Rivers Thompson School.
	., Matilal	•••	15	Jamalpur H. C. E School
	" Manimohan	••	15-1	Parisal Zila School.
	" Nabendrakiser	•••	13-6	Noukhali Zila School.
	,. Rajendrachandra		17	Dacca Pogose School
	,, Rummikanta	•••	21	Rajshahye Collegiate School
10	Rayohandhuri, Bipindrakumar		15-6	Burpur H. C. E School.
	Revie, Annie			Teacher.
	Robertson, J. A.	•••	17-7	St. Mary's Institution, Chandering
	Rudra, Chandrakumar		18	L M. S. Institution, Bhownipur
	Salmy, Gopaljee		15	Arrah Zila School.
	" Harbans	•••	15.1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sajjud Husain		17	Pertapgar High School.
	Santra, Biharilal	• • •	115	Howrah Government School
	Sarkar, Jogandranath		19-10	
	, Nakuldandia	• • •	11	
20	. Saradakunta	• • •	16	Palma Zila chool.
- ''-	TT. 1 1		16	Rangpur Zila School.
	Sarkies, P.	•••	15-11	Rajsladye Collegiate School.
	Sarma, Clumdranath	- •		La Martinière College, Calcutta.
	Sen, Akshnykumar	•	18-5	Sythet Government High School
	. 1 1		19	Dinappur Zila School.
	1)	• •	17-5	Cluttagong Collegiate School.
	Vilaschandsu		16	Barisal Zila School.
		•	16	Kalia II. E. School.
	,, Bipinchandra	• • •	18-4	Dacen Pogose School.
Λ	, Debendranath	•	15-11	Dinajpur Zila School
()	., Gokuluath	• •	16	Hughh Collegiate School.
	,, Mahatipelmidra	• •	16-5	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Rakhaldas	•	15-9	Dinajpur Zila School.
	,, Rajunisanta	· · •	15	Malda Zila School
	Rajanikanta	• • •	16-1	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	, Syamacharan	•••	15	Commillah Zila School.
	Sengupta, Prabodhprakas	• • •	16	New Indian School.
	Shahubuddin		19	Tikari H C. E. School.
	Sharkhe Mohamed Abdul Majir	1	15-7	Chapra Zila School.
	Shimbu Dial		19-2	St. John's College, Agra.
ł()	Slukul, Gangadayal		15-3	Bareilly High School.
	Singh, Umraw	• • •	18	Aligarh Government High School.
	Sinha, Brahmananda		17	Canning College, Lucknow.
	., Dwijadas		16	Blugalpur Zila School.
	" Jyotindramohan		14	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Lalbihari		19-3	Benares Collegiate School.
	Raghiriath		15/5	M. A. O. College, Aligurh.
	., Raghunath		20	Armh Zila School
	,, Surat		19-6	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sitarama Agravala		18	Mirzapur Government High School
0	Sukhbir Suih		17	Agra Collegiate School
	Sur, Rajanikanta		17-6	Chittagong Collegiate School
	Talukdar, Chandranath	• •	17-3	Rujshnhye Collegiate School.
	Tewari Shuk Deo	•	15-8	Inhaham Callaniata S. Laat
	Thompson, H		18-6	Jabbalpur Collegiate School
	Verrieres, E. J.	• • •	17-2	St. Navier's College.
	West, C. II.	•		St Peter's College, Agra.
	White, H. P. 8	• • •	15 17 16	La Martinière College, Calcutte
	Wilson, R. C.	•	17-10	Rangoon ' ollege,
		•••	16-6	Mussoorie School.
a	Wrixon, P. A.	• • •	15-3	Ditto.
o()	Yadaya Prabhakar Watak	•••	18-8	F. C. Institution, Nugpur.
	Yeo Woon Tsin		18	Rangoon College.
	Yusuf	• •	19	Ditto.
	Zille Hasmin	• •	17	"Morndabad overnment High Scho
	Zorab, Z. M.		15-9	La Martinière College, Calcutta.

Second Division.

In Alphabelical Order.

Aasaf Khan	•••	16	Rangpur Zila School.
Abajee Namajee Mooley		18-2	Free Church Institution, Nugpur.
Abdool Cawdre Ninkwara		19-3	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.
Abdul Halim		17	Patnu City Zila School.
Abdul Hamid Khan		18-2	Moradabad Government High Schoo
			The state of the s

	All I Dislama			19-8	Hughli Collegista Salvad
	Abdul Khalaque		•••	16-2	Hughli Collegiate School. Ditto.
	Abdul Lateef		•••	16	
	Abdul Majid		•••	18	Rangpur Zila School.
	Abdul Rahim		•••	19	Government High School, Aligaria.
10	Abdul Rahman		•••	17	Ajmere Government College.
	Abdullah Gazi		•••		Calcutta Institution. Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdur Rahim	•	•••	14-7 17	
	Abdus Samad		•••		Darbhanga Raj School.
	Abdus Samud	Mahamad A	h.l	19	Moradabad Government High School.
	Abul Hasanath	Monamed A	LDGUIT	10	M A O Callian Aliman
	Rahman	1 TI a1.	•••	16	M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Ditto.
	Abunnase Mazhu		•••	18-6	Badla H. C. E. School.
	Adhya, Akshayki		• • •	18	
	", Mohanbil		***	17-8	Hare School
	Afsaruddin Ahme	9 a		16	Dacca Madrasa.
20	Agha Ali		•••	20-2	Fyzabad Government High School.
	Amba Lal	70. 1	•••	18-5	Jhalarapatan Darbar Chaoni School.
	Amberdekar Jaya	ram Dinkar	•••	20	Teacher.
	Amir Singh		• • •	17-1	Mayo College
	Androws O. W.		•••	18-1	Doveton College.
	Anthony, J. F.		• • •	16-7	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Atai Elahi		•••	15-5	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Avery, W. P.		•••	15-2	St. Paul's School, Parjeeling.
	Azizul Haq		•••	18	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Bagchi, Kedarrat		•••	16	Santosh Jahnabi School.
► 30	,, Nagendr	anath		16-4	Metropolitan Institution, B. Branch.
	Bahraichi Lal		• • •	19-4	Benares Collegiate School.
	Baij Nath		•••	19	Muttra High School.
	Balkrishna Anan		•••	19	City School, Nagpur.
	Balvant Narayan		•	17-7	Ditto.
	Balwant Rao Ka		•••	18	Jabbalpur Collogiate School.
	Bandyopadhyay,	Asutosh		18	Tencher.
	33	Bipinbihari	• • •	19-4	Cunning Colloge.
	>>	Chandras kha	r	18-1	Albert Collegiate School.
	17	Gangadhar	•••	17	St. John's College, Agra.
40	**	Hariprasauna		15-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	17	Juanadachara		17	Barisal Zila School.
	"	Jogindronath		16-9	Ditto Palacal School
	**	Kamakshyapr	asua	14	Balagarh School.
	**	Kedarnath	• • •	16-3	Agarpara H. C. E. School. Khulna Zila School.
	**	Krishnachand		16-11 18-4	
	,,	Kshetranath	• • •	17	Uttarpara School. Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,,	Kshirodnath	• • •	15	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	17	Matilal	••	15-6	Baharu H. C. E. School.
	"	Nilmani	• • •	19-2	Brajamoban Institution, Barisal.
50	"	Nimehand	•••	15-2 $15-5$	Ducca Collegiate School.
	,,	Nisikanta	•••	17-4	C. M. School, Amritsar.
	"	Prannath		16-4	Pacca Collegiate School.
	***	Purnachandra		17	Metropolitan Institution.
	>)	Sambhuchand Saradakanta		16-3	Dacea Pogoso School,
	"	Sasibhushan	•••	16	Hare chool.
	**	Satischandra	• • •	15-6	Halisahar English School.
	**		•••	15-8	Baharu H. C. E School.
	,. •	Sibndus Sridhar	•••	15	Howrah Government School.
	Danile Dalahalaha		•••	13	Dacca National School
60	Banik, Rakhalch	D	• • •	16-8	B P. School, Benares.
	Bapuli, Banipada	u to	•••	15 9	Hughli Branch School.
	Barat, Rajanika	ndra	•••	14-2	Bogra Zila School.
	Barma, Harachar	and line	•••	16-2	Sibsagar High School.
	Baruya, Chandra Isanchan	dra	•••	18	Commillah Zila School.
	" Kailasna			16	Nowgong High School.
	", Nabinch		•••	16	Gauhati High School.
	Barve Mukund	Vomonrao	•••	17	Indore Madrasa.
	Darye Mukuna (1	•••	16-1	Hare School.
	Basak, Sujannat	• •	• • • •	16-6	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
70	Basu, Amarnath Anathsarar	1		20-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	,, Anathsarai	ndra	•••	16	Commillah Zila School.
	" Anukulcha	ndra		14	Hare School.
	Bamachara		•••	16-7	Taki Government School.
	" Bijovkrish	119.	•••	17-4	City Collegiate School.
	Dobendrac	handra		15-4	Hughli Branch School.
	Govelehan	dra	•••	15.5	Canning College.
	", Goparenan				2 C

	Basu, Haridas	•••	15-4	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Hemohandra	•••	16	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
80	" Hridaychandra		17-8	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Jagadiswar	•••	17-6 18	Boinchi B. L. Institution. Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	,, Krishnachai dra	•••	16-4	Hindu School.
	., Manmathanath ,, Mohanlal	• •	17	Jessore Zila School.
	Nacandranath	• • •	17	Ripon College.
	,, Nagendranath		15-6	Basirhat Municipal School.
	" Nilmani	••	16	Howrah Government School.
	,, Purnachandra	• •	17	Rajagram A. S. School.
90	., Rasbihari	•••	18 16	Rajshahye Collegiate School. Magura H. E. School.
; (()	,, Satinath ., Satischandra	•	15-6	Barahanagar School.
	" Suprasanna	•••	18-4	Canning College.
	"Surendrachandra	•••	15-6	Hughli Branch School.
	, Upondralal	•••	15 17 4	Ruplal Raghunath School
	Bechu Lal Bejbaruya, Lakshminath	•••	18	Unao High School. Sibsagar High School.
	Bejournya, Taksammaca Bhaduri. Kalidas		18	Victoria School, Ghazipur
	,, Rajanikanta	••	18-2	Dighapatia H. C. E. School.
	,, Bajamkanta		19.1	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
100	,, Sibehandra		16-6	Victoria School, Ghazipore.
	Bhagawati Prasada Katara		18 6 1 2	Government High School, Allahabad. Gorakhpur C. M. H. School.
	Bhagwan Prasad Bhairab Ramchandra Hardiker		20	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Bhar, Benimadhab		19-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Abhaycharan		16-5	Albert Collegiate School.
	,. Asutosh	•••	16	L M S. School, Khagra.
	,, Atulchen lra	••	16 18-8	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. Ripon College.
	., Benimadhab ,, Bhabataran		18-2	L M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
110	., Bisweswar	·••	17-6	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	Charuchandra	•••	16	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Girischandra		18	Sahzadpur II. E School.
	" Guruchgran	••	16 39	Brantanbaria Annada H. E. School. Donogh H. School
	, Kailasehandra , Kshetramehan		20-5	Kendraparah H. E. School.
	Lalitmohan		18	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Nimaichandra	•••	16	Ranchi Zila School.
	,, Panchanan	•••	18	Katwa H. E. School, Bankipur, T. K. Ghosh's Academy
150	" Rakhaldas " Ramakanta	• •	16-5 1 4- 6	Rangpur Zila School.
120	Romdas	•••	15-10	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	,, Randas	• • •	16	Barasat Government School.
	,, Sarendranath		16-3	Baharu H. C. E. School.
	Umoschandra	• • •	15-2	Jagannath Collegiate School.
	Bhaumik, Akshaychandra	•••	20 17	Mymensing Institution Town School, Midnapur.
	Bhuniya, Upendranath Bhura Mal	•••	18-6	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
	Bihari Lal	•••	2 હ	Ghazipur Mission High School
	Bindesvar Prasada Varma	•••	17-3	Allahabad Government High School.
130	Bion, F. F.	• • •	15-7 16-7	St. I'aul's School, Darjeeling. I'atna Collegiate School.
	Bishun Datta Biswas, Amulyadhan	• • •	16-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Dinanath	•••	15	Nawah's High School, Murshedabad.
	,, Haripada		16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Janakinath		17	Magura H. E. School.
	, Kartikehandra		17 19-9	Bankura Zila School Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Nabinchandra ,, Nagendranath	•	18-7	Allahalad Government High School.
	Bomanji Nasarwanji Mullan	•••	15-8	St. Francis de Sales' School.
140	Biahmachari, Tarasankar		18	Chatmolar Sambhunath H. E. School.
	Bridgnell, M.	•••	18-8	St. Xavier's College.
	Budri Bakhsh	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 19-2 \\ 16-8 \end{array}$	Ajmerc Government College. Agra Collegiate School.
	Budriprasada Budri Prasada	•••	17-9	Sahjehanpur High School.
	Burnham, Blanche	•••		Doveton Institution.
	Buzlul Huq	•••	15	Barisal Zila School.
	Chuckerbutty, Shorat	•••	.~	Lalbagh Girls' High School.
	Chakrabarti, Ambikacharan	• • • •	17 16	Commillah Zila School. Jagannath Collegiate School.
150	,, Annadaprasad ,, Bangabihari	•••	14-5	Dacca Pogose School.
150	,, Dang aoman	•••		•

	() land to Portimehandra		15-2	Fran Church Institution Colored
	Chakrabati, Bankimohandra Biharilal	• • •	16-2 16	Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Nabadwip Hindu School.
	"Haridas	•••	18	Harinavi A. S. School.
	Jogeschandra	•••	14-10	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Kaliprasanna		15-10	Krishnagur Collegiate School.
	., Kedarnath	•••	15-8	Chapra Zila School.
	Paresnath		17	Dacea National School.
	Praphullakumar	•	14-7	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Pratapehandra Purnachandra	•••	18 17-2	Commillah Zila School.
160	Purnachandra	• • •	17-2	Rajshahye Gollegiate School, Baharu H. C. E. School.
	" Rajanikanta	•••	16-1	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Saratchandra, No I		18-4	Metropolitan, Institution B. Branch
	" Umacharan		16	Commillah Zila School.
	Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	• • •	13-8	Halisahar English School.
	" Amadaprasad	•••	18-11	Benares Collegiate School.
	,, Basantakumar	•	16-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Basantalal " Bhupatinath	•	17-5 16-8	Ripon College. Hughli Branch School.
170	Rinnahandm	••	16-7	Fyzabad Government High School
110	, Chintaharan	·•·	15-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Girindranath		17-10	Benares Collegiate School.
	,, Haricharan		17-5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	,, Hiralal	•••	15	Dhubri High School.
	,, Jyotindramohur Maniadralal		13-6	Ditto.
	., Manindralal ,, Mohitkumar	• •	16-6 15	Birbhum School Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	Niharanahandra	٠	18	Mahes H. E. School.
	,, Rasbihari		18	Dacca National School
180	,, Upendrachandra		17	Bankura Zila School.
	Chaudhuri, Bhabanigobinda		15	Rajshahye Collegiate School
	,, Chandrakisor		15-4	Bhagalpur Zila School
	,, Purnachandra Rangropul		$\frac{20-2}{17-11}$	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Rangopul Chol Bihari Lal Mathur, No. II		15-11	Patna Collegiate School. Agra Collegiate School.
	Chhannoo Lal		19-6	Benares B. P. School.
	C. Kanaka Ruja Moodelliar		18-4	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Connor, G.		15-6	Private Student.
	Cornabe, A. P.	•••	15-6	La Martiniére College.
190	Cartis, J. H Daji Panday	***	16.2 19-8	Ditto. Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Das, Chakradhar	•••	16-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak
	,, Charuchandra		14-8	Hughli Collegiate School
	,, Chittaranjan		15-3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowampur.
	., Gangagobinda	•	17-3	Faridpur Zila School
	., Girischandra	• • •	16 15	Nonkhali Zilla School. Jagannath Collegiate School.
	,, Haridas Harsaran	••	16-2	Aligarh Government High School.
	Logoschandry		11	Rangpur Zila School
200	,, Kuilaschandra	•••	16	Sylhet Government High School.
	, Kaminikumur		17-3	Chittagong College School.
	, Kasiswar		18.1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	, Lakshinanchandra Madhabidan	••	16 14-3	Chatra H. C. E. School. Rangpur Zila School.
	, Madhusudan , Mihirlal	•••	17-7	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Prankrishna	•••	18	Malda Zila School.
	, Rajeudranath		17	Motropolitan Institution, S. Branch
	,, Rajendranath		19-1	Uttarpara School.
	,, Ramgati		20-5	Sylhet Government High School.
210			$\begin{array}{c} 13-7 \\ 13-6 \end{array}$	Burpeta H. E. School. Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Satyendranath Dasgupta, Ambikacharn		20-2	Dacea Collegiate School.
	Asutosh	•••	14	Free Church Institution, Calcutta
	Datta, Ambikacharan		16-4	Madnripur H. C. E. School.
	,, Ambikacharan	• • •	16-11	
	" Bankubihari	•••	18 19	Dacca Pogose School
	,, Basantakumar	•••	$\frac{18}{16}$	Dacca National School. Bankura Zila School.
	,, Chandrabhusau Gobindaobandra		16	Sarnamay's H. C. E. School, Ulipur.
22.	' Horidag	,	16-2	Hindu School.
*نبر ٽ	,, Jagadischaran	•••	17-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Jyoti'al	•••	16	Howrah Government School.
	" Kalidus	• • •	16	Mahes H. E. School.
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	Datta, Lalitmohan	•••	19-4	Dacca Pogose School.
	Mahandranath		14-2	Sibpur Higher English School.
	Tinondronath		18-1	Khulna Zila School.
	Davis, W.	•••	17-9	Private Student.
	De, Bisweswar	• • •	21-2	Kalaskati H E. School.
	" Gobindaprasad	•••	16-9	Albert Collegiate School.
230	,, Nepalchandra	• • •	17-5	Barahanagar School.
	" Pratukchandra	• • •	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. Hare School.
	., Satischandra	•••	14-11 15-10	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Upendranath	•••	19-2	Habiganj High School.
	Deb, Lakshminath	•••	18-6	Jabbalpur C. M S. High School
	Debi Prasad Lala	•••	17	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Doetjen, J.	•••	17-4	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuw
	De Silva, W. H.			Cawnpur Girls' High School.
	D'Souza, Amy Dhani Ram	•••	16-8	St. John's College, Arga.
240	Dhar, Chandranath		16-7	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
240	Samadaaharan	•••	18-2	Mymensingh Zila School.
	, Surendranath		16-2	Oriental Seminary.
	Dheondi Gunwant Thengdi	•••	18	City School, Nagpur.
	Dikshit Jagannath		18	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Dover, Grace	• •	00	La Martiniero for Giris. Sultanpur Zila School.
	Dube, Lakshmi Prashad	•••	2 0 19	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	" Mannoo Lal	•••	17-10	Allahabad Government High Scho
	Dwarka Narayan Mathur	• • •	19-2	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Enayat Karim, H. S	• • •	20-1	Akyab Government High School.
250	Etha Faizuddin Ahmed	•••	18	Debrugarh High School.
	Faizuddin Armed Faklar Uddin	•••	17-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Forbes, Honorine	• • •		Convent School, Rangoon.
	Ganaishi Lall	•••	18-3	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Ganga Vishun		15	Chapra Zila School.
	Gangopadhyay, Asutosh	• • •	15-3	Howrah Government School.
	Bipradas		17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	, Debendranat	h	$\frac{16}{17\cdot 8}$	Burdwan Municipal School.
-	,, Harelal Mannathana	41.	15	Patna Collegiate School. L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
260	,, Munnarnana Mangathana	ս <u>ո</u>	15-11	Dinajpur Zila School.
	, Mandathana Nripendrana		16-6	Barasat Government School.
	Panchanan	•••	18	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	Gasper, C. S.		17-6	Doveton College.
	Ghatak, Gangeschandra	•••	18	Ranagint H. A. V. School.
	Ghosh, Λ .	•••	17-6	St. Xavier's College.
	., Abanikumar	•••	17	Dacca National School.
	" Akshaykumar	•••	17-10	Hindu School.
	" Amiyanath	•••	16-3 13	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch Naval H. E. School.
270	,, Binodbihari	• • •	13	Faridpar Zila School.
	, Gopulehandra	•••	16	Jagannath Collegiate School.
	,, Gopalchandra Harendrakumar	•••	14	Batisal Zila School.
	" Hirolal	•••	16-10	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Jacotchandra		17-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Kasinath	•••	15-10	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Narayanchandra	,	14	Hare School.
	,, Priyanath	• • •	16	Ditto.
	" Rameschandra	•••	18	Jagannath Collegiate School.
280	" Ramraman	• • •	18-1	Narit H. E. School.
	" Sarojkanti	•••	15-6	City Collegiate School.
	,, Sasibhusan	•••	16 16-6	Metropolitan Institution. Hare School
	,, Satischandra	•••	16-6 15-6	Ditto
	" Surendranath	•••	17	Parulia Zila School.
	,, Taraprasanna Umeschandia	•••	13	Khulna Zila School.
	Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	••	19-10	
	Sarala	•••	10-10	Bethune Female School.
	Gobind Balwant	• • •	17-9	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Godwin, G. L	•••	21-3	Armenian Phil. Academy.
200			19-2	Allahabad Government High Scho
290				
290	Gokool Chand		17-7	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
290	Gokool Chand Gopal Shridhar Gedgil Gorman, J. C		17-7 16-5	Free Church Institution, Nagpur. St. Thomas' College, Murree.
290	Gokool Chand Gopal Shridhar Gedgil		17-7	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.

	Guha, Rairaman Gulab Jagosing	• • •	17 17	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
	Gulzari Lall	• • • •	19	City School, Nagpur. Kayastha Pathsalu, Alluhahad.
300	Gupta, Binayehandra	•••	16-3	Dacca Col egiate School
	Harananda		7.7	Jagannath Collegiate School.
	arradorna	***	17.2	Hindu Behool
	" Juanendramohan		17	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	" Kalimohan	•••	17-4	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	,, Kshetramohan	•••	18-9	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Makhailal	• • •	16	Hare School.
	" Nandalal … Pramatheswar…	•••	15 6	Ripon College.
	" Samuellilan	•••	14 17-4	Dacca National School Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
310	Gya Prasad	•••	17-6	Fyzabad Government High School.
310	Habibar Ruhman	•••	15	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Hajra, Annadaprasad		16-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Haldar, Anathmath	•••	16 2	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	", Haridas	•••	18	South Suburban School Bhowanipur.
	Hannah, A. R	•••	16-9	Allahabad Boys' High School.
	Harak Narayan	•••	16 16 6	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Harinanda Sahay	•••	21	Patna Collegiate School. Jaypur Maharaja's College.
	Hari Narayan Harris, G. II		18-5	Private Student.
320	Hazari Lal	•••	19-3	Barabanki High School
	Hein, A. G.		15-8	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Hemingway, Lizzie		••••	Diocesan Girls' School, Nami Tal.
	Htun IIIa W	•••	16-7	Akyab Government High School.
	Hni, Nibarauebandra	• • •	16.3	Burdwan Ruj Collegiate School.
	Ikbal Kishaw Dar	• •	16-6 20	Victoria Collegiate School, Agra. Canning College.
	Imtiaz Ahmad Jackson, L. J	•••	16-1	Cawupur Menorial School.
	Jacob, E		18	Jabbalpur Collegiate School
	Jagadamba Prasad	•••	17	Mirzapur Government High School.
330	Jagannath Pershad	• • •	17-6	Barcilly High School.
	Jamiluddin	•••	17-3	Allahabad Government High School.
	Janaki Suliay		15	Gya Zila School. Dhogolyyn C. N. City School
	Janki Prashad	•	15-5 16	Bhagalpur T. N. City School. Chapra Zila School.
	Jaymungal Prasad	••	16-6	Benares Collegiate School.
	Jeotiprusada Jeremiah, J. R.	•••	18-5	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Jeremy, A. S	•••	15-11	Meernt C. M. High school.
	Jotirvid, Badri Dutta	••• `	16-9	Baroilly High School.
	Kali Sahai	• • •	19	Bahraich High School.
340	Kamaluddin	•••	17 20	Behar National Institution Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Kama Prasad, No. I	•••	15-8	Bareilly Righ School.
	Kanahya Lall Kar, Atulchaudra	•••	18	Dacca Pogose School.
	, Jagatchondra		17-6	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Karani, Nimaicharan	•••	19-3	Ditto dicto.
	Karmakar, Kumudoath	•••	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	Kesho Rao Sadashiya	•••	17-1 14-4	Jabbalpor Collegiate School. Bogra Zila School.
	Khan, Saradanath	•••	15-9	Bhagalpur T. N. City School.
950	Khoob Lali Dass Khoorsheid Ali	•••	15	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
350	Kishori Lal	•	17-6	Govt. High School Aligarh.
	Kraal, Ella		•••	Doveton Institution.
	Krishna Ballabh	•••	17-3	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy
	Krishna Deva Narayan	•••	16-4 15	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	Krishna Rao Pamaskr	•••	16	Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Gya Zila School.
	Kuladwipa Sahay	• • • •	15-10	Jenkin's School, Cooch Bohar.
	Kumar, Bipranomyan Kunjabihari Lal	• • •	18-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kunti Damodar Kesheo	•••	17-6	Indore Madrasa.
360	Lachman Prasada	•••	18-10	
-	Lachminarain	• • •	17-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ladli Prasad	•••	17-6 17-6	Allahabad Government High School.
	Lala Kamta Prasada	•••	17-6 17-8	Sitapur High School. Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
	Lalitaprasad Lalta Prasada	••	16-10	
	Lavillo, B. L. A.		17-6	Lahore oys' High School.
	Laxman Vyankatesh Parnaik	•••	19-3	Dhar High School.
	Lyell, H. S.	•••	16.7	St. Xavier's College.
	McGinn, E.	•••	15	St. George's College, Mussoorie.

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18-5
                                                         St. Xavier's College.
  370
        McGrath, E. J.
                                                         St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
                                                 18
        McLean, E. G.
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                                                         Balia School.
                                                 20
        Madanmohun Lal
                                          ...
                                                          Allahabad Government High School.
                                                 17-3
         Madho Prashad
                                          . . .
                                                          Chapra Zila School.
                                                 16
        Mahabir Sarana
                                          ...
                                                          Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
                                                 15-1
         Mahanti, Harakrisna
                                          • • •
        Mahmood-ul Huq
Maitra, Homantakumar
,, Kalipada
                                                          Patna Collegiate School.
                                                 15 4
                                                          B rhampar Collegiate School.
                                                 15-8
                                                         Azamgarh C. M. High School.
Hamilton School, Tamluk.
Sultanpur Zila School.
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                                                 15-5
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         Maji, Hridayuath
                                                 16-2
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         Majid Hasain
  380
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        Majumdar, Baradaprasanua
", Harachandra
                                                 17
                                                         Jessore Zila School.
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                                                 16 3
                                                          Rajshahya Collegiate School.
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                     Hariprasad
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                                                          Commillalı Zila School.
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                                                          Hindu School.
                    Priyasankar
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                   Rajendranath
                                                          Howrah Government School.
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                                                          Rajshahyo Collegiate School.
                                                 17-4
                    Sarudacharan
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                                                         Rangpur Ziln School.
Scarsole H. E. School.
                    Sibehandra
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                                                 14.
        Malia, Pramathanath
        Mallik, Arabindaprakas
                                                 15-10
                                                         Agra Collegiate Saboal.
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  390 Goshtlabihari
7 Tananadrashandra
                                                 17-4
                                                         Tarakeswar School.
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              Juanendranath
                                                        Hare School.
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              Krishnalal
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              Saratchandra
                                               16
                                                       Metropolitan Institution.
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                                                       Midnapur Collegiate School.
Hare School
              Satisohandra
                                               15
                                               15
              Surondramath
                                                        Malda Zila School.
      Mandal, Benimadhab
                                               15
                                                       Sultanpur Zila School
Noakhali Zila School.
                                               17
      Mangli Prasad
     Maqboolal Haqne
Master, L. S
                                               17
                                                       Hazaribugh Zila School.
     Master, L. S
                                               19
100
     Meherbai Byramjee Nusserwanjee
Miller, A. H.
                                                       Dovoton Institution.
                                                       Rangoon College.
Victoria Collegate School, Agra.
                                               15-3
                                               19-2
     Mirza Ahmad Jan
            Muhammad Nazir
                                                        Bhadrak H. E. School.
                                               17
     Mitra, Akshaykum ir
                                               15-7
                                                        Hughli Branch School.
             Asutosh
                                               15
                                                        Dasghara School.
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                                                       Metropolitan Institution, S. Brunch.
             Asutosh
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        ٠,
             Bamacharu
                                               14-10
                                                        Hare School
            Binaykrishna
Binodeliandra
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                                                        Hindn School.
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            Bipinbihari
                                               16-1
                                                        Rajshahye Collegiate School.
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        ٠,
                                                        Hitampur School.
                                               14-3
            Gopeswar
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            Hariprasad
                                               19-10
                                                        Krishnagar Collegiate School.
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                                                        Hare School.
             Jotindraprased
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                                                        Benares Collegiate School.
Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
             Kalichuran
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            Kiranchandra
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        ٠.
            Madhusudan
                                               20-4
                                                        Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.
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                                                        Pertabgarh High School.
            Mahindranath
                                               19
            Nilgirindra
                                               15
                                                        University College.
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            Raghmath
Sarbagunakar
                                                        Agra Collegiate School.
University College.
                                               15-1
120
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            Syamacharan
                                               19-1
                                                        Piyarimolam Academy, Katak.
                                                        Commillalı Zila School.
             Upendramohan
                                               15
                                               18
             Upendramath
                                                        Metropolitan Institution.
                                                        Government High School, Aligarh.
      Mitthu Lal
                                               16-9
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                                                        Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
      Mockbul Ali
                                        ...
      Mohan Lal
                                               18-6
                                                        Allahabad Government High School.
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                                               18-G
      Moinuddin Almed
                                                        Ambala Mission High School.
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      Monng Hla Baw
                                               17-3
                                                        Rangoon College
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              Kyi O.
430
                                                15-4
                                                        Mergui Government School.
                                               15-4
                                                        Akyalı Government High School.
              Ku
                                        . . .
                                                        Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
      Muliammad Abdul Gaffar
                                               18-3
                                        • • •
      Muhammad Amanud Haqq
Muhammad Daud Alibasi
                                               16-8
                                        . . .
                                                        M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Benares Collegiate School.
                                               17
                                        . . .
      Muhammad Hasan
                                               163
      Muhammad Maqsud Ali Khan ...
                                                        Jabbalpur Collegiato School.
                                               20 - 3
      Muhammad Qumrul Huda
Muhammad Qutab Alam
                                                        Patna Collegiate School.
                                               17-3
                                               17-6
                                                                 Ditto.
                                        . . .
                                                        Chazipur Mission High School.
      Muhammad Rafi
                                                18
                                                        Ajmere Government College.
Bareilly High School.
      Muhammad Saadutullah Klimi
                                               20
440
      Muhammad Sadiq
                                                19
                                                        Arrah Zila School.
      Muhammad Sayid
                                                18
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	Muhammed Wajib	•••	18-5	M. A. O. College Aligarh.
	Muhammad Yusuf	• • •	15-7 18-9	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mukh Ram	•••	17-8	Moradabad Government High School. Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhaypada Annadaprasad	•••	17	Hare School.
	. ' Atindriva	•••	17	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
	"Baikunthanath		18-4	Mahisadal H. E. School.
150	", Bankimnath	•	16	Birbhum School.
• • • •	", Bhubanchandra	•••	17-7	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	,, • Bipradas	• • •	13-8	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	,, Girindranath	•••	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Haricharan	***	15-5 17-3	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	,. Hariprasanna Kalidas	•••	17-3 17-6	Dacca Collegiate School. Ariadaha H. E. School.
	Kalinyasanna	•••	18-4	Monghyr Zila School.
	Mahandranath	•••	15-6	Malda Zila School.
	,, Meghnath	•••	15-4	Burdwan Raj Coilegiate School.
460	", Mrigendralal		16-3	Birbhum School.
	" Nagendranath		17-7	Boinelii B. L. Institution.
	,, Nilmani	•••	15	Kuchinkol Radha Institution.
	, Paradakinkar	•••	16-6	Birbhom School.
	,, l'riyanath	•••	17-2	Cawnpur Zila School.
	" Parnachandra Pakhalahandra	• •	17 15-7	Ghatal H. C. E. School.
	,, Rakhalchandra Ramchandra	• • •	17-2	Bankura Zila School. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal
	, Sasikanta	•••	18-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
•	Satischandra	•••	17	Santipur Municipal School.
170	Surathmath	•	15	Hughli Collegiate School
,,,	Sprendranath		15	Howrah Government School.
	Murali Manohar Lala	•••	21	Rewah High School
	Murli Dhar Ganesh	•••	18-7	Jabbalpur C. M. S. High School.
	" Dhar Nagar	•••	18-4	Benares Collegiate School.
	Mustafi, Asutosh	•••	16	Balagarh School.
	,, Mahitosh	•••	17-4 16-6	Howrah Government School. Ludhiana Mission School.
	Nabi Bakhsh	•••	15-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Nag, Gangakanta Hanseswar	•••	16-9	Jangipur H. E. School.
480	Naudi, Atulkrishua		16.2	Metropolitan Institution, B. Branch
4170	" Brajagopal		15-2	A. P. Mission School, Allahabad.
	, Satyendranath	•••	15	Ranaghat H. A. V. Sebool.
	Narain Dalla Khawas	•••	19-1	Ramsay Cellege, Almorah.
	Narain Sing	•••	19-6	Unno High School.
	Nath, Kshetramohan	•••	17 17-10	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur,
	Nathoram Nathoram	•••	14	Jabbalpur C. M. S. High School. Bulia School.
	Nawab Lal Naziruddin Ahmed		17	Benares Collegiate School.
	Nurullah		16	Calcutta Madrasa.
490	O'Byrne, F.	••	15.8	St. George's Colleges, Mussoorie.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Omar Khan		14-5	Calcutta Madrosa.
	l'akrasi Bhubanmohan	• •	17-3	Banda Zila School.
	Pal, Jyotishchandra		17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Satyaprodip	•••	17 16-2	Sridha: Bansidhar School Nawabganj.
	Palchaudhuri, Hemendranath	• • •	17	Ranaghat H. A. V. School. Canning College.
	Pandit, Ayodhianath Mohan Kissen		20	Ditto.
	Raingrain		19	Ditto.
	Pandit, Pirthu Nauth Muttoo	•••	16-2	Sitapur High School.
500	Patra, Haridas	•••	15	Howrah Government School
	Pershadi Lal	• • •	19	Aligarh Government High School,
	Platts, S. G.	• • •	15-6	Benares Collegiate School
	Pramanik, Goshthabihari	• • •	16-7	Rajshuliye Collegiate School.
	" Rakhalehandra		16 19	Santipur Municipal School. Ditto.
	,, Rammay Prem Bihari Lal	•••	16	Bareilly High School.
	Pudampurshad		18.5	Ajmere Government College.
	Quasim Uddin Khan	•	15	Bhagalpur Zila School
	R. Hazari Lall		17-3	Jabbalpur Collegiato School.
510	Raghunandana Pershad	•••	16-2	Chapra Zila School.
	Raghunath Keshava Sarvate		17-1	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Raghunath Prasad Soth		18	L. M. Collogiate School, Bonares
	Raha, Sasadhar		16 18-7	Bagirhat English School.
	Rahim Bakhsh		19	Gonda High School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Rai Durga Prasad	•••		The second section of the second section is a second section of the second section sec

	Raja Buhadur	** 1	20	Bahraich High School.
	Ram Adheen	••• `	18	Ditto. Bar illy High School.
	Rem Charan	•••	20 19	Jaynarayan College, Benares.
*00	Ram Chandra	• • •	17	City School, Nagpur.
520	Ramchandra Daji Ramchandra Vishnu Kukde	•••	18	Ditto.
	Ram Dhan		22	Teacher.
	Ramji Das	•••	21	Saharanpur Mission School.
	Ram Lal Kahar		16-9	Sambalpur High School.
	Ram Pershud	•••	17-8	Agra Coll giate School.
	Ram Prasad	• • •	18-4	Victoria Collegiate School. Agra.
	Ram Puri Goshain	••	26-1	Private Student.
	Ramratan Prasad	•••	18 15	Chapra Zila School.
	Ray, Abinasehandra	•••	15-2	Jamalpur H. C. E. School. Bogra Zila School.
530	,, Akshaykumar	• • •	15	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Anukulchandra		16-4	Dumka Zila School.
	" Baidyanath " Banamali	••	16-2	Hughli Collegiate School.
	'' Bhahasehandra	•••	15-9	Hare School.
	" Braigndranuth	•••	16	Moughyr Zila School.
	Chardicharan	• • •	14	Kalia II. E. School.
	" Chandrakumar	•••	17	Mymensingh Institution.
	., (firijaprasanna	•••	16	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Haralal	•••	16	Pabna Zila School.
540	,, Jadabchandra	• • •	16-7	Barisal Zila School.
	" Jasadakumar	•••	18	Chittagong Manicipal School Taki Government School.
	" Jyotindramohau	••	17 15	Hare School.
	,, Jyotindramolian	-••	18-8	Naldanga Bhushan School.
	,, Kailaschandra Kalikacharan	•••	15-6	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
	, Kasiswar	•••	15-3	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
	" Kiranelandra		17-9	Naral H. C E School.
	Kumudnath	•••	14-6	Pabna Zila School
	Lalhibari	•••	18-6	Jagatballabhpur II. C. E. School.
550	" Mahimachandra		18	Jagannath Collegiate School.
,,,,,	" Manoranjan		13	Sarnamay's H. C. E. School, Ulipur.
	" Mukundanath		16	Dinajpur Zila School.
	, Paramesprasanua	•••	14-9	Dacca National School.
	" Purnendu	• • •	15	Mahes H. E. School
	" Raghunath	•••	16-3	Raven-haw Collegiate School, Katak
	" Rajendramohan	• • •	16 17-2	Rowile H. School Barasat Government School.
	,, Ras haldas		20	Gar Bowanipur H. C. E. School.
	, Rashairaj Rosbinari	•••	17- 6	Ghatal H. C. E. School.
560	Samulakunta	•••	14-1	Bogra Zila School.
960	" Sudhangsukumar		15-6	Hare School
	Raychaudhuri, Sibadas	•••	16	Baripur H. C. E. School.
	Umacharan		14-2	Dacca National School.
	Reyazuddin		21-3	Ajmere Government College.
	Ross, A. B.		16-1	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Rustomjec, C. H. M		15-6	Doveton College.
	Saheb Rai	• • •	23	Sultanpur Zila School.
	Sakhawat Hossain	••	17-3 18	Patna City Zila School. Searsole H. E. School.
.~	Same nta, Radhacharan		16	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
570	Sambau Prasada Sankhua Daityariprasad	• •	17-6	Balasore Zila School.
	Sanyal, Baradakanta	•••	15-4	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	(Amisolandra	•••	19-6	Puthia H. E. School.
	" Krishnahandhu	•••	17-5	Uttarpara School.
	Sarju Parshad		18-7	Bareilly High School.
	Sarkar, Akshaykumar	• • •	16-10	Oxford Mission School.
	" Binodbihari	•••	15	Froe Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Jyotindramohan	•••	16	Dacca National School.
	" Saratchandra	•••	14-3	Dinajpur Zila School.
80		•••	16-5	Hindu School.
	,, Sasisekhar	• • •	16-5 20	Rajshahye Collegiate School. Mahisadal H. E. School.
	" Satyacharan Smeschandra	• • •	20 16-6	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Surgechandra	•••	15-5	Birbhum School.
	Sarma, Chandrakumar	•••	20	Sylhet National School.
	Raikisor	•••	18	Cachar High School.
	Sen, Abaninath	•••	18	Dacon National School.
	Albuvcharan 🐃	•••	19	Ditto.
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	Sen, Chandrakumar '	•••	19-3	Sylhet Government High School.
590	,, Haranchandra	• • •	17	Hindu School.
	Harimanikwa	• • •	17	Dacca National School.
	Janardanhari	• • •	15	Noakhali Zila School.
	. Kalimohan		17	Dacca Pogose School.
		•••		
	"Kaminikumud	•••	16	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	"Kodarnath	•••	17-11	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Kshirodlal		13-1	Hindu School.
	Nisichandra	•••	20	Chittagoug Municipal School.
	Pronkrishna	٠	16	Noakhali Zila School.
	Ramchandra		16-6	Dinajpur Zila School
000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•••	16-7	Burdwan Municipal School.
600	" Saradakunta	•••		
	"Saratchandra, No. I	• • •	14	Barisal Zila School.
	"Saratchandra, No. II	• • •	14	Ditto.
	" Sasibhushan	•••	17-6	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	" Syamacharan		18	Dacea National School.
	" Tottsvork amal		15.9	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Sengupta, Chandrakumar	•••	18	Chittagong Municipal School.
		• • •	13	
	", Krishnakumar	•••	-	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	,, Nagendranath	• • •	17	Ranaghut II A. V. School.
	Shakespeare, J. C.	• • •	14-8	St. Francis de Sales' School.
610	Shambhunarayan Varma		18	Allahabad Government High School.
	Shamsui tiusun		20-9	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Shankar Lall, No. I	***	18-4	Meerut Government High School.
	Shankar Lall, No. II	•••	18	Ditto.
		•••		Private Student.
	Shelverton, T.		16-9	
	Shiam Narayan	•••	19	Hardoi High School.
	Shiva Sahaylall	• • •	20-7	Patna Collegiate School.
**	Shumbhoo Dayal		19-3	Barabanki High School.
	Shway Hpaw Oo		189	Akyab Government High School.
	Shwo Mya	•••	20-10	Rangoon College.
con	Sil, Nandalal	••	15-1	Hnme's High School, Etawah.
620		•••		
	,, Nityalal	•••	16	Hare School,
	Singh, Karher	•••	17	Muttra High School.
	"Sheo Nandan	***	37	Chapra Zila School.
	" Shew Shankar		20	Pertabgarh High School
	Sinha, Bishnuprasad	••	21	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Cadulling		16-2	Benares Collegiate School.
		•••	17-8	Lakshannath H. C E School
	,, Karunasindhu	•••		
	,, Laksimiprasad	•••	19-2	Kendrapara H. E School
	" Natabar	• • •	17	Bankura Zila School.
630	. Rajanikanta	•••	16-2	Kandi School.
	Siv Pratap Narayen		15-6	Arrah Zila School.
	Siv Singh		20	Bareilly High School.
	S. M. Habibur Rohomm		16	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Sobhakar, Kshetranath		17-5	Hinda School
		•••	16-8	Commillah Zila School.
	Som, Saratchandra	***		
	Subhan Kureem	• • •	22-7	Patua Collegiate School.
	Sundar Narain Mushrau	•••	20	Private Student.
	Suraj Bukhsh		13-2	Fyzabad Government High School
	Sur, Kamadaprasad	• • •	16-7	Hindu School.
640	Suryya Deva Narayan		17	Mukerji's Seminary, Mozufferpur.
0.40			17-6	Jaunpur Government High School.
	Syed Abdul Glavi	•-•	17	
	Syed Abdul Jabber	• • •		Haligarj High School
	Syed Ali Ahmed	•••	16	M. A. O College, Aligarh
	Syed Muhammad Zahural Haq		11	Calcutta Madrasa
	Syed Malaminiad Yusuf Ahmed) G-S	М. Д. A. School, Patnu.
	Tagore, Sudhin Iranath		15-G	Metropolitan Institution.
	Tellnekdbari Lall		17-2	St. Xavier's College,
			16-7	Rangoon College
	Templeton, J. 11.	• • •	17	
~	Tewari, Ramanandan			Balia School.
650	Tha Gywai		16-1	Rangoon College.
	Thakur Prasad	• • •	18	Sultanpur Zila School.
	., Premsankar	• •	19	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Thorpe, A.	••	16-3	Ladrore Boys' High School.
	Tikaram		18.3	Bareilly High School.
		• •	17-3	Arrah Zila School.
	Ujngir Lal	• •		
	Upadhyay. Brijkisor	• • •	18	Mukerji's Sominary, Mozufferpur.
	Vidya Parshad	•••	19	Aligarh, Government High School.
	Vidyadhar Shridhar Joshee	• • •	16-9	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Vijaya Amnd		17	L. M. Collegiate School, Benares.
660	Vishun Prakash		18-2	Hardei High School
550	Wale, J P.		186	Lahore Boys' High School.
	At many a	•••		a d

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	Wallace, Mary	•••		Convent School, Rangoon.
	Waman Vithal Kane	•••	16	City School, Nagpur.
•	Wasi Ahmed	•••	19-7	Patna Collogiate School.
	Winterscale, J. C.		16-9	La Martinière College.
	Wise, Janet		•••••	Doveton Institution.
		• •••	15-10	
	Navier, E. C.	•••		
668	Zamin Ali	•••	16-4	Hughli Collegiate School.
		m	Dimini	
		1111111	Divisio	on. 4
	In	Alpha	betical O	rder.
	_			
	Abdul Aziz	•••	17-4	Sylhet National School.
	Abdul Gani 🔔	•••	20-2	Ludhiana Mission School.
	Alulul Goni		21	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Abodhbihari Lali	•••	18	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Abul Muzaffar Muhammal A	taur		
	Rahman	•••	15	Albany Institution.
	Acharyya, Jyotishchaudra	•••	13	Ganhati High School.
	Aftab Almad Khan Ahmadi		17-10	M. A. O. College, Aligaih.
	Afzalur Rohommi		20	Dacca Pogose School.
10	Akbar Husain Khan	•••	18	M A. O. College, Aligarh.
117			16-8	Bareilly High School.
	Ali Haidar	• • •	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Ambien Parsad	•••		Private Student.
	Amin Akshuykumar	• • •	22-8	
	Ananta Prosad	•	18	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Avadh Beharilal Mathur	• • •	17-4	Moradabad Government High School.
	Badri Pershad		22	Sultanpur Zila School.
	Bagehi, Abinaschandra		16	Rajshahye Collegiute School.
	" Girijakanta .	•••	18-1	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	, Umesehandra		21	Parjana Mukundanath School.
2)	Baksi, Krittichandra		- 18	Pandra H E. School.
	Balaji Jairam Chhancy		17	City School Nagpur.
	Balkrishna (tovind Devaikar		19	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Balkrishna Wasudeo		18	Ditto ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Asokjiban	•	14-11	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Auntoch		18	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
	Bamacharan	* 1 *	14-4	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
			17-10	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
	,, Banwaribhush			
	., Baradaprasad	• • •	15-3	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	, Bhubaneswar	• •	14	Serajganj H. E. School.
30	" Jibankrishna	•	15	Bali, Rivers Thomson School
	" Jogeschandra	• • •	16	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Jogindranath	• • •	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Kirtichandra	• • •	20	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	., Lalbihari	•	16-4	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
	,, Maninathnath	•••	17-8	Khulna Zda School.
	" Matilal	•••	18-2	New Indian School.
	" Natabihari	• • •	18-4	Ditto.
	" Pannalal		18	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	", Prabhatchandre	ı	16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
40	" Prandhan		16-2	Sibpur II. C. E. School.
	,, Rajendrachandi	ra	17-1	Jaganuath Collegiate School.
	Raikumur		16	Nabadwip Hindn School.
	Saradangusad		16	South Sabarban School, Bhowanipur
	Saratelundra	•••	19	Narnyunganj H. C. E School.
	Saratehandra	•••	17-6	Shahjehanpur High School.
	Saratkumar		16-4	Hardoi High School
	Sacilhachan	•••	18	Nowgong Cantonment School.
	Sripati	•••	11-8	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
	Banka Vihari	•••	16	Gya Zila School.
50	Bans Gopul	•••	20	Hume's High School, Etawa.
	BapuWaman		16	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Baranasiprasad	***	18	Mongbyr Zila School.
	Baruya, Mathuramohan	•••	17-5	Garbati High School.
	Basn, Adharehandra	•••	18-3	Bishenpur H E. School.
	Amalaumda	• • •	15	Ducca National School.
	Chandronnalhah	•••	18	
	Ciriachandra	•••		Free Church Institution, Chinsural.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		15-5	Serajganj H. E. School.
			21-1	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Ramanimohan		7 ~	A 11 4 (1) 11 1 4 4 4 7 7
£.v.	" Sasibhushan	•••	15	Albert Collegiate School.
6 0	" Sasibhushan Boni Madho Lall		14	Gazipur Mission High School.
6 0	" Sasibhushan Boni Madho Lall Bhagwan Prasud Varma	•••	14 21-4	Gazipur Mission High School. Allahabad Government High School.
6 0	" Sasibhushan Boni Madho Lall	•••	14	Gazipur Mission High School.

	73 6 4	-		17	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhar, Sarate	mangra wo Dwijendra	•••	17-8	Hare School.
		ya, Dwijendra Manmathanath	•••	15-6	Uttarpara School.
	"	Rasikehandra		18	Dacea Pogose School.
	"	Saratchundra	•••	14	Naral H. E. School.
	"	Udaykanta	• • •	15	Ripon College.
	,, .	Upendranath	•••	18	Allahabad Government High School.
79	Bhaumik,	(lagacheran	• • •	18 17	Rangpur Zila School. Dacca National School.
	Did Soulds	Mahendrachandra	•••	17-6	Motropolitan Institution
	Bid, Sasible Bihari Lall	(13714111	•••	18-3	Morndahad Government High School.
	Bindesluce	Pershad		17-3	Dinapar Aided School.
	Bireshwarus			19	Balarimpur Lyall Collegiate School.
	Biswas, Dw		•••	18-3	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	"Hir		• •	$\frac{20}{15}$	Ripon College. Dasghara School.
	,,	endrakrishna	• • •	14.5	St. Francis de Sales' School.
υn	Bonny, F.	r Ramchandra Kris	dina.	19-5	Indore Madrasa.
80	Chhajjoo Si	neh	,,,,,,	18	Meerut Government High School.
	Chhotay La			20	Private Student.
	Chakrabarti,	, Akshaykumar		18	Bhastara School.
	٠,	Bipinbihari	•••	17	Albert Collegiate School.
	,,	Brindabanchandra	• • •	18 16-2	Commillah Zila School. Chittagong Collegiate School.
•	**	Chandrakumar	•••	16-3	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
	"	Diparrath Gokulcharan	•••	15	Dacea National School.
	,,	Gopalchandra	•••	15	Bajshahye Collegiate School.
90	**	Lalitnichau	•••	19.6	Dacca National School.
	,,	Saratchandra	• - •	16	Sanskrit Cotlegiate School.
	,,,	Srischandra	•••	15-6 17-4	Metropolitan Institution. Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Ol Jan Dal	Syamacharan USingli	• • •	19-2	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Chander Pal	yay, Adharpath	• • •	15-4	Barasat Government School.
	OHARRAMAN	Ambujkumar	•••	15-3	Hare School.
	,,	Bholanath	•	16-2	Metropolitan Institution.
	1)	Binodkumar	• • •	17-3	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
* * * *	,,	Debendrapath	•••	17 15-10	Searsole II. E. School. Mirzapur Government High School
100	11	Harischandra Hemkamal		15-3	Dacen Pogose School.
	17	Karmamay	•••	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Narayanchandr	a	18-9	Arindalm H. E. School.
	11	Narayandas	• • •	15-8 18	Bali, Rivers Thompson School Lanhajang H. C. E. School.
	21	Pratapehandra Purnachandra	•••	19-1	Kandi School.
	**	Ramratan	•••	16	Bankura Zela School.
	,,	Sitalchandra		17	A. P. Mission School, Allahabad
	,,	Srinarayan		13	Free Church Institution, Chinsurab.
110	••	Upendranath	•••	20 14	P. Gopinathpur School.
	Chaudhuri	, Anandakumar Harendrachandra	• • •	20	L. M. C. dleguite School, Benares. Sylhet Government High School.
	11	Hardaynath	•••	20-6	Graham School, Tangail.
	,,	Nagendranath	•••	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	"	Padmakumar		17	General Assembly's Institution.
	"	Priyanath	• •	18	Kutwa H. E. Senool.
	Chunni La		• • •	19 1 6	Bareilly High School. Free Church Institution, Chinsurah
	Das, Aksha		••	16-3	Town School, Midnapur.
120	, Baidy Dalin	ichandra		17-5	Tejpur High School.
120		ıcharın		17-5	Kandi School.
	,, Harki		•••	19-6	Agra Collegiate School.
	" Hrida	iyelmudra Alamatan	•••	17-4 15	Habigard High School. Here School.
	Ingac	chandra lanunda	•••	20	Sylhet National School.
	Joger	nohan	•••	21	Ditto.
	" Jayge	quil	• • •	16	Barasat Government School.
	" Jaykı	rishua	•••	18	Agra Collegiate Sensol.
	,, Kana		•••	16-8 16-8	Naral II. E. School. Balasore Zela School.
130	Make		•••	19-2	Barpeta II E. Sebool.
	Madi	msudan	•••	18-7	Town School, Midnapur.
		nchandra	•••	18-3	Dacca National School.
	" Niku	njabihari	•••	16.4	Barisal Zila School.
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	7. 7. 7		14.4	Gauhati High School.
	Das, Padmaram	•••	14.4 15	Metropolitan Institution.
	"Saratsankar "Sayamchand	•••	18	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Dasgupta, Baradacharan	•••	15-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Township		17	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
140	Namedanie		14	Kalia H. E. School.
	Datta, Annadacharun		15	Patiya H. E. School.
	" Aswinkung"	•••	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	, Bamachuan		18	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Binodbihari	•••	19-6	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	" Gurucharan	• • •	17	Rangpur Zila School.
	, Jyotindranath	•	17	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	" Maheschandra	•••	16-8	Ducca Collegiate School.
	" Nagendrachandra	• • •	15 15-11	Cachar High School. Dacca National School.
2 ~ 0	" Nisikuutu	• • •	16-7	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
150	" Nrisinhachandra	• • •	16	Teacher.
	" Pulinbilari " Saradaprasad	• • •	13	Ghatal H. C. E School.
	Rainukanta	•••	20	Jagannath Collegiate School.
	Surveydro	•••	14-4	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	De, Girischandra		16-10	L. M. School, Midnaphr.
	Caralahandra		19	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Coparciandra ,, Harchavm	•••	15-3	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	" Mahimehandra	•••	18-4	Sylhet Government High School.
	, Mukundalal	• • •	17-6	Serajganj II. E. School.
160	, Nabinchandra		17-11	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	,, Rasiklal		14-3	Kuchikol Rudhaballabh Institution.
	,, Turkari	•••	17-3	Hindu School.
	Deb, Mahimlal	• • •	16	Meerut C. M. High School.
	, Ramanchandra	4.	20-1	Sylhet Government High School.
	Debipershad Pandıt	• • •	19-4	Caming College,
	Donald, R.	•••	18-2 21	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Dube, Ajodhyaprasad	• • •	18-9	Humo's High School, Etawa. Gazipar Mission High School.
	,, Brindaban	••	15-5	Benares Collegiate School.
170	,, Mangalram Gonesh Vithal Bhut	• · •	21-1	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
110	Ganga Nath Jha		13-7	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Gangaprasad	•••	16-8	Dumraon Maharaja's School.
	Gangopadhyay, Kalidas		17-8	Birbhum School,
	" Makhanlal	•••	13	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	, Saratchandra		14-4	Muragacha H. C. E. School.
	" Srikantha	•••	17-6	Hindu School.
	Srinath	• •••	17	Jugamunth Collegiate School.
	Gargari, Satischandra		17	Chandernagar School.
• • •	Ghose, Minna	***	1 = 0	Amritsar Alexandra School.
180	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	•••	15-6 20	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Annadachurun	•••	18	Dacca National School. Randway R vi Collegista School
	,, Asutosh ,, Debendranath		18	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School. All: hubad Government High School.
	Assalahandra	• • •	15-4	Berlumpur Collegiate School.
	., Haricharan	• • •	18-3	Mozufferpur Zala School.
	,, Hiralul		17	Calcutta Institution.
	" Juanendranath		16	Hughli Branch School.
	. Jogindrachandra		14-5	Barisal Zilu School.
	" Jogindranath		17	Dacca National School.
190	,, Kaliprasanna		17	Ditto.
	,, Nundalul	• • •	16-4	Oriental Seminary.
	" Rajendranath	•••	17	Mymensingh Institution.
	" Ramanimohan	••	16-10	Kandi School,
	,, Soratchandra	•••	$\frac{16}{15.8}$	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur
	,, Satischandra	•••	19-5	Dacca Pogose School. Aria laha H. E. School.
	Ghoshal, Jajneswar Rangchandra	•	19	Karkala H. C. E. School.
	Girijadyal	•••	20-11	
	Goppi, Dwarikanath	•••	15	Nowgong High School.
200	Goswami, Bhupati	•••	18-5	Khanakul K. Institution.
	", Rámanimohan	•••	17-6	Ditto.
	", Upendragopal	•••	17-8	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Govind Vishin Chitaley	•••	17-6	Jubbalpur Collegiate School.
	Guha, Mahananda	•••	20	Dacea National School.
	" Nutanchandra	•••	21	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Patischandra …	•••	17	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Chile NY		7.7	ear in the calcal

	Constant Discola			77.1 7711
	Gupta, Bimala Kaminikanta	•••	16	Eden Female School, Dacea.
	Dagamar	•••	18-8	Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
210		, •••	16-9	,
~	Rachmandan	,	16	Patrasaer II. E. School.
	Hamilton. G		18-5	St. Xavier's College.
	Harakh Prasad	•••	20.6	
	Hargu Lal		18	Ambala Mission High School.
	Hari Wakratund Munjey	• • •	22-4	Private Student.
	Har Narayan Prasad	•••	19	Allahahad Kayastha Pathsala.
	Har Prasad	• • •	15-9	Agra Collegiate School.
	Harprasad Agnihotry	•••	15-7	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
000	Hazaree Fah	• •	16	Mukerjee's Seminary, Mozusterpur.
220		•••	19	Pertapgarh High School.
	Jagadip Sahay	• • •	16 14	Gya Zıla School.
	Jagannath Saran Jai Lal Sah Chakurayat	•••	22-7	Chapra Academy. Teacher.
•	Time to 1 / Commercia	•••	18-9	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Joswant Rao	•••	22.3	Farakabad Mission High School.
	Kailasnath Kanzru		18-7-2	
	Kar, Mathurachandra		20-5	Sylhet Government High School.
	, Syamacharan		15-5	Howrah Govt. School.
	Khaja, M. Ismail	•••	16.2	Patua Collegiate School.
230	Kosal Kishore Bhargav	•••	20	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Krishna Sahai	•••	19	Unao High School.
	Kumar, Barham Narayan	• • •	16	Matihari Zila School.
	Kunwar, Bahadur Lal	• • •	15-6	Benares Collegiate School.
	Lajwanti Rallia Ram	•••	10	Amritsar Alexandra School.
	Lakshminarayan	•••	18	Gya Zila School.
	Lala, Mritunjay Lal	• • •	16-3 17-10	Birbhum School.
	Lalita Prsada No. I Lalita Prsada No. II	•••	16-5	Benares Collegiate School. Ditto.
	Liladhar Purshad	•••	20	Chapra Zila School.
240	Mahabir Frasad	•••	17	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Mahadova Datta	•••	20-8	Arrah Town School.
	Maharaj Krishna	•••	17-4	Fyzabad Government High School.
	Mahee Uddin Ahmed	• • •	15	Behar National Institution.
	Mahmood Ali, PS.	• • •	15	M. A. O. College, Aligarh,
	Maiti, Gobindaprasad	•••	18 19-6	Contai H. E. School. Ripon College.
	Maitra, Satischandra ,, Umeschandra	•••	17-3	Bogra Zila School.
	Majumdar, Basantakumar	•••	17-2	Dacen Collegiate School.
	,, Charukrishna	•••	17	Hindu School.
250	Malir, J.	•••	16-6	St Fidelis's School.
	Mallik, Bhupondrachandra	•••	15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Maniklal	•••	15 16-4	Ditto. Naval H. E. School.
	" Nirmalohaudra " Phanilal	•••	16	Hughli Collegiate, School.
	Mandal, Chintamani	•••	20	Searsole II. E. School.
	,, Madhusudan	•••	17-3	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	" Sisirkanta	•••	16	Barisa II. C. E. School.
	Maroti, Probhakar Lothey	• • •	23	City School, Nagpur.
	Mitra, Bijaykumar	•••	15-4	Metropolitan Institution S. Branch.
2 60	,, Gopalebandra	•••	16	Hare School.
	,, Kalidas	• • •	17-2 17	Benares 'ollegiate School.
	,, Krishnapada ,, Mrigendralal	• • •	18	Metropolitan Institution, tity tollegiate School.
	Nandalal	•••	17-5	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Nripendranath	•••	16-1	Metropolitan Institution B. Branch.
	,, Srischandra		18-8	Barabanki High School
	Muhammad Ishaq	•••	14-9	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Farnq	•••	21	Sconi Mission School.
070	Muhammad Jalaluddin	•••	18-4	Moradalad Government High School.
270	Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali	••	20-10	Fyzabad Govt. High School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amkulchandra		16 16	Hughli Collogiate School. Krishnagar Collogiate School.
	", Brajendranath ", Charuchandra	•••	16	Ranchi Zala School.
	Charmohandra		17	Hare School.
	" Haranchandra	•••	18	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	, Haridas	•••	18	Hsoba Mondlye School.
	,, Jogindranath		15	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Jogindranath No	o. l	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Jyotindralal	•••	17	Chuadanga R E. School.

280	Mukhopadhyay	, Kaliprasanna Krishnadhan	***	16-3 15-4	Saduhati H. E. School. Howrah Bible H. E. School.
	>>	Krishnadaar Kshetrapada	•••	14-10	Town School, Midnapur.
	**	Natabar	•••	15	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh, Institution.
	>>	Nirendranath	•••	17-4	Nibodia H. E. School.
	"	Pannalal	•••	17	Aryan Institution.
	3) 3)	Prakaschandra	•••	17-3	Madrusa-i-Anwaria.
	"	Lamdas	•••	17-2	Banawaribad II. C. E. School.
	"	Saratkumar	•••	17	Dehra Dun Training School.
	,,,	Sasibhushan	•••	18-8	Gobardanga H. E. School.
300	>>	Sasibhushan	• • •	17	Kandi School.
	3*	Situlchandra	•••	17 19	Allahabad Government High School. L. M. School, Midnapur.
))	Sripaticharan Tarapada	•••	15	Simla High School.
	Murphy, J. II.	Tarapada	•••	17-4	St. George's School, Mussoorie.
	Naha, Iswareha	ndra	•••	18	Jagannath Collegiate School.
	Naik, Jaydeb		•••	17-4	Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.
	Rudhama	dhab	•••	18-1	Ditto
	Namubhoy Non	rajce Burjorjec	•••	16-3	Rangoon College.
	Nandi, Amulya	charan	•••	19-3	University College.
300	,, Nabadw	ipchandra	•••	17 .	Jagannath Collegiate School.
	Narayan Bhat		••	17	Gya Zila School.
	Pakrasi, Prasau		• •	16-2	Haro School.
	Pal, Hemchand		• •	17-5 17-3	Serajganj H. E. School. Kumarkhali H. E. School.
	Janakinath		•	19	Ripon College.
	, Kisorimoha			17	Santosh Jalmabi School.
	,, Mathurana Palit, Mataugic			16-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	, Narendra		• • •	18	Albert Collegiate School.
	Panda, Narend			19	Ghatal H. E. School.
310	Pande, Ramkin			17	Benures Collegiate School.
	Pandit, Bihari	Lal Nahru	• • •	18-7	Ambala Mission High School.
	Uttam 1		•••	19-6	Residency, College Indore.
	Pathak, Bijayra		• •	20-3	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Patanaik, Bana		***	16-8	Puri Zila School.
	, Satyal		•	18-5	Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.
•	• Pramanik, Prat	apchandra	. •	18-7 18	University College, Unno High School,
	Prayag Dutt	tara	•••	20-5	Allahabad Government High School
	Prayag Das Ka Purnachandra	CALL.	•••	17-6	L. M. Collegiate School Benares.
320	Pyaray Lat Agr	nihotri	•••	17-1	Allahabad Government High School.
0.0	Raghunath Rao	K.	•••	18	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Rajaram Apaje		•••	20	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Rajkhowa Indr		• • •	16	Debrugarh High School.
	Rajnaram		• • •	17.3	Bareilly High School.
	Ramchand		• • •	18	Allahabad Government High School.
	Randhir Prasha		•••	17-2 17	Rauchi Zala School.
	Ramgholam Lal	L	•••	16-6	Chapra Zala Senool. I udhiana Mission School.
	Ram Kishin Ramkrishna Bis	shru Bhacwat	•••	18-2	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
330	Rashid Husan	MILE DING WAL	•••	17	Moradabud Government High School.
aoo	Ray, Abinascha	n Ira	•••	15	Hare School.
	" Annadapra	sad	•••	17	Hindu School.
	🧻 , Aparbakris	ditio	•••	15-3	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	,, Chandrakis			15	Commillah Zila School.
	,, Gopalchanc		• • •	18	Garbhalanipir School.
	,, Indusekhar		• • •	16-4	Birbhum School.
	, Jaradjudra		•••	17-4	Rajshaliye Collegiato School.
	,, Juanchand		•••	19 16	Jagannath Collegiate School. Kutwa II. F. School.
540	,, Jyotindran , Kalikunkar		•••	17	Bankura Zila School
540	Kuliransan		•••	16-7	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Krishnanat		•••	16-6	Scal's Free College.
	" I ratapchar		•••	19	Bhagalpar Zila School.
	" Satyendrar		•••	16.2	Pirozpur H. E. School.
	" Smyyakun	nar	•••	17	Town School, Midnapur.
	, Turasındar		•••	17	Pabna Zila School.
	Roy Zada Num	iaylal Varma	•••	16	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Saha, H. rendra	nath	•••	17-10	Digharatia II. E. School.
	Sabg Ram		• • •	17-3	Cur ning College.
350	Sanyal, Durgad	.88	•••	17-3	Bernampu. Cotlegiate School.
	"Kaliloc	han	• • •	17	Chairmonar Sambhunath School.
	", Kisorin	nonan	• •	19-2	Rajshahye Collegiate School.

	Sarkar, Asutosh	•••	16	Purnia Zila School.
	Borndonankon	•••	17-5	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Tomodiamon		19	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	77 1		16-3	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Kanprasanna Manmathanath	•••	15	Krishnagar A. V. School.
		• • •	16-6	Jirat Chandrakona H. E. School.
	" Narayanchandra	•••	18	Midnapur Collegiate School.
.360	,, Saratchandra Satinath	•••	18	Chuadanga H. E. School.
.100		•••	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	Upendranath	•••	20	
	Sayyad Wajih Uddin	•••		Bareilly High School.
	Sen, Bimalaprasanna	•••	14	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hemchandra	•••	14-6	Hindu School.
	" Lalitmolian	• • •	14	Ditto.
	" Manmathanath	• • •	14	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Matilal	• • •	16	Sodpur School.
	" Prakritiprasanna	-	17-5	Albert Collegiate School.
	", Sureschandra	• • •	16	Oriental Seminary.
370	Sengupta, Bhubaneswar	• • •	16	Kalia H. E. School.
•	,, <u>Debendranath</u>	***	16	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Indranarayan		16-6	Birbhum School.
	,, Mahendrachandra	- • •	19-3	Nahadwip Hindu School.
	" Rasbihari		17	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	Set, Praphullachandra	•••	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	Shaik Baboo Jan	• • •	19-9	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
	Sheikh Bisarat Ulla		15-6	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
	Sheo Prasad Agnihotri		16-7	Jahbalmir Collegiate School.
	Shew Parshad		18	Bareilly High School.
380	Shiva Bart Lal Varma		17-11	Allahabad Government High School.
	Shiv Chand		25-7	Teacher.
	Shiva Mongal Ray		17	Gazipur Mission High School.
	Shiva Ram		23-9	Teacher.
	Shunker Singh	•••	18-2	Meerut Government High School.
	Shyam Lall		16	Chapra Zila School.
	Sinha, Baijnath		17	Balia School.
	" Brijkumar	•••	17-8	Teacher.
	,. Indranarayan		16-8	Kandi School.
	" Jogindranarayan	•••	18-11	Uttarpara School.
-390	" Kedarnath	•••	16-1	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	,, Tarinicharan	•••	16	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	Sitla Sahay	•••	19	Pertubgarh High School.
	Syed Abdul Sattar	•••	19	Sylhet Government High School.
	Syed Mahmud Raza	•••	17-2	Caming College.
	Tagore, Balendranath		15-3	Hare School.
	Thakurdas	• •	19-9	Benares Collegiate School.
	Thakur, Kedarnath		18	Pandra H. E. School.
	Thakur Prasad		17	Arralı Town School.
	Tripati, Brajamohan	• •	16-2	Ranchi Zila School.
400	Vishnoo Gopal Naik	• •	16	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
100	Viswas Rao Bhaway	•	19	Ditto ditto.
	Wasudeo Ramchandra Halwi		15	Ditto ditto.
	Wasudeo Vithal Limaye	• •	15-10	City School, Nagpur.
	Wyankatesh Seoram Bhalerao		17-3	Ditto ditto.
	Zaimddin Ahmed		18	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	*AGESTICALISE & LINES THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	• • •	, 0	anagaipar zara nonour.

SENATE HOUSE, • The 17th May 1886.

W. Grippiins,

Registrar.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY WORKS.

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as Security for the faithful performance of Contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department as per Register kept by the Examiner and posted to the 31st March 1886.

177		=- <u>-</u> -				1	
	an.	A	MOUNT OF	INVESTME	NT.	Name of	
Item.	Name, occupation and address.	45 per cent. of 1870.	43 per cent. of 1879.		Various 4 per cents.	officer to whom interest is sent.	REMARKS.
	Notes converted into Tra		Comptrol	er Genera	1.	*	•
1	Narain Das, Cashier, Rawa Ipindi Division	. I,00n				ķ.	Balance in hand on
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Gunga Ram, Cashier, Umballa Division Anunt Ram, Storckeeper, Fi rozepore Division Chunder Coomar Baneriee, Cachier, Fort William Division Mudho Soodun Chwdry, Cashier, Barrarkpope Division. Gopee Muhun, Storekeeper, Allahabad Division See Nath Makerjee, Storckeeper, Fort William Division. Khooshial Roy and Co., Cashiers, Mecunt Division Khooshial Roy and Co., Cashiers, Mecunt Division Kidar Nath Chatterjee, Storckeeper, Barrackpore Division Thundon Mull, Cashier, Umballa Division Bhadur Singh, Storckeeper, Umballa Division Adams Munument Fund, Agra Division Hari Das Buse, Cashier, Feruzepore Division Surendro Nath Roy, Storekeeper, Lucknow Division Prablin Dial Tewary, Storekeeper, 1st Division, S. 1 C. Boodhoo Ram, Storekeeper, Lahore Division		 	1,000 500 2,000 1,000 500 500 	1,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 2,000 3,000 500	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.	31st March 1886. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
	TOTAL CONVERTED INTO SLOCK	. 1,000	••-	7₃0 00	9,500		

Held in safe custody, by Agent Bank of Bengal, Lahore.

18 Maun Singh, Contractor, Meerut Division	in hand o
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AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th May 1886.

No. 2047.—The Agent to the Governor General is pleased to permit Lieutenant Dinshaw Dossabhoy Khambatta to resign his commission in the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps

By Order,

IVAR MACIVOR, Captain,
1st Asst. to the Gover Genl.'s Agent
11 Balachistan

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 13th May 1886

No. 1896.—Sahebzada Wahid-ud-din, Attaché to the Governor General's Agent in Central India, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th May 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

The 15th April 1886

No. 1940.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant, who has passed his Septennial Professional Examination, is promoted to the next higher class, with effect from the date specified against his name:—

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By Order,

•F. L. PETRE,

ist Asst. Agent to the Gover Gent. for Central India

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION

Ahu, the 15th May 1886.

No. 1156 G.—Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, availed himself on the 9th May 1886 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 815 G., dated the 14th April 1886.

By Order, HUGH DALY,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Geor. Genl., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERF MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 15th May 1886.

No. 506-390 - With reference to this Office Notification No. 380-390, dated 15th April 1886, Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chandra Mukerji, M.B., resumed charge of his duties at Beawar from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Mulammad Abdul Wahid, on the forenoon of the 4th May 1886.

The 17th May 1886.

No. 512-330 / P.—Under sections 12 and 37. Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Captain A. M. Muir, Cantonment Magistrate, Nussecrabad, is invested, with effect from the 10th of April 1886, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class and the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the said Act.

The above powers to be exercised within the Ajmere District

By Order, HI GH DALY

for 1st Ast, to the Agent to the Geor Gent.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS -ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 12th May 1880.

No. 44.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 123, dated 6th May 1886, Mr. A. Greenlees, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway

The 17th May 1886.

No. 45.—Mr. A Sprenger, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted turlough to Enrope tor eighteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 15th May 1886, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 46.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 130, dated 14th May 1886, the undermentioned Officers are posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section —

Mr. T. E. Curry. Executive Engineer, 31d Grade, sub. protein

Babu Krishna Chunder Bandyopadhya, Executive Fugineer, 4th Grade temporary rank.

Mr. A. G. Bremner, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

F. S. STANTON, Coloncl. R.E., Director General of Railways.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalory, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1807, during the Quarter ending 31st March 1886.

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BANGALORE, The 13th April 1886.

Revised and annotated

L. RICE,

Desirer of Fullistin effection

E. P. MALTBY, Major, Charles and District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station. H. CLARKE,

I a Assistant to the Resident.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 19th May 1886.

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Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency De-	R	K
partment on the evening of the 12th May 1886. Value of Government silver in the	6,25,329	: ! !
Mint on the same date	7,59,475	13,84,804
ADD-		; ;
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Courency Department Date dutto Government	9,449 274	:
• >		9,723
New com paid to Reserve Treasury during the week.	2,50,7,42	13,94,527
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Balance on the evening of the 19th May 1880		11.37.785
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Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	,54,150	
patment		58, (0.506

A. W. BARRD, Major, R.L.,

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT.

The roth May 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Burma Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESIRONED

Regi No. No. of Notes,	Value.	Name of Claim int,
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RANGOON,

The 13th May 1886.

W. D. COWLEY,

Asst. Comptroller, Paper Currency, *

Madras Circle.

	NOTES WI	TOLLY	LOST	OR DESTROYED.
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	•	Valne, K	Name of Claimant
2 .	B 74-50057	•	5000	D. Venkatachelapa ti Rao, Re- palle.
3 .	B 86-40420		100	Post Master General, Madras
FORT S	r. George,			
The 10th	May 1886.			
	-			C. HALL,
	, .			Chief Superintendent,

Chief Superintendent, In charge of Paper Currency Dept

FOR SALE AT THE PATNA OPIUM FACTORY SAW MILLS, GOOLZARBAUGH.

Two Armstrong's patent dovetailing machines adapted for cabinet makers and builders and packing-case makers

They are of one irch pitch capable of dovetailing planking 15 inches wide and 11 inches thick and will cut the dovetails at the rate of 20 feet of planking per minute.

Each machine is arranged for cutting ordinary and blind dovetails and dovetails on the angle and is easy to work. The discs being set to the proper angle, the board is fastened on the travelling table by a cramp which on being set in motion travels along the front face of the saws

The machines are similar in construction to the one exhibited by Messrs. Robinson and Sons of Rachdale, England, at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84.

Each machine cost L.106 128 8d.

Landing in Calcutta plus R43-13-0

These machines are pertectly new and are sold merely because they are not of the required specifications.

Offers are invited.

Apply to Dr. H. WHITWELL,

Frincipal Assistant to Opium Agent, B.har, Patna

POST OFFICE.

NOTHICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May 1886.

With immediate effect parcels will be received at any Indian Post Office for transmission vid the United Kingdom to the Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Tortola)

2. The rate of postage for parcels addressed to the places named above will be one rupee per pound.

3. The limit of weight for such parcels will be seven pounds

4. The conditions as to size, contents, value, customs declarations and manner of posting generally will be the same as those prescribed for pancels addressed to the United Kingdom and intended for delivery through the British Post Office.

L. G. WAIT,

Asst. Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 11th May 1886.

No. 2224. - Mr. G. R. Peter, Post Master, Calicut, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Post Office, Bangalore Division.

G. J. HYNES,

Offg. 1st Asstt. Dir, Genl. of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 18th May 1886.

Adols, Mrs. C. F. Allen & Co., W. II Drake, R. Fletcher, Mrs.

Genshamp, G.J. Hill, R. H. Morton, Mrs. A.

Schulze, W Thom on, T G Todonan, H,

Letters marked " Care of Post Office."

Letters ma	1
Aman, A. Barckley, Master O. Harnes, G. J. Barnett, Mrs. Jame Bates, J. N.	25
Bigex, Mon E. Booth, P. Bose, P. N. Bowers, S. B. R.	
Bremner, Baron de Hush, C. Capel, I Gefol, Cawa, Capt. A. I L. H. H.	
larke, p. G ohen, Mr. Lrawford, J. Desa, H. P. Lunnon k. Lasti	
Didd, C.B. N. Dowling, D. G. A. D'Rozario, Miss I prory, Surgeon F. J.	
Dutour, Madain Dukes, Mr- Dundes, Mr- E warns, J. H. aston, Percy H	1
Entwiste, R Fez, I t Col. Fox, R C W. Cayer, A. H Gilbert, Mrs. M.	1

Care of J. C. Care of J. Ca M. G. Maran, T. M. apara, T. M. apara, T. M. aboud! Miss. M. I. and I. Miss. M. I. and Peterson, Dr. Geo.
I'l oips, W. G. St. V.
Pover, J. O.
Pre ton, R. C. Campbell.
Pric Mr. C. J.
Rand dl. J.
Reminington, Capl. F. A.
Rick, W. G. J.
Rishworth, R. J.
R. M. E., Miss.
R. C. W.
Salten, Miss. M.
Schmol, Othe.
Sharpe, Capt. A.
Smaw, H. J.
Smadlwood, Geo.
Smart, Mis. R. H.
Smath, Parry St. C.
Smith, J. M.
Sole, R. V. A. B.
Speer, A. F.
Stanishus, Walter,
Stoney, A.
Straw, Miss. R.
Swingler, Mr. C.
J. Straw, Miss.
R.
Swingler, Mr. C.
J. Todd, H. P.
Tonzel, Rev. C. J. C.
Walte, Mrs.
R.
Walte, Mrs. I rold, H. P.
Touzel, Rev. C. J. C.
Walle, Mrs.
Walker, P. C.
With Lient B. R.
Wessend rB, Hi pri,
Wison, Mrs. Mark.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, James, Grogen, H. C. Breuner, Baron Joachim, Guerner, H. J. DeGrnyther, 1.

Ross, A. Steruzllies, David.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 17th May 1886.

Agar, H Fowell, W Arrakiel, M, Hirt, F H Banerfie Gopol hunder Hay, W Hobers, F A harter, Sub-Conductor I and le, Trossman, J Nicholt, J. Ower, M. S

Pitch, J. Pearon, Rev. A. C. Riddall, W. South, W. Thomas, Major C. F. Todd, Mrs. Towbert, (. H.

J. BURION GROVES,

Offg. Presidency Postnaster, Calcutta.

The 22nd May 1880. SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

		,======================================
M. 11/5 *OT	Date of closing it Calcutta	Route by which ib spotched
gypt, Europe, America, Cape Colomes ture ugh United Kingdom	1886 2204 May	Per P & C Str
Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Book Port and Pattern Packet- auritins, Malo (Scycholics) Mayotte,	201h 381h	Ditto
Nose Be, and Remnon mulbar, Muzambique, and Last toast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers John Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the	291h ,,	Ditto
ylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Hankok (Sciun), Philip-	22Inl ,,	Ditto
istralia, New Zealand and Lasmania .	2.1h 201h (6th	Ditto Duto, Per P & O. Str.
ngoon and Moulinein	aith ,, aith ,, aith ,,	Per Str. Japan. Per Str. Puvulia Per Str. Busheer.

[§] B.—The letter-hox will close at 7 p.m. precisely, after which hour reign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of lour annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 c.m.

G. BURTON GROVES. Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for eash only, at the following rates-per four-ounce (in, R4-8; per eight-ounce tin, R8-8; per pound tin, R16-8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, for cash only, at the undernoted rates-per four-ounce tin. \$5-8; per eight-ounce tin, R10-8; per pound tin, R20. This medicine is also sold by the principal Furopean and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سكونا فبري فيوج

یهه دوا کوئیمائین ۵ شوب قائم مقام هی اور دلکته د پر التکل گارات یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنائندنے صاحب سے عوایت مقازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور حيوات نے اور سواے اولنے عو دوئي ایک مشعد بیس پونڌ عوید لیڈے ہے بقیمت لگل عسب نوخ دیل خوید کوسنتے هیں یعنے نوخ جار اونس کے ثیر یا جار روپید آٹھد آند : اُلہ اُرسی کے تیں یا اُلہ اُرسی کے تی ایک پرنڈ نے ٹیں یا سولد ،رپید آٹھد آند '

اور موامالناس بوگانکل گارتی یعنے کیپنی ماغ ہے سپرنگندنی صاعب سے بعیصد نقد حسب نربے دیل غربد كوسكتے هيں يعنے نوخ چار ونس الين الله ووپيم أثبه أنه . أثهه اواس بے تین فا دس رابیم أتهم آنم ; الرد پوند بے ثین فا

يهم دوا كلنته كے يوے بوے الايتي اور ديسي دوا حالونمين بنتي هي ماسوا ۽ تبعث مددورة بالاً ۾ معصول ذاف جار إِبْرُ أَنْهُمُ أَوْنُسَ فِي تَبِنَ فَا أَنْهُمْ 'نَهُ يَا أَوْرُ أَيْكُ بُونُدُ فَيَ ل_{ايس} ه باري آند '

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking twenty pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Scebpore, near Calcutta, for cash only, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for cash

only, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Postage, four annas per four-ounce Calcutta. tin, eight annas per eight-onnee tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoign rates

كرستلبن سنكونا دوائي سخار '

لال سنکونا بارک کی ایک بکی اور عبدہ دوا گورنیفٹ فاکڈری عدن بدار ہوئی ہی معمولی ہے صاف کی ہوئی دوائی تعار سے کوالین کے لئے دہہ بہت حوب قائم مقام هی اور سبب بور منصل کلینه ک دوالندل کارہن بعنی کمبنی باغ کے سدریدندنت صاحب سے هر ادب ماازم سرکاری کام اور حدرات ے لیے اور وہ لوگ حو ایک حسب ایس پوند لیں بقد اس ہاں سے حودد ستنے ہدی بعدے خار آونس کے ڈبن کا جهہ روبیہ آتهه آنه ; آئهه آوس ك تبن لا باره روديه أنهه آنه ; اور ايك پودد

اور عام لوگوں کو بولاندل کارڈن بعنے کمپنی باغ کے سبرائندات صلحب سے افد اس بھار پر مل سندا ھی تعلم جاُر َ أَرْنِس ثِدِي فِي آتَهِم روبِيهِ آبِهِهِ أَنَهُ ; ٱلْنَّهُ ٱرْنِس كَى ثَبِي كَا سوله روبیه آنهه آنه اور انک بوند ثنی کا بنیس ۳۲ روییه بهه دوا كلنته ك بوي بوي والبني اور دسي دواهابون مين بهي بننی هی محصول داک سار آوس کی نین کے لئے چار آنه : آنهه آونس کی نین کے لئے آنهه آنه اور ایک پونڈ کی نین کے لئے بارہ آنہ علاوہ اربر لکیے ہوئے درج کے سی ؟

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Urya. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto

Urdu. 2a (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali 2a (1a.)

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed under District Road Cess Committees. Currected up to 1st January 1880 2a (4a.)

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January 1886. K3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act n English. 2a. (‡a.) Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Bengali. 2a (1a) Rules under the Bengal Act in Hindi 2a. (1/2 a)

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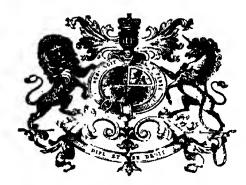
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The Gazette of Andia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Messrs, John Smeal and Company, Silchar, Cachar,

against

John Walter Walken, late of No. 107, Cucular Road, in the Town of Calcutta, Civil Engineer, and now a prisoner in the Presidency Civil Jail,

and

In the matter of Act XIV of 1882 (the Code of Civil Procedure) Chapter XX.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court made in the above cause and dated the 3rd day of March last, John Cameron Macgregor, Esq., the Officiating Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, has been appointed Receiver of all the properties of the said John Walter Walken, who has been declared an Insolvent under the provisions of Section 351 of Act XIV of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, except the particulars specified in the first proviso to Section 266 of the said Act, and the creditors of the said insolvent are required to appear before the Commissioner of this Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and produce evidence of the amount and particulars of their respective claims.

Dated this 17th day of May one thousand eight hendred and eighty-six.

W. F. GILLANDERS,

Attorn'y.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 224397 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R100, standing in the name of Bama Churn Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in tayour of the proprietor.

BAMA CHURN MITTER,
Pleader, Small Cause Court

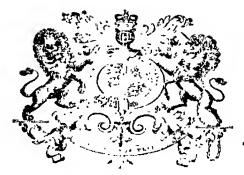
Stolen.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 174407, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and lastly endorsed by Mr. Rajagopala Chary to V. Thavasumuthu Nadar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, was stolen with the proprietor's writing-box, which contained it, on the night of 1st October 1885, from the Abkary Office at Trivandrum. The transfer endorsements are only on the upper half of the Promissory Note and not on the lower half. Payment of the above note and of the interest thereupon have been in consequence stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate note in tayour of the proprietor.

V. THAVASUMUTHU NADAR,

Abkary Contractor, residing at Porayar, near Tranquebar.

Quilon,
The 25th October 1885.



The Gaz Endia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 22. 3

SIMLA, SATURDAY. $M\Lambda Y$ 29,

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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CONTENTS.

PART I .-- Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and 4 Regulations.

PART II.—Notification, by High Court, Comptroller General,
Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Previdency

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Govcomment Province, and other Government Otheris, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.-Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV .-- Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General .-

Nothing for publication.

General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:--

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.

| SUPPLEMENT No. 22.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTHICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 24th May, 1886.

No. 737.—The HONOURABLE MAJOR-GEN-ERAL THOMAS ELLIOTT HUGHES, C.I.E., R.A., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, died this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Governor-General in Council notices this mournful event to the community with the deepest regret, and he requests that the Officers of Government, Civil and Military, will attend the funeral of the late Major-General Hughes, assembling for this purpose at his residence at 7-30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

His Excellency in Council has directed the Flag at Fort William to be lowered to hall mast high during the whole of tomorrow, and 15 minute guns to be fired during the funeral.

MEDICAL.

The 20th May, 1886.

No. 213.—Appointment.—Surgeon-Major D. Wilkie, M.B., to officiate as Statistical Officer to | tioned inventions have beer filed, under the

the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments from the date of assuming charge during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th May, 1886.

No. 707.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. W. E. Ward, M. V. C.S., to be Jad'cial Commissioner of Bratish Burma, Mt. II. Luttman Johnson, C.S., is comirced in the Office of Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

EDUCATION.

The 25th May, 1886.

No. 163.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the attiliation of the Naral High School, in the District of Jessore, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the U. A. Standard, with effect from the 1st June, 1886.

PATENTS.

The 22nd May, 1886.

No. 613.-Specifications of the undermen-

provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India' in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.-

.Vo. 146 of 1885 .- John Edward Dowley Wise, of No. 4. European Assium Lane, Calcutta, Engineer, for the extraction and treatment of the Rhea Fibre, also known as the Ranne or China g1.688.

No. 178 of 1885. Robert Ellis Green, of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, England, Centleman, for appropriate to the treating or preparing the tea lest for the market and in the appoinths or mean, employed therein.

No. 46 of 1806. –Samuel Clebood David on, α -B-P Ireland, Merchand, 10 10, ments in the mana! Turn of on and u ions or decoction. coffee, and color

No. 50 of 1886.—Charles Shand, Issuite Agent of Code ombo, in the Island of Code of an improved method of diverge

Fort srs.

- -·-

The 27th May, 1886.

No. 431 F .- With reference to the Notification of this Department No. 316 F., dated the 22nd ultimo, Mr. A. F. Brown, omeiating Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 4th Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director of the Forest School at Debra Dun, during the absence of Mr. E. E. Fernandez on special duty in connection with the preparation of Working-Plans of

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Of Ser lary to the covernment of Irdia

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTHICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 35th May, 1886.

No. 1082 G. -- Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, C.S., Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in Nipal, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 26th May, 1886, of the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1084 G.—Captain C. Herbert, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. pro tem., and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bhurtpur and Kerowice, with effect from the 30th April, 1885, during the ab ence on privilege leave of Colonel C. B. Enan-Smith, C.S.L., or until further orders.

The 27th May, 1886.

No. 1093 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Oscar von Hoffer, as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni.

INTERNAL.

The 27th May, 1886.

No. 1738 I.—In Foreign Department Notifica-tion No. 1217 I., dated the 19th April, 1886, Sardar Bahadur Bhagat Singh should have been described as Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department, Rajputana.

EXTERNAL.

The 26th May, 1886.

No. 1018 E .- Foreign Department Notification No. 508 E., dated the 8th April, 1886, replacing the services of Mr. J. H. Lace, Assistant Conservator of Forests, of the 1st Grade, at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is bereby cancelled.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1886.

No. 1012.—Mr. S. Sullen, Presidency Post Master, Madras, having been appointed to officiate temporarily as Post Master General, Madras, in addition to his own duties, received charge of the latter office from Mr. M. Hammick after noon on the 13th May, 1886.

The services of Mr. M. Hammick are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with ellect from the 14th May, 1880.

The 28th May, 1886.

No. 1034. The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are hereby notified.-

With effect from the 5th April, 1886, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. A. H. Anthony,-

Mr. W. H. Egerton to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

With effect from the 19th April, 1886, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. E S Byrne,-

Mr. J. E. Cooke to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class 1. Mr. II. G. H. Cowie to officiate as Enrolled

Officer, Class II.

Mr. J. Taylor to olliciate as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. W. T. Picrcy to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

With effect from the 21st April, 1886, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. E. Gay,—

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General.

Mr. A. C. Topp to officiate as Accountant-General, Class I.

Mr. E. J. Sinkifison to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.

Mr. E. W. Kellner to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III.

Mr. W. Wells to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class 1.

Mr. J. Taylor to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class 11.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. H. Oang to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

With effect from the 29th April, 1886, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. H. S. Groves,—

Mr. H. Oung to revert to his officiating appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

No. 1033.--Erratum. -In line 25 of the Noreflection of this Department No. 275, dated the roth April, 1880, for "Moung Illa Oung," read "Mr. R. C. Chapman"

No. 1077.—Mr. E. Grant, Chiel Supermtendent in the Office of the Comptroller, British Burma, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. W. G. Clague having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Grant made over and Mr. Clague received charge of the said appointment after noon on the 7th May, 1886.

Codes

The 26th May, 1886.

No. 994.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE,

PAGE 175.

Section 79.

Rule 5.

Substitute the words "in the case of Gazetted Officers," for the words "in every case," in line 2 of this Rule

The 28th May, 1880.

No. 1038.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 209.

Section 161 (a).

For (1) and (2) under this Section, substitute the following, after and in continuation of the word "payment" in the fourth line of the Section:—

"at the Home treasury of the Government of India, and, if he proceeds to any colony named in the list in Schedule C, in such colony."

No. 1040.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 145.

Section 2.

Insert the following after "Hyderabad" in the eighth line of this Section:

"Military Officers in Civil employ, subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, may be granted special leave under Sections 61 and 63."

SEPARATE REVENUE, &c.
ASSESSED TAXES.
INCOME TAX.

The 28th May, 1886.

No. 989.

RESOLUTION- By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

Read-

Rule to of the Rules published with Financial Nonfication No. 503, dated the 5th February, 1356, prohibiting all public servates from making public or discloing, except for the purpose of the working of Act II of 1886, any information continued in the documents delivered or produced with respect to assessments under Part IV of the said Act, and declaring that any public servant committing a breach of the Rule shall be deemed to have contritted an offence under Section 106 of the Indian Penal Code

Resolution.—The Government of India invites the special attention of all officers concerned with the working of Act II of 1886 to the Rule read in the preamble, and further directs that all officers engaged in working the Act shall not merely not disclose any information of the character above referred to, but shall be most careful, as far as practicable, to regulate their proceedings in such manner as to prevent information which should be kept secret becoming known. Information of this nature, it should be precautionally noted, is to be withheld by officers enforcing the Act from persons in the employment of assessees.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Gazette of India for general information

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th Max, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 345.—ADIUIANI-GENERAL'S DEPART-

Major W. V. Edis, Brigade-Moior, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establish ment, rice Lieutenant-Colone I. Cook, who has resigned that appointment Pated 28th May, 1885.

No. 316.—Ordnance Department—

In G. G. O. No. 326 of 1886, as the date of the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel F.J. Mortiner, R.A., as Commissary of Oldnance, 1st Class, for "6th April, 1880," read "21st April, 1886."

No. 347.—Personal Staff—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 188, dated the 26th March, 1886, the following temporary appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding the Torces in Upper Burmah .-

Lieutenant Q. G. K. Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Ade-de-Camp. Dated the 5th May, 1886.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 318.—The services of 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary Richard Lawrence Smyth, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 349.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave ; -

Captain L. J. H. Grey, Bengal S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Class, Panja's (u. p. a.) for 121 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1898.

Capta'n P. T. Buston, R.E., Adjutant, Bougal Suppers and Miners, (p. a.) for one year, under rule 1X of the regulations of 1858.

No. 350.—The late Surgeon Major J. C. French, M.D., was on furlough out of India (m. c.) from 1 jth May, 1885, to 28th July, 1885, inclusive, un for rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1898.

No. 351.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:-

Lieutenant-Colonel F E. Wiggens, General

List, Infantry, (m c.) for four months. Captain T. S. M Woolley, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for fourteen days.

Surgeon-Migor J. J. Monteath, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE

No. 352.—The following extract is published for general information -

" London Gazztle," dated the 27th April, 1886, page 2030.

"INDIA OFFICE,

27th April, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Staff Corps made by the Government in India. -

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Licutenant George Murray, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 10th July, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant John Ramsay, from the Cheshire Regiment. 1) ited 14th January, 1885, but to rank from 6th September, 1882."

PENSIONS.

No. 353.-Conductor Edward Wadsworth, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Promotions.

No. 351.—NATIVE ARMY—

7th Bengal Cavilry.

Kot-Duffadar Fidáli Khan to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Mahom d Faridun, invalided;

Dulfadar Mohar Singh, from the 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Jemadar, on augmentation, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

8th Bengal Cavalry.

Kot-Daffadars Mir Khan and Mohar Singh to be Jemidars, on augmentation, with effect from the 1st April, 1885.

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Kot-Duffalar G'irdat Singh to be Jemadar, on augmentation, with effect from the 15th April, 1889.

25th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Khar Sing to be I-madar, Jemadar Bitin Sing, transferred to the Burmah Police, with effect from the 14th April, 1880.

No. 355.—Punjab Frontier Force—

(Qu'en's Own) Creps of Guides.

Ressaldar D'ini Chand, Bahadur, to be Ressaldar-Major, and Rossaldar Kala Singh to be Russaldar, whee Rossaldar Prem Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided

Jemadar (Woordie-Major) Masammad Khan to be Ressaidar, vice Ressaidar Kala Singh, promoted,-

with effect from the 19th April, 1885.

Duffidar Sindar Singh to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Fatch Muhammad Khan, invalided, with ellect from the 13th April, 1880.

Jemadar Sindar Singh to be Ressaidar (Woordie-Major), vice Jemadar (Woordie-Major) Muhammad Khan, who resigns that appointment;

Dufladar Fáiz Taláb to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Såndar Sångh, promoted, -

with effect from the 19th April, 1886.

Jemadar S ug Bir to be Subadar, vice Subadar Dhan Bir, invalided,

Havildar Mazam Shih to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Kaleh Khan, invalided;

Havildar Rin Bahadur to be Jomadar, vice Jonadar Sing Bir, promoted,-

with effect from the 13th April, 1886.

No. 356. —VOLUNTEER CORPS -

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Rog hald Honry William Warneford to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant J. White, who has resigned the appointment.

Mr. Joseph Watkins to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant F. Murray, transferred to the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 357.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hippesley Cunliffe Marsh, Bengal S. C., is placed on the Retired List, with effect from the 20th May, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

REWARDS.

No. 358.—Good Service Pensions—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :-

From the 10th December, 1885, in room of Major-General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, 6.6.8., 6.8.1., Bengal S. C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL SIR JOHN HUDSON, K.C.B., BENGAL S. C.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign		22nd April, 1853.
Lieutenant	•••	9th March, 1855.
Captain		23rd July. 1858.
Major		. 22nd Marich, 1804.
Licatenant-Color	nel	13th June, 1870.
,Brever-Colonel		isi Öctober, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 63rd and 64th Foot,-22nd April,

1853, to 11th June, 1858. Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Oudh Field Force, -20th September, 1857, to 27th November, 18;

Brigade-Major, Shahjehanpur Field Force, -4th May, 1858, to 8th June, 1858.
Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal,—12th July, 1858, to 10th October, 1858
Brigade-Major, Bengal,—11th October, 1858, to 7th

May, 1801

Attached to Adjutant-General's Office (Queen's Troops),—15th June, 4801, to 15th October, 1801, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal,—Nov-

ember, 1801, to February, 1802.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal,—22nd March, 1802, to 27th October, 1807.

1862, to 27th October, 1867.
2nd-m-Command, 21st Bengal Inlantry, -May, 1868, 10 0th August, 1878.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal,—1st October, 1876, 10 toth May, 1877.

Commandant, 28th Bengal Intantry,—10th August, 1878, to 10th August, 1885.

Commanding Peshawar District, temporarily,—20th October, 1880, to 11th December, 1880.

Commanding Khyber Brigade,—10th January, 1881, to 28th March, 1881.

28th March, 1881. Brigadier-General (temporary), Bengal,—6th June, 1884, to 9th October, 1884.

Brigadier-General Commanding Indian Brigade, Suakin Expeditionary Force,—14th 1 chruary, 1885, Brigade, to February, 1886.

War Services.

Persian Expedition, 1856-57.—Storming of fort Reshire, capture of Bushire, action of Khooshab, bombardment of Mohumrah.—Medal with clasp.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58,-Actions of Fatchpore, Aoung and Pandoo Nuddee: re-capture of re; actions of Oonao, Busseerutgunge, ki-Chowki, Bithoor, Mungalwar and the c; relief of Lucknow; defence of Luck-Cay cluding all operations); defence of ne Ca are against Gwalior Contingent; capture of ceilly and other affairs. Despatches; G. O. Nos. 1625 and 1666 of 1857, and No. 18 of 1858. Thanks of Governor-General, medal with clasp; commission as Captain and Brevet of Major.

Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-68.—Despatches;

Afghan War, 1879-80.—Advance from Ali Khel to Kabul; defence of Lataband. Despatches (twice); medal and C. B.

Soudan Campaign, 1885.—Despatches; medal and K. C. B.

From the 20th December, (385, in room of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, K.C.B., Bengal S. C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

SURGEON-GENERAL BENJAMIN SIMPSON, M.D., IN-DIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant-Surgeon	. 20th October, 1853.
Surgeon •	26th September, 1864.
Surgeon-Major	1st July, 1873.
Brigade-Surgeon	27th November, 1879.
Deputy Surgeon-General	31st March, 1882.
Surgeon-General	29th March, 1885.

Appointments.

Regimental duty with Artillery recruits, 10th Bengal Cavalry, and 39th, 70th and 68th Native Infantry,

1853 to 1850. Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, Darjeeling and Patna, -1800 to 1881

Deputy Surgeon-General, Southern Afghanistan Field Force and Quetta Division,- 1881.

Civil Surgeon of Patna,-10th December, 1881, to 31st

March, 1882.
Deputy Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner,
Central Provinces, Nagpur, -3rd April, 1882, to 3rd April, 1883.

Officiating Surgeon-General, Bengal, -9th April, 1883,

to 20th August, 1883. Surgeon-General, Punjab, -29th August, 1883, to 25th

October, 1884. Surgeon-General, Bengal,—26th October, 1884, to 28th

March, 1885. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. -29th March, 1885, to date.

War Services.

Bhootan Campaign, 1865.—In medical charge, Rungeet and Teesta outposts,-(Frontier medal and clasp).

No. 359.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA— The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the date specified :-

BOMBAY.

To the 1st Class, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur.

Subadar-Major Dost Muhammad, Bahadur, 20th Bombay Infantry, vice Ressaldar-Major Sujat Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, deceased,-15th March, 1886.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur. Subadar-Major Rama Karilkar, 28th Bombay Infantry, vice Subadar-Major Dost Muhammad, Bahadur, promoted,—15th March, 1886.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

.... APPOINTMENTS.

undermentioned gentlemen No. 23.—The have been appointed Assistant Engineers in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the dates noted :-

Mr. James McDonald,—9th March, 1886.

·Mr. David Edward Evans,—9th March, 1886.

Mr. Henry Johnston,—23rd March, 1886.

Promotions.

No. 24.—Mr. J. Clarke, 1st Grade Officer, H. M.'s Indian Marine, to be Commander, with effect from the 13th March, 1886.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 25.-Mr. J. W. Hutchison, Assistant Engineer, H. M.'s Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service.

> O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Section 65 - 5 Sections and Assessment Section 65 Secti

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th May, 1886.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 8th to the 28th

1886.

			=				
On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate on Intestate.	Fotal unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
				:			
				1	R _b . A. P.		
Campbell Hilary Wood- house, (a)	Captain .	Royal Sussex Regiment.	4th March, 1886	Intestate	664 12 3	•••	28th July, 1886.

(a) Next-of-kin. Father,-Woodhouse, Esq. Addiess-1, Windham Place, Iliyanston Square, London.

O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1886.

No. 137.—Mr. P. B. Roberts, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

No. 138.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 504 R.T., dared 21st May, 1880.

RESOLUTION By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working the Indian Midiand Railway.

Read again-

Section 8 of Act IV (The Indian Railway Act) of 1876; Public Works Department Notification No. 200, dated 13th September, 1880, publishing the General Rules for all Railways in India; and Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Ry., dated 21st August, 1880.

Read also—

Public Works Department No. 277 R.T., dated 16th March, 1880, to the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, No. 353 T., dated 3rd April, 1886.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, No. 480 Γ., dated toth May, 1886.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act IV of 1879, the Indian Midland Railway Company has framed a set of General Rules to be in the Gazette of India.

adopted on their line, and how submits it for the approval and sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

2. The Railway Company has adopted, without deviation in any particular, the General Rules which have been approved by the Governor-General in Council and published in the Gazette of India, dated: 18th September, 1880, and now in force on all Railways in India which were opened to traffic prior to the 1st October, 1880.

RESOLUTION.—With the exception of Section XVII, which refers to the working of a single line of railway on the system termed "Train Despatching" in Rule 3 of the said Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, with immediate effect, the General Rules submitted by the Indian Midland Railway Company, under the conditions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, for regulating the travelling upon and the use, working, and management of the Railway directed by that Company.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railwys, Lahore, for communication to the Age and Chief Engineer, Indian Midland Railways, tor information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Rules which ave already been published in the Gazette of dia be further notified to the Railway serval and the public by a copy thereof and of this Resolution being kept open to inspection without any payment in the office of the Station Master of every station on the said Railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH.

The 25th May, 1886.

No. 139.—The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

TA SEASE VIOLENCE PROPERTY.		1	un numumumum.	eree
Names.		From	Та • •	Dater.
Mr. H. E. Thompson	•••	Superintendent, 3rd Grade	Officiating Superintendent,	20th April, 1886.
Mr. C. P. Landon	•••	Superintendent, 4th Grade		20th April, 1886.
Mr. F. Kinsman	•••	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, and officiating Super- intendent, 5th Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade.	20th April, 1886.
Mr. W. H. M. Hare	••	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	5th Grade.	20th April, 1880.
Mr. II. R. Rich	•••	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade	Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade.	30th April, 1886.
Mr. II. R. Rich	···	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade	Officiating Superintendent,	30th April, 1886.

The 26th May, 1886.

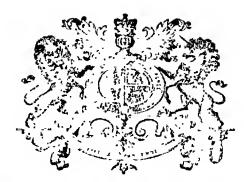
No. 140.—The following promotions are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 9th April, 1886, and until further orders:—

Mr. T. A. Patten, Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as a Superintendent, vice Mr.

F. A. Patten, officiating Superintendent, on furlough,

Mr. R. A. New, 1st Grade Clerk, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, vice Mr. T. A. Patten.

W. S. TREVOR, Coloncl, Secretary to the Government of India.



f **H**ndia. The Gaz

PUBLISHED $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$ AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1886.

\$4. Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General fer making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

'Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th May, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee-

No. 6 of 1886.

THE INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL, 1886.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE .- MUTTINGS 6* Creutions.

SECOND THE SCHEDULE .- PROOF Di Brs.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE .- ENACTMENTS RI-PUALED.

A Bill to Amend and consolidate the Law of Bank raptcy and Insolvency in Berlish India.

With mas it is expedient to amoud, and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

Prelimenoen.

Short title, extent and 1 (1) This Act may be communicated. cited as the Indian Bankruptey Act, 1886.

- 12 It shall extend to the whole of British India, and shall apply to all British subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in Ladia in alliance with Her Majesty, whether in the service of the Government of India or otherwise, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place beyond the limits of British India.
- 3) It shall, except as by this section otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix in this behalf, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act
- · 1) Any power conferred by this Act to make each rules may be exercised at any time after the passe c. 5 ing of this Act; but a rule so made stall not take 5 de eftert till the commencement of this Acr

PART 1

Proceeding from Act of Bankeupter to Discaviida.

Acts of Banker gires

- 2. It A debt or communisting an net of bankruptes in each c. 5: Yet cof baakarptey of the following cases -
- tar if in British India or classifica be make a conveyance or asserment of his property to a traction of truckers for the benefit of his creditors governary.
- (b) if in Barish bulsa or cosewhere be made a fran ledent converance, gitt, delivery or transfer of his property, or ed any part thereof.
- (c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any convergee or transfer of his property or may part choreof, or eccates my charge thereon, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as a fraudulent preference if he were adjudged bankrupt;
- (d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things namely, departs out of British India or,

The Ludian Bankenpley Bill, 1886. (Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Baakraptey to Discharge.—Sections 3-6.)

being out of British India, remains out of British India, or departs from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents himself, or begins to keep house, or closes his place of business, or suffere houself to I scribed. be arrested or taken in execution for a debt not due, or sulfrits collusively or fraudulently to an adverse decree, or pro- ! cures himself, or his property, moveable or immoverable, to be attached or taken in execution:

(e) if he likes in the Court & lecturation of his inability to the loss letts or presents a . bankinptev jetiti mag, ust himsel .

(f) if he gives notice that be bus suspended. or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts:

(g) if he makes to any of his enditors an offer of a composition in satisfaction of any of his debts, crajr posai I r a scheme of arrangement of his afficies;

(h) if he is impresented an execution of a decree or order of a Civil Court for a longer period than twenty one days for making default in payment of a sum of money.

Receive g Order.

3. Subject to the conditions specified in the Ast, if a deliter has con-Jurisduction to make mitted an act of lanking icv. receiving cider. the Cota: may, on a last

ruptey petition bring presented coder by a creatiditor or by the distor, make as order, in this Net 5 called a receiving order, by the protection of the

[16 & 17 Vir., diction c. 52, s 6 (1), clause (d).]

Restrictions on juris

4 If The Cont Still not have jurisdiction to make a receiving crear nules ---

- ia) the debtor is, at the fine of the presentation. of the lank up teapers ich, in jorsen with- ; in the local limits of the juri-district of the Court, under an order of a Civil Court. for making default in payment of a sum . of money; or
- (b) the deblar, or, if he is a member of a faire, has partner or one of his partners, has, within a year belore the date of the persculation of the Inching toy of the age ordinardy to all or lend a dweetinghouse or place of the mere within the co

Provided at 1 to.

(2) in any the whole in application for declaring a deliter as went has been made made sect, a 14% of the Cope of Civil Precedure to a v Court a postente to the Court, and the Court is of open in that the proceedings in is be note mix as tageously conducted before itself and under this Act, the Court, on the application of the deiter or of any of ha. cirditers, or of its own inction may withdraw the presenting from the chardinate Court, if conjectent so to do noder its Letters Patent er section to of the Code of Civil Providure, and rmy then make a receiving occurrator this Act, in superression of all or any of the proceedings which may have been previously taken under the said Code.

(ii) the Court may in any prescribed class of cases make a beceiving order on a bankruptcy petition notwithstanding the restructions imposed by clauses (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

(2) The application of the provisions of this Act to a case withdrawn under proviso (1) to sub-section (1) shall be subject to such modifications, if any, of those provisions as may be pre-

tanta on the contract of the tank that

5. (1) A creditor shall not be cutified to pre- [11 & 12 Vic Conditions on which against a debtor unless— 46 & 47 Vi 46 & 47 Vie ecclifor may perition. c. 52, s. 6.]

(a) the debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning englitor, or, if two or more ereditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petaroning circlitors, amounts to five fundred rapecs, and

(b) the debt is a hquida ed sum, payable either [11 & 12 Vic monediately or at some vermin future c. 21, s. 10.] time; and

(c) the act of brukcuptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the թւննա.

(2. If the petitioning creditor is a secured crecutor, he must in his petition either state that Le is willing to give up his so unity for the benefit or the credit as in the event of the debtor being . Ijudged bankrapt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the litter case be may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated, in the same momer as if he wave an insecured creditor.

6. It A erelitor's petition shall be verified [46 & 47 Vic. Proceedings and order by athidavit of the creditor, conders person on his coloredata spetition behalt having kn wledge of the facts, and be served in the pre-cribed manner.

.2 At the hearing the Court shall require proof of - -

is the debt of the pentioning creditor,

(b) the act of bankripfey, or, if more than one act Charlcraptey is alleged in the politice, some one of the alleged acts of booking by, and,

(e) if the debtor does not appear, the service of the potential

and, if satisfied with the proof, may make a ic a ving order in passuan e of the petition.

- 27 If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the peturoning ered to salebt, or of the act of bankruptey, or of the service of the petition, or is satisfied by the deblor that be is able to pay his debts, or that for other still cient cause no order ought to be made, the Court may dismiss the petition.
- (1) Where the debt rappears on the petition, and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is judebted to such an amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any) being given as the Court may require for payment to the petitioner of any debt which may be established against the debtor in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the debt, may, instead of dismissing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be required for trial of the question relating to the debi-
- (5) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the deby caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss,

[46 & 47 Vic. c. 52, n. 5]

[11 & 12 Vie.,

c. 21, s. 9

JL. R. 13

Q. B. D. C. A. 471, and Imw Journal,

21st. 1585.

X1V of 1882

XIV of 1852.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.

(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 7-11.)

- (6) A creditor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.
- 7. (1) A debtor's petition shall allege that the Debtor's petition and debtor is unable to pay his delis, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy without the previous filing by the debtor of any declaration of Inability to pay his debts; and, if the debtor proves that he is cutifled to posent the petition, the Courf shall thereupon make a receiving order, unless, in its opinion, the proceedings ought to have been taken before some other Court having jurisdiction under this Art.
- (2) A debtor's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.
- 8. (1) On the traking of a receiving order Effect of receiving the official assignce shall be thereby constituted receiver of the property of the debtor, and the debtor, if in prison, shall be released, and thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptey shall have any remody against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any suit or other legal proceeding nuless with the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may
- (8) But this section shall not affect the power of any seemed creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his scentrety in the same manner as he would have be a cratified to realize or deal with it if this section had not been passed.
- 9. (1) The Court may, if it is shown to be ne-Discretionary powers cessury for the protection of the estate, alony time after as to app. "Imend of interm receiver and stry the presentation of a bankor proceedings.

 ruptey petition and before a receiving order is made, appoint the official assignce to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession thereof or of any part thereof.
- (2) The Court may at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any suit or other legal proceeding pending before any Judge or Judges of the Court or in any other Court in British India against the property or person of the debtor, and any Court in which proceedings are pending against a debtor may, on proof that a bankruptey petition has been pre-ented by or against the debter, either stay the neareedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.
- 10. Where the Court makes an order staying any suit or other legal proceed-Service of order strying, or staying proceedings ing proceedings. generally, the order may be served by sending a copy thereof, under the seal of the Court, by prepaid letter addressed to the Court before which the proceeding is pending and tregistered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866.
- 11. (1) If in any case the official assignce, Power to appoint speof the debtor's estate or burnial manager. ness or to the interests of the

on such terms as it thinks just, the petition on | creditors generally, is of opinion that a special mawhich proceedings have been stayed as aforesaid. I mager of the estate or business other than the ollicial assignee ought to be appointed, he may appoint a manager there if accordingly to act until the property vests in the official assigned, or, if a special assignce is appointed as beremafter provided, until that appointment takes effect, and to have such powers of the official assignce himself as may be entrusted to him by the official as ignes.

- (2) The debtor may be appointed special manager.
- (3) The special manager shall give security and furnish accounts in such manner as the official assignce, subject to the control of the Court, may direct, and shall receive such renumeration as the official assignce may, within limits prescribed and subject to that control, determine.
- 12 Notice of every receiving or ler, stating the Advertisment of re- nonie, address and description of the debtor, the date of the order, the Comt by which the order is unde and the date of the petition, shall be published in the prescribed manner.
- 13. If in any case where a receiving order has Power to Court to been made on a bankruptey c position it appears to the resend occuving order or ecetane cases. Court by which the order was made, upon an application by the official assignce, or by any creditor or other person interested, that by reason of the residence of the majority of the cieditors in unmber or value, or the situation of the property of the debtor, in some part of firitish India or of Her Majesty's domimons elsewhere, beyond the limits within which the Court ordinarily exercises civil jurisdiction, or from any other case, his estate and effects ought to be administered by some other Court having jurisdiction under this Act or under the Bankrupt or Inselvent Laws of some other part of Her Majesty's dom mons, the Court, after such enquiry as to it may seem fit, may reseind the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or dismiss, the petition, up at such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit.

Proceedings consequent on Order.

14. (1) When a receiving order is made against (Debtor's statement of a debtor, he shall prepare e and submit to the official !! assignee a statement of and a in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, verified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the delitor's assets, debts and habilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the scentifies hold by them to pectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the official assignce may require.

- 12) The statement shall be so abmitted within the following times, namely :---
 - (i) if the order is made on the petition of the delitor, within seven days from the date of the order.
 - (ii) if the order is made on the petition of a welitor, within logateen days from the date of the order.

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

(3) If the delator fails to comply with the requirements of this section, the official assignce may, at the expense of the estate, cause a statement of affairs to be prepared in manufer prescribed,

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 15-18.)

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and, if the default of the debtor was in the opinion of the Court without reasonable excuse, the Court may, on the application of the official assignce, or of any creditor, adjudge him bankrapt.

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the banktupt may, personally or by agent, inspect the statement prepared under sub-section (1) or sub-section (31 at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom; but any person maintifully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be punished, on the complaint of the official assignce, with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

[New, cf. 46 & 47 Vic, c, 53, b. 15.]

15. The debtor may within the time limited for the Submission of the submission of the statement of his affairs, ϕ , with the permission of the Court, at any time before he has been adjudged bankrupt, submit to the official assigned a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to his creditors or a proposal for a

Public Framination of Debtor.

scheme of arrangement of his affairs.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 17]

16. (1) Where the Court makes a receiving order it shall hold a public sitting, on a day to be appointed by the Court, for the examination of the debtor, and the detect shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

- (2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the exportion of the time for the submission of the deutoc's statemen; of affairs
- (3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.
- (4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or a legal practitioner authorised by him in this behalf, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.
- (5) The official assignce shall take part in the examination, and for the purpose thereof may, subject to such directions as may be given by the Court, employ a legal practitioner.
- (6) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.
- 77. The delter shall be examined upon eath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him.
- (8) Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.
- (9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded, but that order shall not preclude the Court from directing a further examination of the debtor as to his conduct, dealings of property whenever it may see fit to do so.

Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

[New of 16 & 47 Vic. c. 52, n. 15

Consideration of proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to his creditors or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs, the official assignee

shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, communicate the proposal in manner prescribed to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs and either summon him to attend a meeting to be held for the consideration of the proposal, or cause a notice to be served on him in manner prescribed requiring him, within a time to be specified in the notice, to notify in writing to the official assignee whether or not be accepts the proposal.

- (2) The Court may at any time direct, and onefourth in value of the creditors mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs may, within the time specified in the notice served under sub-section (1), by requisition in writing, require, that a meeting of the creditors shall be held for the consideration of the proposal.
- (3) With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at a meeting convened under this section, or any subsequent meeting of creditors, the rules in the first schedule shall be observed.
- (4) Where the official assignce issues a notice under sub-section (1), requiring a creditor to notify whether or not be accepts a proposal, he shall send with the notice a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations thereon which the official assignce may think lit to make.
- 18. (1) The composition or scheme proposed by [cf. 46 & Acceptance approval and the debtor shall not be Vic. c. 52, effect of composition or scheme to be necepted by the creditors unless—
 - (a) where a meeting has been convened under the last foregoing section, the creditors who have proved resolve, by special resolution passed at that meeting or an adjournment thereof, that the proposal shall be accepted, or,
 - (b) where a meeting has not been convened under that section, a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors who have proved notify in writing to the official assignce their acceptance of the proposal.
- (2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding or the creditors nuless, after its acceptance, by them, it is approved by the Court.
- (3) The debtor or the official assignee may, after the conclusion of the public examination of the debtor, apply to the Court to approve any composition or scheme which has been accepted by the creditors, and notice of the time appointed for bearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.
- (4) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the official assignee as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.
- (5) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Act where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or if any such facts are proved as would under this Act justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.

(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 19-22.)

may in its discretion, refuse to approve the composition or scheme.

- (6) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approvat shall be testified in the prescribed manner.
- (7) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankingtey.
- (8) A certificate of the official assignee that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.
- (9) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree.
- (10) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheroe caunot, in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any ereditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this subsection, any delit provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjudication, shalf be provable in the bankruptcy.
- (11) If, under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, the official assignee or a special assignee is appointed to administe the debtor's property or manage his business. Part IV or Part V of this Act, as the case may be, and such other portions of the Act as may be prescribed, shall apply to the assignee as if he were an assignee in a bankruptey, and as if the terms "bonkruptey," "bankrupt" and "order of adjindication" included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or organizing debtor and an order approving the composition or scheme.
- (12) Part III of this Act shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being given to the words "assignee," "bankruptey," bankrupt "and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding sub-section.
- (13) A composition or scheme shall not be approved by the Court unless it provides for the Second 33 and payment in priority to other dabts of all detts of this directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.
- (14) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition coscheme shall not release any person who under this Act would not be released by an this Bill.] order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

19. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme.

Limitation of effect of composition or scheme, the composition of the composition or scheme, the composition of the com

on any creditor so fur as regards a debt or liability beess. 28 and from which, under the provisions of this Act, the 7 of this II.]

debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

Adjudication of Bankruptey.

may be made orally and without notice.

20. (1) At the time of making a receiving Bankr order, or at any time there. Bules, after, the Court noy, on the para. 15. application of the debtor himself, adjudge him bankrupt. The application

- (2) Where a receiving order is made against a 16 & 47 debtor, then, if a composition or scheme is not c 52, a accepted and approved in pursuance of this Act within fointeen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.
- (3) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt his (11 & 12 property shall become divisible among his credit- $\frac{e^{-21}}{11}$, or and shall vest in the official assignce.
- (4) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor vil & 12 hankrupt, stating the name, address and descripted 21, s. 3 tion of the bankrupt, the date of the adjudication and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.
- 21. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged brukrupt [46 & 47]

 Power to accept composition or scheme after the distribution, adjudical tenth brukruptcy adjudical tenth adjudical tenth by special resolution, resolve to enter-

tain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to their under the bankinpley, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankinple's affairs; and thereupon the same preceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensure as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

- (2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bank-ruptcy and vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Central may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if my as the Court may declare.
- (3) If default is unide in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot project without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

22. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving [48 & 47 V] Daties of debtor as no order is made shall, unless c. 52, s. 24 decovery and remization prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend any meeting of his creditors which the official assignee may require him to attend, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886.
(Part 1.—Proceedings from Act of Bunkruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 23-26.)

- (2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, wait at such times and places on the official assignee or special manager, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors, as may be reasonably required by the otheral assignce or special manager or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Cent by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official assignce or special manager, or any creditor or person interested.
- (3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.
- (4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the official assigned or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.
- [46 & 47 Vic., s. 52, s. 25.]

 Arest of debtor nader certain cromstances.

 Arest of debtor nader to any police-officer or precentain cromstances. sembed efficer of the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested, and any books, papers, money and goods in his possession to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court reay order, under the following circumstances:—
 - (v) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petifrom by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he has absconded or is about to abscord with a view of avoiding service of a bankruptcy petition of of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his allairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him;
 - (b) if, after presentation of a bankruptey petition by or against hun, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official assignce, or that there is probable reason for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his property or any books, documents or writings which anglit be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptey;
 - (c) if, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is made against him, be removes any property in his possession above the value of fifty rupees without the leave of the official assigned;

- (d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court.
- (2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act relating to fraudulent preferences.
- 24. Where a receiving order is made against a [46 & 47 Vic., Redirection of debt-debtor, the Court, on the applice, 52, s. 26.] or stetters and telegrams cation of the official assignce, may, from time to time, order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks lit, post letters and telegrams addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, sent or delivered by the Postal and Telegraph untherities in British India to the official assignce, or otherwise as the Court directs; and the same shall be done accordingly.
- 25. (1) The Court may, on the application of [46 & 47 Vic., Discovery of debtoe's the official assignee, or of any property.

 creditor who has proved his debt, at anytime after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.
- (2) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or reluses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination.
- (3) The Court may examine on eath, either by word of mouth or by written interrogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debter, his dealings or property.
- (1) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official assignee, order him to pay to the official assignee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount in which he is indebted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.
- (5) If on the examination of any such person it appears to the Court that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official assignce, order him to deliver to the official assignce that property, or any part thereof, at such time, in such manner and on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

Discharge of Bunkrupt.

26. (1) A bankrupt may, at any time after [11 & 12 heing adjudged bankrupt, Vic., c. 21, ss. Discharge of bankrupt. apply to the Court for an 47 & 59-61. order of discharge, and the c. 52, s. 28.]

Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard until

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 27-28.)

the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall be heard in open Court.

(2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official assignce as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or su pend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any earnings or income which they afterwards become due to the bankrupt, or with respect to his after-acquired property;

14 & 12 Vie., Provided that the Court shall refuse the dis24, 88, 50 charge in all cases where the bankrupt has committed any offence under this Act, or under
section 42 I, 42 2, 125 or 42 1 of the Indian Penal
LV of 1860. Code or any unendment thereof, and shall, on
proof of any of the facts bereinalter mentioned,
either refuse the order, or suspend the operation
of the order for a specified time, or grant an
order of discharge subject to such conditions as
aforesaid.

- (3. The facts hereinbefore referred to are-
- to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on Le him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years annuediately preceding his bankraptey or within such shorter period immediately preceding that event as the Court may do in reasonable in the circumstances of the case:
- (b) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing launself to be ansolvent;
- (c) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provide in the bankrupter without having at the time of centracting it mey tensorable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall be on him, of being able to pay it,
- (d) that the bankrupt has brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardons speculations or unjustificible exercisgance in Exercis
- (c) that the banktupt has per any of his creditors to infeces say expensedly a force ofor vexitions defense to any salt are other legal proceedings peopletly brought against him;
- (/) that the bankrupt has within three mostles preceding the date of the receiving order, when deable to pay his defits as they become due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors;
- (g) that the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt or made under any enactment in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a composition or arrangement with his creditors;
- (h) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.
- (4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official assignce shall be prima fuch evidence of the statements therein contained.
- (5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published in the prescribed manner and sent one month at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Court may hear the official assignee, and may

also hear any ereditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evidence as it may think lit.

- charge, pass a decree against the debter in favour c. 21, 88, of the official ensignee for any balance of the & 86 j debts provable under the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of his discharge; but in that case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his debts.
- (7) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwith-111 (12 v standing his discharge, give such assistance as c. 21, s. 58 the official assignee may require in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the official assignee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court: and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation.
- (S) Where the Court refuses the discharge of the bankrupt, it may, after such time and in such encountances as may be authorised by general rules, permit him to renew his application for an order of discharge.

Fraudalent settlements. 27. In either of the fol-[46& 17 Vi lowing cases, that is to 0.52, s. 29.]

- (1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage where the settler is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his delet without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement, or
- (2) in the case of any covenant or contract made in consideration of marriage for the finure settlement on or for the settler's wite or children of any money or property wherein his had not at the date of his narriage any conversations (a covening in eacy or property of or in right of his wife),

if the settlor is additional bankrupt or compounds or arranges with inscreditors, and it appears to the Court that the settlement, revenant or contact was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustchable having regard to the state of the settlor's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order salject to conditions or relies to approve a composition or arrangement, as the case may be, in like manner as in cases where the debtor has been guilty of traid.

28. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the \$1.4.12 \text{ Vie.,} \$\$ Effect of order of discharge, the bank rept from any debt \$2.1, \$4.48 \text{ charge.} \$\$ on a recognisance, of from the \$4.62, \$4.62. \$\$ to \$47 \text{ Vie.,} \$\$ any debt with which the bank rap may be charged to \$5.2, \$3.0.] able at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence against an ensetment relating to any branch of the public revenue, or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail-band entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence; and the bank rapt shall not be discharged from these excepted debts noless the Government certifies in writing its consent to his being discharged therefrom.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part II.—Disqualifications of Bankrupt.—Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 29-32.)

- bankrupt from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party, or from any debt or liability where I be has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.
- (3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptey.
- (1) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy, and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

(1) & 12 View (5) An order of discharge shall not release e. 2), so the my person who at the date of the receiving order & 10 2 — was a partner or contension with the land. was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

PART II.

Disqualition of Bankrupt.

[46 Å 47 Vic., 4. 52, 88 02 & 34 j

Dequatineations of he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be disqualified for-

(a) being appointed or acting as a Member of any Legislative Council constituted under the Indian Councils Act. 1861;

21 & 25 Vic.,

- (4) being appointed or acting as a Justice of the Peace, Judge or Magistrate;
- (c) being appointed or acting as a member of any local authority.
- (2) The disqualifications to which a bankrupt is subject under this section shall be removed and cease if and when--
 - (a) the adjudicate a of bankruptcy against him is annufied; or
 - (b) he obtains from the Court his discharge with a certificate to the effect that his bankriptcy was caused by misfortune without any insconduct on his part.

The Court may grant or withhold the certificate as it thinks lit, but a refusal of the certificate shall be subject to appeal.

(3) If a person is adjudged bankrupt whilst holding the office of Member of a Legislative Council, Justice of the Peace, Judge, Magistrate o, member of a local authority, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

PART III.

Administration of Property.

Proof of Delis.

damages arrange contract, as 50 × 17 V₁₀. Description of delay than by reason of a contract, promise or breach of trust the contract of the 30. (1) Demands in the nature of imbiguidated

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankrupter available against the debtor shall not prove under the receiving order for any debt or liability

(2) An order of discharge shall not release the i contineted by the deblor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

- (3). Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bunkruptcy.
- (1) An estimate shall be made by the official [11 & 12 Vie. assignce of the value of any debt or liability prove c. 21, s. 18.) able as alloresaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain
- (5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the official assignee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.
- (6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or hability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptey.
- (7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all 29. (1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupf i necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy
 - (5) "Liability" shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work or labour done, and any obligation or possibility of an abligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or money's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unhiquidated; as respects time, present or lutine, certain or dependent on any one contingency or on two or more contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules, or as matter of opinion.

31. Where there have been mutual credits, (11 & 12 Vic mutual debts or other muse. 21, 8, 39 that dealings between a 16 & 17 Vic. debtor against whom a res Mutual credit and set-

ceiving order is made under this Act and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under the receiving order, an account shall be taken by, or under the orders of, the Court of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of those mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or pand on other side respectively; but a person shall not be cutitled under this section to claim the benefit of any sot-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debtor notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him.

32. With respect to the mode of proving debts, [46 & 47 vi] the right of proof by seemed c. 52, s. 39 ./ Rules as to proof of and other creditors, the admission and rejection of

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 33-37.)

proofs, and the other matters referred to in the second schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be abserved.

5 & 17 Vie. 52, s. 40. j

33. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt there shall be Priority of debts. paid in priority to all other delits-

(a) all revenue, taxes, cesses and rates, whether payable to Her Majesty, to any local authority or otherwise, due from the bankrupt at the date of the receiving order, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before that date;

1 & 12 Vic., 21. s. 16, 1

- (b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each clerk or servant; and
- (c) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupers for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the bankingt. during four months before the date of the receiving order.
- (2) The foregoing debts shall rank equally among themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the bankrupt is insufficient to meet them, in which ease they shall abate in equal proportions among themselves.

Act IN of

- (3) In the case of partners the joint estate shall 572, \$262.; be applicable in the liest instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts. If there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint
 - (4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all debts proved in the bankrupicy shall be paid para passi.
 - (5) If there is any surplus after payment of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment or interest from the date of the receiving order a the rate of six per centum per amount on all debts proved in the bankruptey. . .

46 & 47 Vic., . 52, A. 41.]

34. (1) Where at the time of the presentation Preferential claim in of the bankrippey between case of apprenticeship any person is apprenticed to is an articled clerk to the bankupt, the adjutication of bankruptey shall, if either the bankrupt or the apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the official assignor to that effect, be a complete discharge of the contract of apprentice-hip or articles of agreement; and, if any mency has been paid by or on behalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a tee, the official assignee may, on i the application of the apprentice or clock, or of some person on his behalf, pay such sum as the efficial assignee, subject to an appeal to the Coart, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's projecty to or for the use of the apprentice or clerk, is gard being had to the amount paid by him or on his behalf, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the contract or arricles before the commencement of the bankruptcy, and to the other circumstances of the case.

- (2) Where it appears expedient to the official assignee, he may, on the application of any appointies or articled elerk to the bankrupt, or any person acting on behatf of the apprentice or articled clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement to some other
- 35. (1) The landlord or other person to whom 41 & 12 V Power to landford to any rent is due from the c. 21, 5, 22, distrain for rent.

 Danikerrot, may, at any time. bankrupt may, at any time, 1.52, 8, 12. either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy, exercise his right of distraint 'if any's upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if the distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptey it shall be available only for three mouths' rent accord due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankinpt may prove und r the bankruptcy for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available.
- (2) For the purposes of this section the term order of adjudication " shall be decided to unclude an order for the administration of the estate of a deccased person who dies insolvent.

Property available for Payment of Debts.

- 36. The bankraptey of a debtor, whether the 146 & 17 V Relation back of as same takes place on the c. 52, s. 43. sumer's faller deleter's own petition or monthat of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on which a receiving order is made against him, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the bankrupt, within three months next, preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptey potition; but a bankruptey pet tion, receiving order or adjudication shall not be tendered invalid by tersen of any act of bankrupter america to the delit of the petitioning enchange
- 37. The property of the bankrupt die, oble frix 17 V Decopred of how monongst his creditors, and in c 52, s. 11 rup's property does like this Not referred to use the annuest credities in matrix of their background shall not comprise the following particulars: --
 - (I) property held by the bankupt on mast for any other person;
 - (2) the tools (if any) of his trade and the 11 x 12 v necessary wearing-apparel, bedding rate 21, 897 other such necessaries of aimself, his wife and children, to a value, inclusive of tools and apparel and the other things above and, not exceeding two hundred rujees in the whole:

But it shall comprise the following partaulars :-

- (3) all such property as may belong to or be 111 & 12 t vested in the bankings at the commence- c. 21, s. 7. ment of the bankraptey or may be acquired by or devolve on him before his discharge;
- (4) the capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in respect, of property a-might have been exercised by the bank-

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part III.—Administration of Property.—Sections 38-43.)

rapt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or before his discharge; and

[11 & 12 Va., 21, s. 23]

(5) all moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade of business, by the consent and permission of the time owner, under such circumstances that he is the reputed owner thereof: Provided that things in action, other than debts doe or growing due to the bankrupt in the coarse of his trade or business, shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this section.

Iffect of Bouverpten on antecedent Transactions.

[Cf Ac XIV of 1882, s. 295, 46 & 47 Vie, c. 52, s. 45.]

88. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued Restriction of rights against the property of a of creditor under execution.

execution against the official assignce, except it respect of assets realized in the course of the execution by sale or otherwise before the date of the receiving crelet, and before notice of the presentation of any bankingtey petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankingtey by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing the decree.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a nontgaged or incumbranger of property against which a decree is executed.

[46 & 17 Vic., c. 52, s. 46]

Denote of Court execution of a deep chas issued through the contract against any property of a cutting dictions to goods debtor which is safeable in execution, and before the sale thereof notice is given to the Court executing the decree that a recognizer order has been made against the debtor, the Court shall, on application direct the property to be delivered to the official assignment in the execution shall be a charge on the error party and linearly, and the etherial assignmentary self-the property or an adequate part thereof by the purpose of satisfying the charges.

Property of a deliter under a sale in executor shall it all cases acquire a good title to it against the efficients as a content of the efficients as the

[46 A 17 Nov. e. 54, - 17]

40 (1) Any settlement of property nor being a atthement made beinge 2016 30 and in consideration of oca-Lage, or made re favour of a) Pie or in undiction in good faith and for valuate consideration of a settlement made on cr for the writ or c. Iblien of the softler of property which has account to the settler after mairiage in right of his wife, shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlein while youl mainst the official assignee, and shall if they ther becomes bankrupt it any subsequent time within too year-after the date of the settlement, be void against the ofinial as ignee under the parties claiming under the settlement can prive that the settler was at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his delas without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement and that the interest of the seither in the property had passed to the trustee of the settlement on the execution thereof.

(2) Any coverant or condract made in consideration of marriage, for the lattice settlement on or for the settler's wife or children of any money or

property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest, whether vested or contingent in possession or remainder, and not being money or property of or in right of his wife, shall, on his becoming bankrupt before the money or property has been actually paid or transferred pursuant to the covenant or contract, be void against the official assignce.

(3) "Settlement" shall for the purposes of this section include any conveyance or transfer of property.

41. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of pro-711 8 12 Vic.

Avoidance of preferences in certain cases.

Perty, or charge thereon c 21.8.24.

made, every payment made, 46 & 47 Vic.

every obligation incurred, and

every policies presenting taken or suffered by page

overy judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving that creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is adjudged banking on a bankruptey petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, paying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void as against the official assignce.

(2) This section shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

42. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this [16 & 47 Vic. Protection of bond Act with respect to the effect c. 52, s. 40]

Protection of bond fide transactions without notice.

Act with respect to the effect of bankerptey on an execution and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act of a bankerptey—

- any payment of the leakeupt to any of his creditors,
- (b) any payment or delivery to the bankinpt,
- (c) any conveyance or assignment by the bankinpt for valuable consideration, or
- (d) any contract, dealing or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration:

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely:--

- (1) the payment, delivery, conveyance, assument, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place below the date of the receiving order; and
- or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, excented or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, notice of any available act of bankruptey committed by the lankrupt before that time.

Real, ation of Property.

43. (1) The official assignee shall, as soon as [11.k 12 Vic., may be, take possession of c. 21.s. 21.

Possession of property the deeds, books and doen the deeds, books are deed the deeds, books and doen the deeds t

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part III .- Administration of Property .- Sections 11-17.)

(2) The official assignce shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the bankrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 503 of the Code of IV of 1882. Civil Procedure, and shall have such of the powers conferable on a receiver under that section as may be prescribed; and the Court may on his application enforce such acquisition or retention accordingly.

l & 12 Vie , 21, s. 25. j

- (3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock, shares in ships, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office or person, the official assignee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.
- (4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, those things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the official assignee.
- (5) Any treasurer or other officer, or any banker, attorney or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the official assignce all money and securities in his possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the ellical assignee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the official assignce.

i & 17 Vie , 12, 5, 51, 1

44. Any person acting under warrant of the Seizure of property of the property of a bankrupt Court may seize any part of in the enstedy or possession of the banking or of any other person, and with a view to the seizure thereof may break open any house, building or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and, where the Court is satisfied that there is ten sen to behave that property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a searchwarrant to any police-officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

& 12 Vic.

III of

- 45. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the 1. s. 27. Appropriation of poet army or navy or of Her 1. 47 Vic., tion of pay or other in-2. s. 53. come to creditors. Alajosty's Indian marine set-vice, or an officer or clerk or vice, or an officer or elerk or otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the official assignce shall receive for distribution a nongst the creditors so much of the hankrupt's pay or salary as, subject to the pro-cof 1882, visions of section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, may, by order under section 268 of that . Code, direct.
 - (2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a solary or income other than as aforesaid, the Court, on the application of the official assignee, shall from time to time, subject to the provisions of section 266 of the said Code and of the Pensions Act, 1871, make such order as it shinks just for the payment of the salary or income, or of any part thereof, to the ollicial assignce, to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.
 - (3) Nothing in this section shall take away or ubridge any power of the chief officer of any public department to dismiss a bankrupt.

- 46. The property of a debtor who has been [11 & 12 V adjudged bankrapt shall pass c. 21, s. 7. From official assignee to offi- 46 & 47 Vic cial assignee, and shall vest 11 & 12 Vic Vesting and transfer of property. in the official assignee for the time being during c. 21, s. 20. his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever.
- 47. (1) Where any part of the property of [16 & 47 V Bischinger of onerons the binking! consists of c 52, 5. 55 property. any tenancy buildened with ouerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies, of unprolitable contracts, or of any other property that is nusalcable, or not readily salcable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act, or to the payment of any sum of money, the official assignce, notwithstanding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto, but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing signed by him, at any lime within three months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, disclaim the property:

Provided that, where any such property has not come to the knowledge of the official assignee within one month after the adjudication, he may disclaim the property at any time within two mouths after he first became aware there-

- (2) The disclaimer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclanner, the rights, interests and liabilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also discharge the official assignce from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so Lir as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bank-rupt and his property and the otheral assigned from liability, affect the rights or habilities of any other person.
- (3) The official assignee shall not be emitted to disclaim a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting the leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave, and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's naproves ments and other matters arising out of the tenaucy, as the Court thinks just.
- (4) The official assigner shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and he has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not; and, in the case of a contract, if the official assignee, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.
- (5) The Court may, on the application of any person who is, as against the official assignee, ontitled to the benefit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the bankrupt, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the nonperformance of the contract, or otherwise, as to

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part III.—Administration of Property —Sections 48-50.)

the Court may seem equitable; and any damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the bankruptey.

(6) The Court may, or application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property, or being under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property, and on hearing such persons as it thinks lit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto, or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liabiliky as aforesaid, or a trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting order being made, the property comprised therein shall yest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignment for the purpose:

Provided always that, where the properly disclaimed is a tenancy, the Court shall not make a vesting order in favour of any person claiming under the bankrupt, whether as under-tenant or as mortgagee by demise, except upon the terms of making that person subject to the same liabilities and obligations as the bankrupt was subject to under the tenancy in respect to the property at the date when the bankruptcy petition was filed, and any under-tenant or mortgageo declining to accept a vesting order upon these terms shall or excluded from all interest in and scenrity upon the property; and if there is no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to necept an order upon these terms, the Court shelt have power to yest the bankrupt's estate and interest in the property in any person-bound either personally or in a representative character, and either alone or jointly with the bankrupt, to discharge the tenant's liabilities and obligations, freed and discharged from all estates, tuenmbrances and interests created therein by the bankrupt.

(7) Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer under this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of the mjury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptcy.

48. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, 46 & 17 Vic., vowers of assigners the official assignce may do to dealing with property, all or any of the following a. 52, things :-

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 31.

- sell all or any part of the property of the bankrupt (including the goodwill of his business, if any, and the book debts due r growing due to him/by public ancn or private contract, with power to tifer the whole thereof to any person or gany, or to sell the same in parcels;
- (b) give recenfor any money received by him, which cipts shall effectually discharge the pa paying the money from all responsibility respect of the application thereof
- (c) prove, rankaim and draw a dividend in respect ay debt due to the bankrupt;

[11 & 12 Vac., c. 21, s. 30.]

- (d) exercise powers the capacity to exereise n is vested in the official assignee unds Act, and excente any powers-ofatte deeds and other instruments for the ose of carrying into effect the mons of this Act;
- (e) with any property to which the akrupt is beneficially entitled as tenant

- in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in feesimple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.
- (2) Any dealing by an official assigner under 13 & 4 v. clause (c) of sub-section (1) with any property to 10, c. 74, which the bonkrupt is before his discharge entitled s. 65.] as in that clause incotioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, be as valid and have the same operation as if the bankinpt were then alive.
- 49. The official assignee may, subject to any [46 & 47 v Lowers exercise dde la general or special orders of c. 52, s. 57 assignee subject to orders. the Court, to all or any of of Court. the following things:-
 - (1) carry on the business of the bankrupt, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;
 - (?) bring, institute or defend any suit or [11 & 12 v other legal proceeding relating to the c. 21, s. 29 property of the bankrapt;
 - (3) employ a legal practitioner or other agent to take any proceedings or do any basiness;
 - (4) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrupt a sum of money payable at a future time subject to such stipulations as to scenrity and otherwise as he thinks fit;
 - (5) mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;
 - (6) refer any dispute to arbitration, and com- [11 t 12 vi promise all dobts, claims and liabilities, c. 21, s. 24 whether present or fulure, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any person who may have incurred any liability to the bankrupt, on the receipt of such sums, payable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on;
 - (7) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with ereditors, or persons claiming to be ereditors, in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy;
 - (8) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bank-rupt, made or capable of being made on the official assignee by any person or by the official assignce on any person;
 - (9) divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances cannot be readily or advantageously sold.

Distribution of Property.

50. (1) Subject to the retention of such sums 11 & 12 Vic as may be necessary for the costs of administration or costs of administration or costs, the official Declaration and distribution of dividends. assignce shall, with all convenient speed, declare

and distribute dividends amongst the creditors who have proved their debts.

(2) The first dividend, if any, shall be declared and be payable within six months after the adjudication, unless the official assignee satisfies the

Of Act XXX1of 1854.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IV.—Official Assignces.—Sections 51-58)

- (3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and he payable at intervals of not more than six mouths.
- (4) Before declaring a dividend the official assignee shall cause notice of his intention to do so to be published in the prescribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notice thereof to each creditor mentioned in the bankrupt's statement who has not proved his debt.
- (5) When the allicial assignee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and how it is payable, and a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars of the estate.

16 & 47 Vic., 52, s. 59.]

- 51. (1) Where one partner of a lirm is adjudged bankrupt, a creditor to Joint and separate diviwhom the bankrupt is indebted jointly with the other parlners of the lirm, or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the bankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.
- (2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the conting that may be made by the Court on the application of the official assignce or any person interested, be declared together; and the expenses of and incident to those dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the official assignee retween the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the work done for and to the henefit received by each property.

52. In the calculation and distribution of a 11 & 12 Vic., 21, s. 43. Provision for creditors
3 & 47 Vic., residing at a distance.
52, s. 60.] &c. dolts provable in bankruprey Provision for creditors dividend the official assignee appearing from the bankrupt's statements, or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the official assignee is neting that in the ordinary course of communica-Tion they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in bankruptcy the subject of claims not yet determined. He shall also make provision for any disputed proofs or claims, and for the expenses necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, and, subject to the foregoing provisions, he shall distribute as dividend all money in hand.

16 & 47 Vic., 52, s. 61.

53. Any creditor who has not proved his delit before the declaration of any Right of creditor who has not proved debt be-fore declaration of a dividend or dividends shall be entitled to be paid out of dividend. any money for the time being in the hands of the official assignee any dividend or dividends be may have failed to receive before that money is applied to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

6 & 47 Vic., 52, s. 62.]

54. When the official assignce has realized all the property of the bankrupt, Final dividend. or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly

Court that there is sufficient reason for postponing | protracting the proceedings in bankingtey, he the declaration to a later date. | shall, with the leave of the Court, declare a final dividend; but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed to the persons whose claims to be creditors have been notified to him, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a time limited by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so limited, or, if the Court on application by any such claimant grants him further time for establishing his claim, then on the expration of that further time, the property of the bankrupt shall be divided among the creditors who have proved their debts, without regard to the claims of any of her persons.

> 55. No suit for a dividend shall lie against the [11 & 12 official assigner, but if the c. 21, s. 48 official assignee refuses to 45 & 47 V pay any dividend the Court c. 52, s. 6 No suit for dividend. may, if it thinks fit, order him to pay it, and also to pay out of his own money interest thereon for the time that it is withheld, and the costs of the application.

> 56. (1) The official assignce may appoint the [46 & 47 lankrapt himself to supering c. 52, s. 6 Power to allow banktend the management of the roof to manage property, and allowance to benkproperty of the bankrupt or of any part thereof, or to earry on the trade (if any) rupt tot maintenance or

of the bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors, and in any other respect to and in administering the property in such manner and on such terms as the ollicial assignce may direct.

- (2) The official assignee may, from time to [11 & 12 time, make such allowance as he thinks just c. 21, 5, 4 to the bankrupt out of his property for the support of the bankrupt and his family, or in consideration of his services if he is engaged in winding up his estate, but the Court may reduce any such allowance and limit the time for which it may be made.
- 57. The bankrupt shall be entitled to any sur- [46 & 47] plus remaining after pay- c. 52, s. 6: Right of bank-upt to ment in full of his creditors, surplus. with interest, as by this Act provided, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings under the bankraptey petition.

PART IV.

Official Assignmes.

Appointment and Remevil.

58. (1) The Chief Justice of each of the High [11 & 12] Appointment and re-courts of Judicature at Fort c. 21, s. 14 and of older ducadassi- uccs William, Madras and Bom- c. 52, noval of olicial ussigness of debtors' estates bay may from time to time s. 66 (1). appoint such person as bethinks fit to the office of official assignee of debtors' estates for that Court, and may, with the concurrence of a majority of the other Judges of the Court, remove the person for the time being holding that office for any of the following causes, namely, unwillingness to act, removal from out of the jurisduction of the Court, incapacity or misconduct.

(2) The Local Government may in like manner appoint such person as it timks tit to the office of official assigned of delitors' estates for any other Court having bankruptcy jurisdiction under this Act, and may remove the person for the time being holding that office.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IV.—Official Assignces.—Sections 59-61.)

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (1) and (2), the persons substantively or temporarily holding the office of official assignee immediately before the commencement of this Act in the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay under the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21 can Act to consortalate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India., and in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon under that statute as applied by the Burma WII of 1875. Caurts Act, 1875, shall, without further appointment for that purpose, become the otheral assignees, substantive or temporary, as the case may be, under this Act, in the High Courts at Fort William, Madras and Benday and in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, respectively.

Dulies.

16 & 47 Vie., 52, s. 68.]

- 59. (1) The duties of an official assignce shall be Fonctions of official bave relation both to the assignce confluer of the debtor and to the administration of his estate.
- (2) An official assignce may, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, patitions or other proceedings under this Act assumister oaths.

6 & 47 Vic., 52, a. 69. J 60 As regards the debtor, it shall be the duty of the efficial assignee—

Duties of official as aggree as regards the debtor's conduct.

- (1) to investigate the combact of the delear and to report to the Court, staring whether there is reas in 40 believe that the debter has commuted any act which constitute an offence under this Act or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the ladian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, or which would justify the Court in relusing, suspending of qualifying an order for nis discharge;
- (2) to make such other reports concerning the conduct of the debtor as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed;
- (3) to take such part as may be directed by the Court in the public examination of the debtor; and
- (4) to take such part and give such assistance in relation to the presecution of any Trandident debtor as the Court may direct or as may be prescribed;
- 64.47 Vic., 61. (1) As regards the estate of a debtor it 52, 8, 70.)

 Dutos of official as shall be the duty of the signs as to debtor's official assigner—
 estate.
 - (a) where a special assignce has not been appointed, to act as receiver of the debtor's estate, and, where a special manager has not been appointed, as manager there if:
 - (b) to authorise the special manager to rance money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors, it appears necessary so to do;
 - (c) to summon and preside at the meeting mentioned in section 17;
 - (d) to report to the creditors as to any proposal which the dobtor has made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs;
 - (e) to advertise the receiving order, the date of the debtor's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise.

(2) For the purpose of his duties as interum re- [See 88] effect or manager the official assigned shall have the off simh of the powers confirmble on a receiver applied pointed under section 50.5 of the Code of Civil Pro- XIV of 180 cedime as may be prescribed.

and the second s

(3) The official assyme shall account to the (Secs. 6) Court and pay over all moneys and deal with all this Bill.) securities in such manner as, subject to the provision of this Act, the Court, from time to time, directs.

Remuneration.

- 62. (1) The renumeration to be paid to the 11 & 12 V official assignce shall be c. 21, s. 19.

 Remuneration of official assignce shall be c. 21, s. 19.

 46 & 17 V c. 52, s. 72
- (2) The rules shall express what expenses the remuneration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the circlitors, in respect of any expenses which the remuneration is expressed to cover.
- (3) No remuneration whatever beyond that referred to in sub-section (1) shall be received by an official assignee as such.

C. Mr.

- 63. (1) No payment shall be allowed in the 146 & 47 Vic. Above and taxation of cases.

 accounts of the official as-c.52, 8, 75, since or manager in respect or the performance by any other person of the ordinary duties which are required by this Net or the rules made under this
- Act to be performed by himself,

 (2) All bills and charges of legal practitioners,
 managers, accountants, auctioneers, brokers and
 other persons shall be taxed by the prescribed
 officer, and no payments in respect thereof shall be
 allowed in the accounts of the official assignee
 without leave of the Court given after the bills

and charges have been taxed.

(3) Every such person shall, on request by the official assignee (which request the official assignee shall make a sufficient time before declaring a dividend), deliver his bill of costs or charges to the prescribed officer, and if he fails to do so within seven days after receipt of the request, or such further time as the Court, on application, may grant, the official assignee shall declate and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him, and thereupon any such claim shall be forfeited as well against the official assignee personally as against the estate.

Receipts, Payments, Accounts and Audit.

Bankraptey Estates Bankraptey Estates Account c. 21, 88, and Doublands Accounts. and the Bankraptey Divi. 15 21, 68, and the Bankraptey Divi. 15 21, 88, and the Bankraptey Divi. 15 21, 68, and the Bankraptey Divi. 15 21, 68, and the Bankraptey Divi. 15 24, 68, 47 Vic., with such Government treasec. 52, 8, 74, J. sury, and unaccordance with such rules, as the Governor General in Conneil may from time to time prescribe.

[New.]

- (2) Subject to those rules, the Bankruptey Estates Account shall be an account of money held by the Court for estates in bankruptey, and the Bankruptey Dividends Account shall be an account of declared dividends remaining unclaimed or undistributed.
- (3) The said accounts shall be opened as soon [46 & 47 Vic., as may be after the passing of this Act. c. 52, s. 162.]
- (4) The official assignce shall, in such manner and at such times as the Court, with the sanction

LV of 1860.

The Indian Bankruptoy Bill, 1886. (Part IV .- Official Assignces, - Sections 65-71.)

of the Governor General in Council, directs, ? pay the money received by him on account of estates in bank inprey into the Court for credit to the Bankruptey Estates Account, and the Court shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid.

(5) If an official assignee at any time retains for more than ten days a sum exceeding live hundred rupoes, or such other sum as the Court in son, particular case authorizes him to retain, then, unless he explains the retention to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall pay interest on the amonat so retained in excess at the rate of twenty per centum per anonum, and shall be liable to pay any expenses cecasioned by reason of his default, and to submit to such other consequences as may be prescribed.

(6) All payments out of money standing to the eredit of the Burkruptey Estates Account of the Bankruptey Dividends Account shall be made by the treasury in the prescribed manner on the order of the prescribed officer.

& 17 Vic.,

65. At official assignee shall not pay may sums received by him as official Assignee not to pay assignee into his private into private account. banking account.

& 47 Vie., 2, 4, 76. j

66. (1) Whenever the balance struding to the eredit of an estate in the Investment of surplus Bankruptey Estates Vecount. exceeds ton thousand rapoes, the Court may order such part thereof as is not

required for the time being to answer demands in respect of the estate, or for transfer to the Bankruptey Dividends Account in respect of dividends declared, to be invested in Government

- (2) When the Court has made an order under ! sub-section (11), it shall notifive the order to such officer as the Governor General in Conneil may appoint in this behalf, and pay over to the officer the sum which it his ordered to be invested or any part thereof as the officer may reduce, and the officer may trivest the said sum or pair thereof in Government securities to be placed to the eredit of the estate.
- (3) Whenever my part of the money so no vested is, in the opinion of the Court, tequire I to answer any demands are respect of the estate or for transfer to the Bard cupt y Dividends Account. the Court shall notify to the efficient the amount so required and the officer shall thereup in repay to the Court such ours as may be required to the credit of the estate, and for that purp so new direct the sale of such part of the said scernites as may be necessary.
- (4) Interest on investments under this section shall be paid to the Bankruptcy Estates. Account to the credit of the estate.

67. (1) Every official assignee shall, at such 12 Vic., , s. 33. times as may be prescribed, Rule. Audit of assignce's acbut not less than twie in counts. each year during his teame. 17 Vie., . s. 78.] of office, submit to the Court, or as a direct charac-

count of his receipts, and payments as such official $\langle \cdot \rangle$ assignee.

- (2) The account shall be in a prescribed form, shall be made in duplicate, and shall be verticed by a declaration in the prescribed form.
- (3) The Court shall cause the account so sub-

ernor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and for the purposes of the audit the official assignee shall furnish the officer with such vouchers and information as the officer may require, and the officer may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or accounts kept by the official assignce.

(4) When any such account has been audited, a copy thereof shall be filed in the Court, and shall be open to the inspection of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or of any person interested.

68. The official assignee shall, whenever requir- [46 A 47 Vi ed by any creditor so to do, c. 52, 5 79. Assigni e to furnish list and on payment by the creditor of the prescribed fee, Inraish and transmit to the creditor by post a let of the creditors, showing in the list the amount of the debt due to each of the creditors.

69. The official assigned shall keep, in manner 46 & 47 Vi prescribed, proper books, in c. 52, -, so ; Books to be kept by which he shall from time to time cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be prescribed; and any erelitor of the bankings may, subject to the contiol of the Comit, personally or by his agent, inspect any such books.

70. (1) Every official assigned shall, from time [16 & 17 Vid to time, as may be prescribed, c. 52, s. 81.] Periodical statement of and not less than once in proceedings, every year, during the continnance of the bankinptey, submit to the Court a statement showing the proceedings in the bankruptey up to the date of the statement, containing the prescribed particulars, and made out in the prescribed form.

72 The Court shall cause the statement, so submitted to be examined, and shall call the official assigned traccount for any mislersame, neglect or our sion which may appear on the statement or in his accounts or otherwise, and may require the otheral as agree to make good and less which the estate of the bard out may have sushand to reason of the misfersance, or her or 02141554016

R. Peare.

all the property of the lemks c. 52, s. 82. ; Helense of assègne e rupt, or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, he realized without needlessly protracting the procedurgs in bankingtey, and distributed a final dividend, if any, or has ceased to act by reason of a composition briving been approved, or his resigned, or his vacated or been removed

71. (1) When the efficial assignee has realized the var vo

from his office, the Caurt shall, on his application, cause a report on his accounts to be prepared, and, on his complying with all the requirements of the Court, shall take into considerate in the report, and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested agains, the release of the official assignee, and shall other grant or withheld the release accordingly.

- (2) Where the release of an official assignee is withheld, the Court may, on the application of any creditor or person more sted, make such order as it thinks just, charging the official assignee with the consequences of any action default which he may have done or made contriny to his duty.
- (3) An order of the Court releasing the official mitted to be audited, by such officer as the Gov- | assignee shall discharge him from all-liability in

The Indian Bankruptoy Bill, 1886. (Part V.—Special Assignees.—Sections 72-77.)

respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as official assignee, but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by Iraud or by suppression or concealment of any material fact.

Official Name.

[46 & 17 Vie., c. 52, s. 83.]

72. The official assignee may sue and be sued by the name of " the official Name of assignce. assignee of the property of , a bankrupt," inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make confracts, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his suncessors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Lucation of Office on Inschenen.

|46 & 17 Vic., ē. 52, s. 85.]

73. If a receiving order is in ele against an official assignee, he shall Office of assemed thereby vacate the other of vuented by insolvency. official assignee.

(46 & 47 Vic., è. 52, s. 89. }

74. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assignce so II, in Discretionary powers of assignice and control the administration is the property of the is loupt ! and in the distribution

thereof amougst his cre hors, have regard to any directions that may be given by any resolution of the creditors at a meeting.

- (2) The official assignce may, it on time to time, summon meetings of the creditors for the purpose of accertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to smore in meetings, at such times as the erolitors, by resolution at any mosting, or the Court may direct, or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-lourth in value of the creditors.
- (3) The official assume may apply to the Court in manner a confied for direction in relation to any partialar matter arising under the bankinptey.
- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the official assigno shall no his own discretion in the management of the est de and its distribution among the circlifore.

[45 s 47 Vie., 12. 15 (10)

75. If the bankrupt or any of the conditors, or any other person, is aggrieved by any act or Appeal to Court again-t assignee. decision of the official assignee, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may confirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

16 & 47 Vie., · fl, s. 91 ;

76. (1) In the event of any official assignee not faithfully performing Control of Court over his duties and duly observassignce. ing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment, rules or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court by any creditor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

(2) The Court may at any time require any official assignee to answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bankruptcy in which he is engaged, and may examine him or any other person on oath concerning the bankruptcy.

(3) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the official assignee.

PART V.

SPECIAL ASSIGNEES.

77. (1) If any creditor desires that any person [11 & 12 other than the official c. 21, s assignce be appointed as-c. 52, s. Appointment and resigure of the bankrupt's moval of special assignce. estate, he may, at mny time after the debtor has been adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court to summon a meeting of the creditas for the purpose of considering the appointment of a special assignce.

- (2) The Cant may in any case, and shall if the [New] creditor, or he and other creditors applying with him, represent me-fourth in value of the creditors, cause a meeting to be simmoned for that pur-1056.
- (3) At the meeting convened under sub-sec-[New] tion /2, the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assignee of the property of the bankrupt.
- (1) If a special assignce is appointed, he shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court ; and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless it disapproves of the appointment on the ground that it has not been 106 to made in good faith by a majority in value of the sub-said creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as assignee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular credit or makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.

(5) The appointment of a special assigned shall (46.3.47) take effect as from the date of the certificate.

(6) If the Court disapproves of the appoint- (New) ment made at the meeting summoned under subsection (2), it shall cause a further meeting of the creditors to be summoned for the purpose of appointing some other person to be special assigner.

(7) If either at the meeting summaned under sub-section (2) or at the further meeting summoned under sub-section (6) the creditors do not, by ordinary resolution, appoint a special assigner, or if at the further meeting they make an appointment of which the Court disapproves on any of the grounds mentioned in sub-section (1), the official assignce shall be the assignee throughout the bankruptcy.

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to security and the approval of the Court, the circlitors, if they think lit, may, by ordinary resolution, appears more persons than one to the office of special assignce; and, where more persons than one are appointed, the creditors shall declare whether any act required or authorised to be done $\frac{170 \, \text{M}}{6.52, 8.8}$ by the special assignce is to be done by all or any one or more of those persons, all of whom are in this Act included under the term "special assignee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt with right of survivorship.

(9) Where the Court disapproves of the ap-[New.] pointment of any one of more persons than one

The Indian Bankruptoy Bill, 1886. (Part V.-Special Assignees.-Section 78.)

ppointed to the office of special assignee, it hall be deemed, subject to the next following ab-section, to disapprove of the appointment f all of them.

(10) Provided, with respect to sub-sections (6), 7), (8) and (9), that, where the creditors resolve to ppoint a special assignee, or more persons than ne to the office of special assignce, they may ppoint one or more persons to be substituted in uccession in the place of the person first named, r of one or more of the persons lirst named, in the event of his or their declining to accept the office of special assignce, or failing to give seenrity, or not being approved of by the Court.

(11) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, & 17 Vic., 2, s. 86.) at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which seven days' notice has been given, remove a special assignee appointed by them, and may, at 1 the same or any subsequent inceting, appoint another persone to lill the vacancy as herein fler provided in the case of a vacancy in the office of special assignee.

& 17 Vic., $_{A}127$ If the Court is of opinion that a special 2.5.86.] assignee appointed by the crafit as is grafty of misconduct, or lads to perform his duties under this Act, the Court may remove him from his office.

(13) If a vacancy occurs in the office of special 1& 47 Vie., 12. 8. 87 assignee, the creditors at a meeting may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, and their upon the same proceedings shall be taken as in the case of a first appointment

(11) The official assignee shall, on the requisi-(& 47 Vie., (17) The official assigned shift, on the requisi-2, s. 87.) tion of any creditor, summon a functing for the purpose of filling any such vacancy.

(15) If the creditors do not within four weeks 1& 47 Vie., (10) If the creations are a supported person 2, 8, 87] after the occurrence of a vacancy appoint a person charle be to fill the vacancy, the official assignme shall be the assigner larger the remander of the bankraptev.

, Iti Dining any vacancy is the office of special 3 & 17 Vic. 2,8 87.1 assigner the offend assigner, bull act as assigned

> 78 Where a special assigned has been ap-Status or special Partiel under the last toregang rection, the property of the bankrupt shah vest in the special assignce without any conveyance of a signal in let the parpose; and, sate a provided by any a nero' rules and any general or pectal orders of the Court, all the foregoing provisions of this Act referring to an official assignee shall, so far as may be, be construct as referring to the special as agreed subject to the following provisions, namely -

(a) the references to the official a squee in sections 5, 9, 11 and 13 to 15 (b themclusive), section 20, sul - section 70, section 26, sub-scetti n- (25, (1) and (6), sections 58 to 62 (both inclusive), and section 77, apply to the official assigne only:

(b) the special assigned shall not do any of the things mentioned in section in without the perim sion of the Court, er, it the Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, given on an application to the Conn or to the prescribed officer, as the case may be, for permassion to do the particular thing or things in the specified

; case or cases stated in the application, (c) with his application to the Comi for leave to declare a final dividend under section 54, the special assignce shall, when he has not realised all the property of the [

bankrupt, submit a report by the prescribed officer as to the sufficiency of the grounds for his opinion that he has realised so much of the property of the bankrupt as can be realised without needlessly protracting the proceedings in bankruptcy;

- (a) the special assigned shall not, without the previous sanction of the Court, or, if the Court so directs, of the prescribed officer, appoint the bankrupt himself to discharge any of the duties mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 56, or make any allowance to the bankrupt under sub-section (2) of that section;
- (e) the remnucration, if any, of the special assignce shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realised, after deducting any sums prid to secured ereditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend, and it shall be fixed by the creditors, by ordinary resolution, at the meeting at which he is appointed, but may be reduced by the Court, and shall be so adjusted that the expense of administration by a special assigner shall not exceed the expense of administration by the official assignee;
- (/) the special assigned shall not, under any circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bankrupt, or any legal practationer, auctioneer er any often person that may be employed about the brinkruptcy, any gift, remnieration or pecaniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneracion fixed by the exceptors and payable cut of the country nor shall be make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of the remaneration payable to him in any expressly, to the bankrupt or to any legal practitioner or other person that may be employed about the bankruptey,
- $_{i}g_{j}$ where no a name ration has been voted to the special assigned, he shall be allowed out of the benkrupt's estate such proper costs out expenses mentred by him in or id at the proceedings of the bankruptey as the prescribed officer may allow;
- (4) the special assigner shall supply the official assigned will such information, and give hua such acces to, and incilities for inspecting, the bankrapt's books and document, and generally shall give him such aid, to may be requisite for enabling the official assignes to perform his duties under this Act,
- (i) where the special assignee has not previon it reagned or theated or beau removed from his office, his release under section 71 shall operate as a removal of hun from his other:
- (1) the very of the special assigner, or of his partner, clerk, legal practitioner or legal prarationer's character as creditor or as proxy for a credit reshall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remineration of conduct of the special assignee.

6 & 47 Vic.,

52. s. 57. j

6 & 17 Vic.,

32, s. 62. J

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1-86. (Part TI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 79-87.) PART VI. : 84 Subject to the provisions of this Act of

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT.

Juvisdi lina.

- 79. (1) The Courts faving jurisdiction in bankraptcy under this Act shall be—
 (a) the High Courts of
 - Judicature at Fort Wilham, Madras and Bombay;

 (b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon; and
 - (c) subject to any limitation which the Governor General in Council may impose with respect to the extent of the jurisdiction to be exercised, such other Civil Courts as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf in the territories administered by it.
- 80. For the purposes of this Act the local limits of the juri-diction of the said Courts shaft, subject to the provisor to section 4, be the following, namely:—
 - (a) the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts of Judicature shall be the local limits for the time being of us ordinary original civil jurisdiction,
 - (b) the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall comprise the towns of Rangoon, Monlmem, Vkyab and Bassein;
 - (c) the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Government Government within the territories administered by it.
- 81. All matters in respects of which jurishes the fine is given by this Net shall, where the Court consists of mereshables than one, be ordinarily transacted and disposed of by or molecule direction of one of the Judges of that Court, and the Chaef Justice or

senior Judge shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose.

82. Any proceedings in bankruptcy pending in any Court appointed by the

Transfer of providing from Court Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under vection 79 may, at any time, and at any stage thereof, and either without application from any of the parties thereto, he transferred by the High Court of the province to itself or to any Court appointed as aforesaid in the province.

Power to state special ease.

Power to state special ease.

Power to state special ease.

Power to state special ease.

ruptey proceeding in a Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under tenment of a province under desire, or one of them and the Judge of the Court desire, to have the question determined in the first instance in the High Court of the province, the Judge shall state the facts, in the form of a special case, for the opinion of that High Court.

The special case and the proceedings, or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the purposes of the determination.

- 84. Subject to the provisions of this Act and [46 & 47 Vi. to general rules, the Judge c. 52, s. 98.]

 Exercise of jurisdiction in chambers.

 Exercise in chambers the whole or any part of his jurisdiction.
- 85. (1) Subject to general rules limiting the [46 & 17 Vie Delegation of powers to officers of Court and Small Causes powers conferred by this court of Presidency Judges of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay may, from time to time, direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, an officer of the Court or Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all arrange of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order made or act done by such officer or Judge in the exercise of the said powers shall be decided the order or act of the High Court.
- (2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the following, namely:—
 - (a) to hear bankruptey petitions, and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon:
 - (b) to hold the public examination of debtors;

(c) to grant orders of discharge;

- (d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;
- (e) to make interim orders in any case of ingency;
- (f) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any rule in that behalf is pre-cribed as proper to be made or exercised in chambers;
- (g) to hear and determine any unopposed or exparts application;
- (h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debtor, or to be indebted to him, or to be capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property.
- Powers of Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and [46 & 47 Vie.]

 Powers of Court of Reagons and Court appointed by a c. 52, s. 100.]

 Local Government under section 79, shall, for the purposes of its bankraptey jurisdiction, in addition to its ordinary powers, have all the powers and jurisdiction possessed by any of the said High Courts of Judicature; and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed.

General pevers of every Court having jurisdic- c. 52, s. 102.]

Bankingtey Courts of tion in bankruptey under this Act shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whitsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of tankruptey coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

(2) A Court leaving jurisdiction in bankruptey under this Act shall not be subject to be restrained in the execution of its powers under this Act by the order of any other Court, nor shall any appeal lie from its decisions, except in marner

directed by this Act.

i

(Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 88-95.)

- (3) Where a receiving order has been made in ny Court having jurisdiction in bankruptey nder this Act, and that Court consists of more udges than one, the Judge by whom the order as made, or, where the order was made by an uthority empowered in that behalf under section 85, the Judge assigned under section 81 or the transaction and disposal of matters a bankruptey, shall have power, if he sees lit, rithout any further consent, to order the transfer o himself of any suit or other proceeding by or gainst the bankrupt pending before any other udge or Judges of the Court.
- (4) Where default is made by an assignce, ebtor or other person in obeying any order or irection given by the Court or by an official ssignee or any other officer of the Court under ny power conferred by this Act, the Court may, and the application of the official assignee or other uly authorised person, or of its own motion, order he defaulting assignee, debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, upon any such application take an immediate order for the committal of the efaulting assignee, debtor or other person:

Provided that the power given by this sub-section hall be deemed to be in addition to and not in abstitution for any other right or remedy in repect of the default.

Appeals.

- 88. (1) Every Court having jurisdiction in bank-uptcy under this Act may review, rescind or vary any order made by it under ts bankruptcy jurisdiction.
- (2) Orders in bankruptcy matters shall, at the ustance of any person aggrieved, he subject to ppeal as follows:—
 - (a) an appeal from an order made by an officer of the Court or Judge of a Presidency Small Cause Court empowered under section \$5 shall lie to the Judge assigned under section \$1 for the transaction and disposal of matters in bankruptey;
 - a single Judge or Bench of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one shall, if appeals lie to the High Court trom orders passed by a single Judge or Bench thereof in exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, lie to the High Court in accordance with the rules applicable to those appeals;
 - (c) an appeal from an order of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall be to the Special Court;
 - (d) an appeal from an order of a Court appointed by a Local Government under section 79, not being a High Court to which clause (b) of this sub-section applies, shall lie, if the Court is not a High Court, to the High Court of the province, and, if the Court is a High Court, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct;
 - (c) no appeal shall be entertained except in conformity with such general rules as

Provedure.

- 89. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act:

 and to general riles, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.
- (2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.
- (3) The Court may at any fine amend any written process or proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit to impose.
- (4) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing any act or thing is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court thinks fit to impose.
- (5) Subject to general rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either rival roce or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission beyond the limits of British India.
- (6) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors, the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the official assignmentar it is exponent so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of the joint debtors if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence alread.
- 90. Where two or more bankruptcy petitions are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.
- Power to change carriage of proceedings.

 Power to change carriage of proceedings.

 ditor to whom the debtor is indebted in the amount required by this Act in the carriage of proceeding to the official assignee.
- 92. If a debtor by or against whom a bank-tontimence of proceedings on death of debtor the Court otherwise orders, be continued as if he were alive.
- Power to stuy proceedings.

 Power to stuy proceedings.

 Power to stuy proceedings in the proceedings under a banking tey petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just.
- Power to present petition against one parties present a petition against any one or more parties ners of the firm without including the others.
- Power to dismiss petition remainst some respondents the Court may dismiss the petition as spondents only.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part VII.-Small Bankruptcies.-Part VIII.-Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors. —Sections 96-102.)

Property of partners a bankrupley petition against be vested in same or by one in indee of a partor by one in indicating partassignee. nership, any other backraptey petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be liled in or transferred to the Court in which the first-mentioned petition is in course of prosecution; and, if are assignce is acting in respect of the property of the lest-mentioned member of the partnership, the same assignee shall, unless the Court oth twise directs, actin respect of the property of the last-identicined member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.

97. Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankright, the Court Suits by assignce and may authorise the assigner to bankrupt's partners. commence and proscente any suit or other legal proceeding in the names of the assignee and of the bankrupt's partner; and not release. by the partner of the debt or demand to whole the proceeding relates shall be void; but notice of the application for authority to commence the proceeding shall be given to him, and he may show core engain-t it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks lit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the proceeding, and if is does not claim any benefit theretion he stail 5. indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the a Court directs.

98. Where a bankrupt is a contractor in respect Suits on joint con- of any contract jointly with any other person, that other person may sug or be sued in respect of the contract without the joinder of the bankrupt.

99. Any two or more persons, being purtners, or any person carrying on Proceedings in parts business under a partnership tership mane. or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the tiem; but in that ease the Court may, ur application by any person interested, order the immes of the persons who are partner in the firm, or the name of the person corying on becomes under a partnership name to be disclosed incouch nanner, and vermed on eath or otherwise, as the Zoart may direct

Assorbaneal or Adendicate i.

100. (1) Where in the opinion of the Cont. ii Power for Control delton ought not to have and adjudgation in their equals of bankript, or where it is proved to the atisfaction of the Court that the delts of the ankupture paid in full or where it the part of British India, or of Her Maje to's dominions I sewhere, beyond the limits within which the fourt ordinarily exercise evil juri-dation, prosedings are pending for the distribution of the state and effects of the bankrupt moong his seditors under this Act or noche the Baul, right or usolvent Laws of that put of Her Majesty's ominions, and it appears to the Court that the istribution ought to take place in that part of witish India or of Her Majorty's dominions elsehere, the Court may; on the application of any orson interested, by order, annul the adjudica-

96. Where a receiving order has been neale on done, by the assignee or other person acting Prepare of partners a bankrupley petition against under his authority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankropt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in detault of any such appointment, revert to the debter for all his estate or interest therein, on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare . by order.

> (3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith published in the prescribed mumer.

> (4) For the purposes of this section any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in full if the delator enters into a bond, in such sum and with such surcties as the Court approves, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the acht, with costs, and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

PARP VII.

SWALL BANKELPICIES.

101. When a petition is presented by or semmary administra- agritust a debtor, if the Court tion in small cases. is satisfied by allidavit or otherwise, or the official assignee reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand rupers, the Court may make an order that the debter's estate be administered to a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications, namely :-

(a) if the debtor is adjudged bankrupt, the official assignee shall be the assignee in the bankruptey;

(b) no appeal shall lie from any order of the Court, except by order of the Court;

(c) the estate shall, where practicable, be distributed in a single dividend;

(d) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge et the debtor.

PART VIII.

FRAUGULIANT DEBUGES AND CREDITORS.

102. (1) "The Court" in this Parl means the Court before which are accus-Centroction of this ed person is tried and, with respect to mattees which it is the duly of a jury to decide or determine, inchales the pay where the trial of the accused is by jury.

(2) Nothing in flos Part shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Part, or from being liable under

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MAY 29, 1886.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part VIII.—Fraudulent Debtors and Creditors.—Sections 163-164.)

103. Any person against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act shell, in each of the cases following, be:

mished with imprisonment which may extend two years, or with fine, or with both; that is say-

- (a) if he does not, to the best of his knowledge and believ, felly and truly discover to the a repace adminitering his estate for the beneat of his creditars all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when, he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been despected of in the ordinary way of his trade (i. any), or had out in the ordinary expenses of his lamily, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defined.
- (b) if he does not deliver up to that assignee, or as le directs, all such part of his property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraid:
- (c) if he does not deliver up to that assignce, or us he directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied, that he had no intent to delived?
- (d) if, after the presentation of a bankruptey petition by or against han, or within four months next before the presentation percentage, he conecal, any part of his property to the value of one fundred rupees or upwards, or conecals any debt due to or from ham, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to delical?
- (e) if, after the pre-entation of a bankruptcy perition by or again to lam, or within four months next tetore the presentation thereof, he frindalently removes any part of his property of the value of our hundred rapes or upwards:
- (7) if he makes any material consision in any statement relating to his solairs, and as the Conet is satisfied that he had no intent to defined:
- to the wing or belowing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankrup(ex) be this for the period or one month to inform the assign a an essaid thereof:
- (h) if, after the presentation of a bunkropey petition by or against than, he prevent the production of any book, document, paper or writing abecting or obling to any property erability, in less the Court is satisfied that be had a cintent to concert the state of has affairs or no defeat the law:
- (i) if, after the presentation of a heat insteve petition by or against lam, ea witten four months next better the presentation at thereof, he concealed destroys, months is or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, untilation or falsification of, any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no

- (i) if, after the presentation of a bankruptey petition by ar against hum, or within fou, months next before the presentation thereof, he makes or is prove to the making of any false entry in any book or document aftering or relating to his property or afform, and is the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs in to defeat the law:
- petition by or against him, or within four months next before the presentation thereof, he francialently parts with, afters or nakes any emission in, or is prive to the frandulently parting with, aftering or making any omission in, any dominent adverting or relating to his property or affairs:
- if, after the presentation of a bandanptey patition by or against him, or at any meeting of his electrors within four months next before the presentation thereof, he after pts to account far any part of his property by fletitions losses of expenses:
- (m) if while undischarged he obtains credit to person the extent of two hundred imposs or upsequants from any person without informing that person that he is an undischarged banking;
- (a) if, within four months next before the presentation of a brinkrupter petition by or against ham, he, by any false representation or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same:
- (e) if, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptey petition by or against him, he, being a truler, obtains, under the talse pretence of carrying an bisiness and dading in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit, and has not paid tor the same, unless the Coret is sate field that he had no intent to defeared:
- (p) if, within 1 ur enouths next before the promotion of a bankruptcy petition by or promot him, he being a trader, pawns, pleads or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no interact to defined:
- (q) if he is guilty of any Talse representation or other final for the purpose of obtainting the class of of his creditors or any of them to any agreem in with reference to his offairs or in-bankingtey.

194. If, after the present dron of a bankruptey to remain for absentiary per cloudly or remainst him, conveniences to a wathen four months next to the presentation.

thereof, any person against whom a receiving order is made under this vet quits British India and takes with time, or attempts or makes preparation to quit British India and to take with him, any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupees or newards, which bught by law

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 105-112.)

o defraud) be punished with imprisonment which nay extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty on fraudulently braining credit, &c.

Penalty on with both; that is to say—

- (a) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained credit under false pretences or by means of any other fraud;
- (6) if he has, with intent to defined his creditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property;
- (c) if he has, with intent to defined his creditors, concealed an removed any part of his property since or within two month-before the date of any unsatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.
- Penalty on talse claim, position or airmngement with creditors wilfully and with intent to defrand takes any false claim, or any proof, declaration r statement of account which is uniture in any material particular, he shall be punished with apprisonment which may extend to one year, or ith fine, or with both.
- 107. Where a debtor makes any composition or arrangement with his creditors, he shall remain liable for the impaid balance of any dobinich he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he stained forbearance, by any fixed, provided the frauded creditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by proving a debt and accepting dividends.
- Order by Court for proution on report of asbonk in the assignee reports to any Court
 Order by Court for proution on report of asbonk in proopinion a debtor again-t
 hom a receiving order has been made under
 is Act has been gunty of any offence under
 is Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of
 e Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof,
 where any such Court is satisfied up on the reesentation of any creditor that there is ground
 believe that the debtor has been guilty of any
 ence as afores.id, that Court shall, if it appears
 it that there is a reasonable probability that the
 btor may be converted, order the assignee to
 psecute him for the offence.
- 109. Where a debter has been guilty of any friminal liability after offence he shall not be excharge or composition of any from being proceeded against therefor by reason at he has obtained his discharge or that a consition or scheme of arrangement has been acted or approved.

PART IX.

Supplemental Provisions, Application of Act.

110. A married woman shall, in respect of her milication to married scienzate property (if any)

111. A receiving order shall not be made against [48 & 47]

Exclusion of corporations or against 9 52, 6 1

any corporation, or against 9 52, 6 1

any partnership, association or company registered under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force.

112. (1) Any creditor of a deceased delitor [16 & 47]
Administration in whose delit would have c. 52, s. 1
bukingley of estate of been sufficient to support a
person dying insolvent. bunkruptcy petition against
the delitor, had he been alive, may present to the
Court a petition in the prescribed form praying
for an order for the administration of the estate
of the deceased delitor according to the law of
bankruptcy.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased delitor, the Court may in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be suffice in for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased, make an order for the administration in bankruptey of the deceased debtor's estate, or may upon cause shown dismiss the petition with or without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, be made until the expiration of two menths from the date of the grant of probate or letters of administration, unless with the cenemicenee of the legal representative of the deceased debtor, or unless the petitioner proves to the satisfaction of the Court, that the debtor committed attack of bankruptey within three months prior to his decease.

- (1) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been commenced many Court of Justice for the administration of the deceased debtor's estate; but that Court may, in that case, on the application of any ereditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy; and thereupon the last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed manner, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor, and the like consequences shall custo as under an administration order made on the petition of a creditor.
- (5) Upon an order being made for the administration of a deceased debtor's estate under this section, the property of the debtor shall vest in the official assigned of the Court, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (6) With the modifications hereinal termentioned, all the provisions of Part 111 of this Act, relating to the administration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so has as the same are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of adjudication under this Act.
- (7) In the administration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of administration, the official assignee shall have regard to any claims by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper funeral and testamentary expenses incorred by him in and

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Parl IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 113-119.)

ity to all other debts.

- (8) If, on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate, any surplus remains in the hands of the official assignee after payment in full of all the debts due from the debter, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of bankruptey, the surplus shall be paid over to the legal representative of the decensed debtor's c tate, or dealt with in such other manner as may be prescribed.
- (9) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a creditor of a petition under this section shall, in the event of un order for administration being made thereon, be deemed to be equivalent to notice of an net of hankruptcy, and after the notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legid representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between bimself and the official assignee. Sive as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any payment made or act or thing done in good fuith by the legal representative belove the date of the order for administration.
- (10) Unless the context otherwise requires, a "Court," in this section, means the Court exercising jurisdiction in backruptcy within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which the debtor resided or carried on lustres for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease; and "creditor" means one or more creditors qualified to present a bankruptey petition as inthis Act provided.
- (11) General rules, for earlying into effect the pravisions of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the like effect and extent as in bankruptey.

General Rules.

- 113. (1) The High Court of a province may, from time to time, with the Power to make general concurrence of the Governor General in Conneil, make revoke and alter general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.
- (2) All general rules under under the fores going provisions of this certica shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if chacted by this !
- (3) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of the section shall come into operation until the expustion of one month after the same has been made and , issued.

Frees.

114. The High Court of a province, with the previous sanction of the 1 Governor General in Conneil, may from time to time make rules presenting the fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act, and the fees to be charged for or in respect of proceedings instituted under Chapter NX of the Code of Civil Procedure in any Court having jurisdiction and r this Act, and may direct by whom and in what manner the same are to be collected and accounted for, and to what account they shall be paid

Ecidence.

115. (1) A copy of the Gazette of India, or of Gazettes to be evidence. the Gazette of a Local Government, containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Act | Court in any proceeding under this Act, the

- payable in full, out of the debtor's estate, in prior- | or the rules made under this Act, shall be evidence of the facts state! in the notice,
 - (2) The production of a copy of the Gazette (16 & 47 Vie containing any notice of a receiving order, or of c. 52, s. 183 an order adjudging a destor bankings, shall be conclusive proof in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.
 - 116. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meet-Eachier of procest, ing of civilities under this ners at meetings of cre-Act, signed at the same or the next co-ning meeting by a person describing lineself is, or appearing to be, chairman of the mortneg at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.
 - (2) I ntil the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions proceedings had thereat to have been duly presed or laid.
 - 117. Any petition or copy of a petition in 746 & 47 Vic. Exadence of proceed-bankrapt y, any order or c. 52, s. 134 mes to bankingles. contilicate or copy of an order or ecitific to made by any Court having jurisdiction in lendariptey, any instrument, adidavitor document or copy of an instrument, affelayit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptey proceedings, or other proceedings had under this Act, shall, it appears to be scaled with the scal of any Court having juri diction in bankruldey, or purposes to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certined as a true copy by any Registrai thereof, be re civable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.
 - 118. Subject to general tules, any affidavit may fit & 12 Vi Swearing of allidates
 - (1) in British India, before
 - jar any Court or Magnetiate,
 - the any others whom the High Court of 1882, s. 19 a province bery appoint in this behalf, or
 - (e) any office appointed by any other x unt which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in tin behill;
 - (2) in England, before any person authorised to administer with in Her Majesty's High Court of Ju tice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Laurenster, or before my Registrar of a Bankruptcy Court, or before my officer of a Bankruptey Court authorised in writing in that behalf by the Judge of the Court,
 - (3) in Scotland or in Iceland, before a slidgs Ordinary, Mage true of Justice of the Peace; and
 - (4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or Instice of the Peace exother person qualitted to adminator on the in that place (he being expined to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforesuid, by a Bruish Monster or British Consul or Bruish Political Agents or by a netary public).
 - 119. In case of the death of the debtor, or of [40 & 47 V a witness whose evidence c. 52, s. 186 has been received by any Death of witness.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 120-130.)

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deposition of the person so deceased, purporting to be scaled with the scal of the Court, or a copy thereof perperting to be so scaled, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, s. 4. Hankeup 46 & 47 Vie , have seals.

120. Every Court having jurisdiction in lank-Hankemptey Courts to ruptey under thes Act shall have a seal describing the c. 52, * 137. Courl in such manner as may be directed by order of the High Court of the province, and judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceedings of the scal, and of the signature of the Judge or Registrar of any Court baying that jurisdiction.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, s. 188. j

121. A certificate of the Couct, that a per-Certificate of appoints seachas been appointed or is an assignce noder this Act, shall be conclusive proof of his having been appointed or being such assignee.

Time.

[46 & 47 Vic., e. 52, s. 141.]

122. (1) Where by or under this Act any handed time from or after any date or Computation of time. event is appointed of allowed

for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that hanted time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding slich is done or taken at latest on the list day of that limited time as so computed, unless the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is dene or taken on the next day alterwards are which the Coast

(2) Where by or under this Art any act or proeceding is directed to be done or taken on a certain. day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which I the Court does not sit, the act or proceeding shall | be considered as done or taken in the time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which i the Court sits.

Notices.

[46 & 17 Vic., c. 52, 4 112.

123. All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post lefter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

Formal Defects.

Γ40 & 17 Vie., e 52, s. 143 (

124. (1) No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be Formal defect not to in the lift of by any formal invadidate proceedings. defect or by any integrilative unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or torgularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Couct.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment of an assignee shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

Bankenpl Trustee.

XXVII of 1866. [46 & 47 Vic., Art c. 52, s. 147.] Act to trustee.

125. Where a bankrupt is a trastee within the Application of Trustee Indian Trustee Act, 1864, section 30 of that Act shall to bankruptey at have effect so as to authorize the appointment of a new trustee in substitution for the bankraid (whether voluntarily resigning or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative thereto, shall have effect accordingly. Corporations, Firms and Lunatics.

126. For all or any of the purposes of this Act, [16 & a corporation may act by

Acting of corporaany of its officers authorised hous, firms and lumities. in that behalf under the seal of the corporation; a firm may act by any of its members; rad a limitic may not by his committee, curater books or manager, or, when the matter is one in respect of which a Court of Wards has superintendence, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of former A.ts. Se.

127. Whereby any enactment or instrument [46 & 4] reference is made to the 11 & c. 52, 4 Construction of enact-(2).ments and instruments telepring in 11 & 12 Vic., 12 Vie., cap. 21 (an Act to convolidate and amond the Laws relating to Insolvent

Deblors in Ludia), the enactment or instrument shall, so far as roay be, be construed and love effect as if reference were made therein to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

128. The provisions of this Act relating to the [46 & 47 Certain provisions to remedies against the property c. 52, s. bind the Crown. of a debtor, the priorities of debts, the effect of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

129. Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of [11 & 12 Savner for existing jurisdiction effected thereby, c. 21, 8 shall take away or affect any e 62, s. 1 rights of audience. right of andieuce that any person may have had immediately before the comincidement of this Act; and all attorneys or other persons who had the right of audience before the Courts for the Rohof of Ansolvent Debtors shall love the like right of audience in bankenptey matters in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort

Unclaimed Funds or Directends.

William, Madras and Bombay, respectively.

130. (1) Where an assignce under any bank-146 & 17 V roptey, composition or c. 52, s. 40 Payment into Court scheme pursuant to this Act of medianed of tarless tributed dividend or has order his control any

anclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for noise than six months, or where, after making a limit dividend, he los no his bands or under this control any unclaimed or medistributed money arising from the property of the debtoc, or where, after the passing of this Act, any unclaimed or undistributed had or dividend in the hands or under the control of an assigned under the H & 12 Vie., e. 21 (An Act to consolidat and amount the Laux relating to Insolvent Debtors in India) has remained or remains uncircuid or indistributed for six months after the same became claimable or distributable, or in any other case for two years after the receipt thereof by the assignee, the assignee shall forthwith pay it into the Court for credit, if it is held for an estate, to the Bankraptey Estates Account of that Court, or, if it is held as a dividend for a creditor, to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account of that Court.

(2) In the case of an assignee under the Statule aforesaid in the Court for the Rehef of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, "the Court" in sub-section (1) useans the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part 1X.— Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 131-135.)

(3) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Conneil, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and get in ail such unclaimed or undistributed moneys, finds or dividends; and for the purposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the power, conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section.

(1) The provisions of this section shall not, except as expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any larger or other right or remedy to which he may be entitled against the assignee.

[Act 11 of 1871, # 62.]

131. Moneys transferred to the credit of the Lapse and credit to Gavernouch of mediumed or undistributed disorder within six years from the vidends.

131. Moneys transferred to the credit of the Credit of the Count which are not paid within six years from the date of their transfer to that

account shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, unless the Court, on the motion of a person interested, otherwise directs.

[16 & 17 Vie], 4 52 × 162, 4ct 11 of 874, s 63]

Clause to moneys pend into Court or ereduct ruptey. Estates Account or to Government underses the Bankruptey Dividends tool too or section 130. Account pursuant to section 150, or carried to the account and could of the Government of India pursuant to section 131, may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the per or claiming is entitled, shall make an order for payment to him of the sunction.

Provided that, before making an order for the payment of a sum which has been carried to the account and credit of the Government of India, the Court shall cause a netice to be served on such efficer as the Governor General in Connect may appoint in this behalf, ealing on the officer to show cause, within one mouth from the date of the service of the notice, why the order small not be made.

New.]

Distribution of certain unclaimed devidends reserved in respect of unproved claims under 11 Vic. e. 21 The Recorder of Rangoon, a

dividend in respect of the claim of a per-in-whohas been named in a schedule as a creditor of an insolvent in proceedings under the 11 & 12 Vic., e. 21 (An Act to consolidate and sound the I very relating to Insolvent Helitors in India), but has not established his title to the dividend, has been standing to the credit of the estate of the insolvent for a longer period than six years from the date of the declaration of the dividend, the official assignce of the High Cenrt of Indicature at Fort William, Madras or Bambay, or of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, as the case may be, shall, at the prescribed time and in the prescribed form, file an account of it in Court, and publish the account in two successive issues of the local official Gazette.

(2) If the dividend is not claimed within six months from the date of the second publication of the account in the Gazette, it shall, after deduction therefrom of the cost of preparing, filing

(3) The Court, with the concurrence of the among the creditors of the estate who have proved overnor General in Conneil, may, from time to their debts or demands.

Deblor's Books.

Access to dibrors assigned, he entitled to with Rales, 180 noble possession of the books pure 259, of accounts belonging to the

debtor or to set up any hen thereon.

(2) Any creditor of the bankrupt may, sub-[New,] ject to the control of the Court, inspect at all reasonable times, personally or by agent, any such books in the possession of the assignee.

Interpretation.

Interpretation

135. (1) In this Act, un- [46 & 47 V less the context otherwise c. 52, s. 16

requires,—

- (1) "province" means the territories under the administration of a Local Government;
- (2) "High Court of the province" and "High Court of a province" mean the highest Civil Court of appeal for a province:
- (3) "the Court" (except in Part VIII) means the Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act:
- (1) "allidavit" includes declarations under any legislative concernent, affirmations, and attestations on honour:
- $(5)^{-\alpha}$ assignce " means an official assignce or special assignce :
- (6) "available act of lends upter" means any net of bankcupter available for a bankinputer potition at the date of the presentation of the retition on which the receiving order is made;
- (7) "debt provable in benkraptev" or "provable acht" meludes any debt or liability, by the Act made procable in bankraptey:
- (8) " general rules" meludes forms:
- (9) "Government treasury" melades a bank which conducts treasure, mismess for the Covernment.
- (10) " local anthony" means any manicipal committee, di trict hourd, body of port-commissioners or other with rity logally entitled to, or entrasted by the Government with, the control or management of any nonneighbor book local;
- (11) " oath" includes affirmation, declaration under any legislative emictment, and attestation on no our:
- (12) "ordining resolution" means a resolution decoded by a majority in value of the creditors present, presently or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution:
- (13) "prescribed" means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Act:
- (14) "property" includes money, goods, things in action land and every other description of property, whether moveable or immoveable; also, obligations, ensements and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incident to property as above defined:
- 1151 " maliadula" morns a schadule to this A at .

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 136.) (The First Schedule.—Meetings of Creditors.)

- (16) " secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or hen on the property of the debtor, or any part thereof, us a security for a debt due to him from the debtor:
- him from the debtor:
 (17) "sheriff" includes any officer charged with
 the execution of a writ or other process:
- (18) "special resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the crediters present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution.
- (2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of the Act.

Repeal.

46 & 47 Vic., 52, v. 169.]

- 136. (1) The enactments described in the thorast teperator enactments.

 schedule are hereby repealed so from the commencement of this Act to the extent mentioned in that schedule.
- (2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect—
 - (a) anything done or suffered before the conmencement of this Act under any chact ment repealed by this Act; or
 - (b) any right or privilege acquired, or de imposed, or hability or disqualification incurred, under any enactment so repealed; or
 - (c) any fine, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence conduitted or to be committed against any cuactinent so repealed; or
 - (d) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any enactment so repealed or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification, or recovering or enforcing any such time, for eitme or punishment as aforesaid.
- (3) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the cumetments repealed pending at the common ement of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act expressly applies to pending proceedings, continue, and these enactments shall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Act had not passed.
- (1) The person for the time being holding the office of official assignee for any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madius and Bombay, or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings pending before that Court or any Judge thereof, be decided to lave been appointed official assignee under the repealed emetment.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 52, Sch. 1.]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 1. .)

MILTINGS OF CREETURES.

1. The official assignce shall summen the meeting mentioned in section 17 by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

- 2. The official assignce shall also, as soon as practicable, send to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's statement of affairs a notice of the time and, place of the meeting, accompanied by a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, including the causes of his failure, and any observations therein which the official assignce may think fit to make; but the proceedings at the meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting.
- 3. The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the official assignee most convenient for the majority of the credit as.
- 4. The official assignee or the special assignee may at any true summon a meeting of creditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.
- 5. Meetings subsequent to the meeting incactioned in section 17 shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or, if he has not proved, at the address given in the debtor's statement of affairs, or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting
- 6. The official assignce, or some person nominated by hun, shall be the chairman at every meeting: Provided that, if the Court so directs, the chairman at any meeting subsequent to the meeting mentioned in section 17 shall be such person as the meeting by ordinary resolution appoint.
- 7. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a crediter at any meeting of creditors noless he has duly proved a debt provable in bankruptcy to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof bas beet duly lodged before the time appointed for the meeting.
- 8. A creditor shall not vote at any such mecting in respect of any nuliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.
- 9 For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shell, nules's he surrenders his scentity, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he as esses it, and shall be cutified to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, nuless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence.
- 10. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on cr secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is withing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend to deduct it from his proof.
- 11. It shall be compresent to the assignce within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value

The Indian Bankrupley Bill, 1886. (The Second Schedule.—Proof of Debts)

so estimated, with an addition, thereto, of twenty per centum: Provided that, where a creditor, he put a value on the security, he may at any time before he has been required to give up the security as aloresaid correct the valuation by a new pool, and deduct the new value from his debt, but in that case the addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the assignce requires the security to be given up.

- 12. If a receiving order is made again-1 occupation of a firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be entitled to vote thereat.
- 13. The chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purper of voting, but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor sharid be admitted or rejected, he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.
- 11. A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.
- 15. Every in trument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be as need by the official assignce, or, if a special assignce has been appointed, by the special assignce, and every invertion therein shall be in the handwining of the person giving the proxy.
- 16. A creditor may give a general proxy to his manager or clork or any other person in his regular employment. In that case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to act the conder sounds to the creditor.
- 17. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified inceting or adjournment thereof, for or against any specific re-olution, or for or against any specified person a special assignce.
- 18. A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official assignce or special assignee before the meeting at which it is to be used.
- 19. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation by been used by or on behalf of a special assigner in obtaining proxics, or in procuring the special assignership, except by the direction of a receting of critical, except by the direction of a receting of critical, incommentation shall be allowed to the period by whom critical whose behalf the solicitation his been exercised, notwithstanding any resolution is the creditors to the contrary.
- 20. A creditor may appoint the office it as nonce of the debtor's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or special prexy.
- 21. The charman of a meeting may, with the feons out of the meeting, a hour the meeting from time to time, and from place to place.
- 22. A meeting shall not be competent to act for any purpose, except the election of a clausman and the adjournment of the meeting, notes: there are present, or represented thereat, at least three creditors, or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three.
- 23. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the inceting shall be

adjourned to the some day in the full wing, week at the same time and photocer to coscho crace day as the chairmanchia of pains, not dangless than seven or more than (went) some days.

- 24. The chairman of every proctory half cause minutes of the procedure of the meeting to be arown up, and rathy enter that a book kept for that purpose, and the number shad by expect by him.
- 25. No person being only cit or a general or a special praxy thall vote in civour of any resolution which would directly or mean thy glace him elf, his partner or complyer in a position to receive any renomeration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a crecipal raterally with the other creditor of the debtor. I royaled that where any person halfs special orders to vote for the apparaturent of himself as pecial assigned, he may use the said provide and vote a certainly.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Sec. 200 des 212.1

146 A 47 Vic. c. 52, Sch 11.

Property of 1976s. Professional and process

- 1. Every credit is shall prove his debt, as soon as may be after the maling of a receiving order.
- 2 A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a proprial letter to the official as igner, or, if a special a conce has been appointed, to the special as igner, an affidivit vertying the debt.
- 3. The affiliavit may be made by the creditor lam elf or by some person anticared by or on behalf of the credit a. If made by a per on so authorisel, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.
- 4. The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the period as of the debt, and shall specify the volchers, if any, by which the angle in become truthful. The official estimate or special a spine may it any time call for the product of the vonchers.
- 5. The allday a bolt of they healer the creditor is or is not a council to be a.
- 6. A credit a shall bear the cost of proving his dela, unless the Coast otherwise specialty erlors.
- 7. Every credit a who has believed a proof shall be contilled to see and or man, the prices of other reduces at all reasonable trans.
- S. A creditor proving how deby shall define therefrom all trade discounts, but to dead out the compelled to deduct may are soon in a convening two pure abuncacles in a contract to the charge with been a large and earliest called a power to the call.

Proof be Some I Calle

- 9. If a second cridit a region his country, he may prove for the believe due to his, after deducing the net amount ϕ bixed
- 10. If a seemed contion introduction is required to the assignee for the concrit bracket of the creditors, he may prove for his whole dett.
- 11. If a scennel crediter does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the praticulars of his security, the date when it was given and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (The Second Schedule.—Proof of Debts.)

to receive a dividend only in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

- 12. (a) Where a scenrify is so valued the assignee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.
- (b) If the assignee is discripted with the value at which a scenarty is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any scenarty so valued be off red for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the credit or and the assignee, or as, in default of agreement, the Court may direct. If the sale is by paidle and tim, the creditor, or the assignee on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase.
- (c) Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the assignee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redoming the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the assignee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power, he shall not be entitled to exercise it, and the equiry of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the assignce, shall vest in the credit or, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued.
- 13. Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the assignee, or the Court, that the valuation are proof were to debuil file on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation; but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the assignee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court.
- If Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the lorgering rule, the creditor shall be thwith recay any surplus dividend which he has received in excess of that to which be would have been entitled on the anneaded valuation or, as the case may be chall be entitled to be paid out of any more valuation to share electrical which he has a dividend or share electrical which he has a dividend contained valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividence, but to shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment
- 15. If a crediter after laying valued his seembly subsequently realizes it, or if it is reclized under the provisions of rule 12, the not amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an aniended valuation made by the creditor.
- 16. If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.
- 17. Subject to the provisions of rule 12, a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen amous in the rupee and interest as provided by this Act.

Taking Accounts of Property mortgaged and Sale thereof.

[Bank capter 18. Upon application by motion by any person Rule, 1888, clauming to be a mortgagee of any part of the bank

- rupt's immoveable property, whether the mortgage is of a legal or equitable nature, the Court shall proceed to inquire whether the person is such mortgagee, and for what consideration and under what circumstances; and if it is found that the person is such mortgagee, and if no sufficient objection appears to the title of the person to the sum claimed by him under the mortgage, the Court shall direct such accounts and inquiries to be taken as may be necessary for ascertaining the principal, interest and costs due upon the mortgage, and the rents and profits, or dividends, interest or other proceeds received by the person, or by any other person by his order or for his use in case he has been in possession of the property over which the mortgage extends, orany part thereof; and the Court, if satisfied that there ought to be a sale, shall direct notice to be given in such Gazettes or newspapers as it thinks lit, when and where, and by whom and in what way, the property, or the interest therein so mortgaged, is to be sold, and that the sale be made accordingly, and that the assignce (unless it be otherwise ordered) shall have the conduct of the sale; but it shall not be imperative on any such mortgagee to make such application. At any such sale the mortgagee may bid and purchase.
- 19. All proper parties shall join in the conveyance to the purchaser, as the Court may direct.
- 20. The moneys arising from the sale shall be applied in the first place in payment of the costs, charges and expenses of the assignee, of and occasioned by the application to the Court and of and attending the sale, and then in payment and satisfaction so far as the same will extend of what is found due to the mortgagee, for principal, interest and costs; and the surplus of the said moreys (if any) shall then be paid to the assignee. But in case the moneys arising from the sale are insufficient to pay and satisfy what is so found due to the mortgagee, then he shall be entitled to prove as a creditor for the deficiency, and receive dividends thereon rateably with the other creditors, but not so as to disturb any dividend then already declared.
- 21. For the better taking of such inquiries and accounts, and making a title to the purchaser, all parties may be examined by the Court upon interrogatories or otherwise as it may think fit, and shall produce before the Court upon oathall deeds, papers, books and writings in their respective custody or power relating to the estate or effects of the bankrupt, as the Court may direct.

Proof in respect of Distinct Contracts.

22. If a debtor was at the date of the receiving order liable in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct firms, or as a sole contractor and also as member of a lirm, the circumstance that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts against the properties respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical Payments.

23. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the receiving order is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person childed to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1886. (The Third Schedule. - Enactments repealed.)

the order as if the rent or payment grew due from ' may, on the application of the creditor, reverse or day to day.

Laterest.

24. On any debt-or sum certain, payable at a certain time or etherwise, whereon interest is not received or agreed for, and which is overdue at the date of the receiving order and provable in bankruptey, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum to the dute of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, aml, if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claused from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

Irelt payable at a future Time.

25. A creditor may prove for a debt not juy- : able when the debtor committed an act of bankruptey as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting only thereout a rebate of interest at the rate of five per centum per annum-computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the ! delit would have become payable according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Admission or Rejection of Proofs.

- 26. The assigned shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or . reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof, he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.
- 27. If the assignee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the assignce, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce
- 28. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the assignee in respect of a proof, the Court

vary the decision.

- 29. The Court may also expange or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the assignee declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor.
- 50. For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the assignce may administer oaths and take allidavits.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 136.) Exactments repealed. A.—Statute repealed.

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Year and cimpter	Title.	Extent of repeal
11 & 12 Vie., c. 21.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.	has not been
	B.—Acts repealed.	· · · <u>*</u>
Number aml year	Subject or title	Extent of repeal.
XXVII of 1841.	An Act for appropriating the unclaimed Dividends on Insolvent Estates.	. has not been
XVII of 1875.	The Burma Courts Act, 1875.	Section 66.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Tuts matter of the general amendment of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in India has been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of the Government of India.

There are at present two main bodies of insolvency law in force in British Indiafirst, the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21; and secondly, Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure (NIV of 1882). Roughly speaking, the former constitutes the insolvency law for the three Presidency-towns and for the towns of Rangaon, Monlinein, Akyab and Bassein; the latter the law for the country outside those towns. It is, however, to be observed that the High Courts administer the insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code components with their continuous in all and fine the procedure that the results of the country outside the second of the Civil Procedure Code components with their continuous in all and the continuous transfer in the country outside the continuous transfer to the content of the Civil Procedure Code components with their continuous in all and the content of the country outside the content of the Civil Procedure Code concurrently with their ordinary in olvency jurisdiction. Besides these two main bodies of law, there is a special insolvency law for the Punjab under Act IV of 1872, sections 22 to 53; and there are special Acts that have been passed for the relief of indebted landowners in different parts of the country.

2. In the year 1870 Sir James Stephen introduced a Bill repealing the Statute of 1848, and substituting for it an insolvency law applicable to the whole of British India. It was taken mainly from the English Bankruptey Act of 1869. The general opinion about it was that its provisions were too complicated for the Mufassal, and that the system of voluntary management by creditors, which was then the principle of the English Act, was unsuitable to India, and the measure was accordingly dropped. The Bill was possibly open to the objection that it was beyond the completency of the Indian legislature, but this point does not appear to have been taken at the time.

- 3. Sir Arthur Hobbanse did not attempt to touch the insolvency law of the Presidency-towns, but he paid a good deal of attention to what he described as "those seld-m-used sections" of the Code of Civil Procedure "which do duty for an insolvency law" in the Mulas-
- * Legislative Proceedings, 1876, page 211

 † Legislative Proceedings, 1875, page 76

 an insolvency law, but nothing more than a germ. He believed that this pact of the Code had been very little used, and he remarked that if this was so in was not surprising, as there was very small inducement to the debtor to avail himself of it. It cremist, however, he went on to say, to be the prevailing of imon that the indical machinery in the Mulas, always hardly adapted to the working of any general and complete law of insolvency. At all events, he said, such a law should be treated as a separate measure, and not as part of the Code. It would probably, he added, be latter for the present, and be likely to pave the way for some more complete measure in the future, if the legislature were to make the law a life less indimentary than it then was, and at all events to supplement it where it regued to be broken off in its natural course; and he embodied in Chapter XX of the Code of 1877 certain provisions framed in accordance with these years.
- 4. By Act XII of 1879 (now superseded by the Code of Civil Procedure of 1882) several amendments were made in the insolvency chapter of the Code. The most important of these was tho extension of the chapter to person against whose property orders of attachment had been it aed in execution of money-decrees. In his speech on the prising of this Act, Mr. Whiley St dos said that Chapter XX, even with all the improvements made by this Act, would tital be incomplete; but that it went as far as most of the Committee with their present knowledge of the condition of the Midissal Courts and the extent of India's indebtidness thought safe and wise. The Government of India in the Home Department, he said, either had issued, or was about to is not a circular to the Local Governmence, requesting their epimon as to the property of allowing debters to a certain amount to apply for a declaration of insolvacy, and if this were found possible the law would altered accordingly 4.
- 5. The circular referred to by Mr. So less was issued on the 22nd of September, 1879, and invited an expression of opinion on he suggestion that persons owing Bs. 200 and upwards should be allowed to apply to be allowed mesolven's, then they might not have been arrested or impriscred, and though needed of attachness against their property had been made. The majority of the opinions received was adverse to the suggestion, and accordingly it was dropped.
- of In January, 1881, Mr. Pitt-Koma is brought in a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to insolvent debtors in India. It was a short amending Bill of seven sections, and did not attempt to consolidate the law. Suitus doubts were enteriarized whether some of the proposals of the Bill were not ustra error and it was therefore absorbed that the Bill should not be proceeded with. In the meantime, however, it had been enculated to Local Governments and Admini traitins for opinion; and among the comments and error sins, which were passed upon it the doubt is not infrequently expressed whether it was worth while to pass a mere amending Bill, and whether it would not be possible to re-cast completely the insolvency law for India.
- 7. It is clear further that, apart from any question of general revision, there are certain points in which the existing law stands in somewhat neglect need of emendation.

Thus, the Secretary of State, in a despatch dated the 21st October, 1880, requested the early consideration by the Government of Taiba, in emmonication with the several High Courts, of the question whether the Insolvency Courts could not under the existing law order the charge for adverting notices of insolvency in the provincial Gazettes and in the London Gazette to be defrayed to in the estates concerned, and suggested that, if necessary, recourse should be had to legiblition to ensure the recovery from every estate of all costs, whether incurred in England or in tedit, attendant on the insolvency. The Local Governments and Thigh Courts were reconsilted on the question; and though the majority of them were of opinion that the point might be dealt with by an admiration of the statintory rules, yet the p-subility of meeting the difficulty satisfactorily in this way does not appear to be altogether free from doubt.

- S. Again, at Bombry, in consequence of the discovery some five or six years ago of serious defalcations on the part of the Obicial Assigner, at became necessary to re-organize the office of that functionary, and the High Court decord it recessory—
 - (1) to provide that the accounts of the Official Assigner should be regularly audited by a competent auditor; and
 - (2) to appoint an Official Assignce of such position and character as might afford an effectual guarantee against mi appropriation, and of such energy and legal knowledge as might ensure the most satisfactory and least expensive realization and distribution amongst creditors.

For these purposes additional funds were required, and the Court proposed to provide these funds mainly from unclaimed dividences. Accordingly, they fromed certain new rules under the Insolvency Act of 1848, by which the unclaimed dividents were to be formed into a fund to be invested, with other money, in Government paper. The interest was to be

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applied in paying an anditor, and in supplementing the remmeration of the Official Assignes. These rules have hitherto been acted on, but doubts have been suggested as to their validity, and the Bombay Government have been pressing the Government of India to introduce or sanction legislation for the purpose of validating them. It appears, however, to be doubtful whether they can be validated by anything short of Parliamentary legislation.

- 9. The insolvency law of the Precidency-towns is admittedly cumbroas, defective and out of date, and in some points of detail is, as has been shown, negently in need of amendment. The proposals for its revision which have botherto been submitted to the legislature have been objected to, not so much on the ground that they were underirable, as on the ground that they were insufficient, and that, while it was desirable to re-east the whole have and bring it into conformity with English law, it was expedient to postpone legislation for this purpose while proposals involving important amendments of the English law itself were under consideration. This objection has recently been removed by the passing of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. That Act may not be perfect; but at least it embodies the accumulated experience of the thirty-five years which clapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act; and in commercial law perfection of detail is less important than uniformity of principle. It is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent and under which he may obtain his discharge should be, as far as possible, the same in London and Calcutta.
- 10. The Government of India, therefore, after reference to the Secretary of State, came to the conclusion that the opportunity should be taken of repealing the Indian Insolvency Act and substituting a new Act conforming in general principles to the English Act of 1883, but adapted in details to Indian circumstances.

A Bill on these lines was prepared last year, and, having regard to the circumstance that an Indian Bankruptey Act will have in some cases to be used by persons beyond the limits of British India, and to the advantage of having the decisions of the English Courts as a guide to its construction, it was thought well that its form and drafting should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there was some substantial reason for taking a different course. The result of the adoption of the English Act as a model then is that in some instances the phraseology of the present Bill, which is broad on the draft of 1835, will be found to vary slightly from that ordinarily adopted in Acts of the Indian legislature, and in others it may be found to contain tules of interpretation and evidence, penal clauses and other provisions, which rether cover ground already covered by parallel Indian quantiments, or would be somewhat differently framed in a Bill intended only for this country.

- 11. The Bill which was prepared last year was submitted for opinion to the authorities most compount to advise on the subject of backruptey, and the further deviations from the scheme of the English Act which will be found in the present Bill are the outcome of the advice given by those authorities.
- 12. The first question which presents itself in connection with this measure is whether the new law should be applied to the whole of British India or only to specified towns.

There is something to be said in favour of having one, and only one, insolvency law for the whole of India. But, on the other hand, the difference between the circumstances of indebtedness in commercial scaports and in the interior appears to be such as to require, not indeed a different law, but different machinery. If Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure were not in existence, it might be desirable to insert in a general Insolvency Act a chapter applying the law for the Presidency-towns, with a odilications and simplifications, to the Mufassal Courts. But under existing circumstances it is thought that the best course is to keep Chapter XX standing, to amend it where necessary, and to apply it generally to parts of the country and to forms of indebtedness to which a law framed principally with a view to commercial insolvencies is not applicable, the new law being applied in the first instance only to the three Presidency-towns, and to Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassain, and a power being taken to extend it to other commercial centres, such as Karachi.

- of Bankruptey, namely, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Malras and Bombay and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and confers upon the Local Governments power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to constitute other Courts of Bankruptey in the territories administered by them. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Presidency High Courts when exercising bankruptey jurisdiction are (section 80) defined to be the same as the local limits of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Recorder of Bangoon to comprise (as at present) the towns of Bangoon, Monlmein, Akyab and Basseia. The local limits of the Courts which may be constituted by Local Governments will be defined by those Governments with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.
- 14. The next question that presents itself is one as to the powers of the Governor General's Council. The present Indian insolvency law is contained in an Act of Parliament so framed as to operate throughout Her Majesty's dominions. Thus a vesting order made under it

A resolution at the second sec

vests in the assignce by its direct operation all the real and personal estate and effects of the insolvent in whatever part of those dominions they may be situated or accrue. An order of discharge made under it has direct effect in every part of those dominions. And the subordimite provisions of the Act are, speaking generally, framed on similar lines. The Act is one of those which it is within the competency of the Logislative Conneil of the Governor General to modify or repeal; but if we were to undertake without the aid of Parliament to repeal and re-east it in the manner above indicated, we should, owing to the limitation of our legislative powers, produce an enactment which would fall short of the present law in the important matter of its local extent and operation. Nor could we attain our object by any amendment of the existing Act. To say nothing of the impracticability, from the draftman's point of view, of effecting, by way of amendment, the multitude of alterations which are needed in details and in matters of form, it must be remembered that it would be beyond the powers of the Conneil to extend in any way or substantially modify any of those provisions, which apply beyond the limits of British India. And it is apprehended that, even if we were content to forego all notion of directly interfering with these provisions, any extensive amendment of the Act would probably affect them in such a way that either they would be held to have lost their operation beyond British India, or our enactment would be held to be utten vires so far as it affected them, or of e some other confusion or difficulty would arise.

- 15. It is an apprehension of some such result as this that has deterred the Government from attempting certain emendments of the Insolvency Act which have been from time to time suggested, and which in themselves would appear to be of a most frilling description. It is true that if the Council were to repeal the existing Act and substitute for it an Act of its own, drawn on improved lines, the new law, flough treated as a foreign brukeriptcy law, would receive a certain amount of recegnity u, and would be given effect to in many cases in the United Kingdom and in British Colones; but it is apprehended that this real if would, as a rule, be at anoble only indirectly and through the medium of further judicial proceedings, that in some cases those proceeding would give rise to puph sing questions of private international law, and that in other cases again the Indian law would obtain but partial recognition. It is believed, for example, that a vesting order passed by our Courte under such a law would be allowed needed as relief in minoved the property situate in another British jurish tien, and that the cases in which effect would be given to an order of discharge so passed are not as yet completely defined. Such difficulties could, no deubt, be met by supplies inentary backruptcy proceedings e courseafly instituted in the United Kingdom or the Colony, but it is of vior that the more styles the ull, if possible, be availed. The Government of India has no internation as to the proportion of the cases that now come let re our Insolvency Courts in this country to which a boultation of the local operation of the low, like that just referred to, would be release series ampediment; but it is apprehended to it it would be so felt in the more important cases of bonkrupts, engaged in languess transactions extending to the United Iving lem or the Colonies.
- 16. For these reasons it is necessary that any legislation undertaken here should be supported by an Act of Parhament. The precise form which the Act of Parhament should take is still under consideration to communication with the Secretary of State, but the Government of India as of present advised is disposed to think that the Act should be a confirming Act following begish on here rather than an inabling Act preciding its. An enabling Act followed by an Indian Act would give rise to questions as to whether the Indian legislature had exceeded the powers given to it by the Fughsh Act.
- 17. As regards the prevision of the Bill itself, it will be observed that the most striking difference between them and those of the English Act is that the duties discharged in England by the Beard of Federal commenters of inspection are by the Bill entrusted to the Bankruptev Court. This was unavoidable, as there is no authority in this country outside the Courts which call insdertake the duties of the Board of Trade with any prospect of success, and the open see a almost unanimous that the superintendence of bankruptcy proceedings by commutative of inspection is unseited to India.
- 18. Opinion is also adverse to the application to India of some of the provisions of the English Act respecting meeting of creditors. It is proposed therefore that meetings shall be held only when they are do need by the assignee or the Court or one-fourth in value of the creditors to be necessary.
- 19. The other point in the Pill which appear to regain explanation will be released to, as far as possibly in the order of the sections in which the occur.
- 20. The lead extend of the Acr (section I) has been made as wide as the powers of the Indian legislates permit and a separation can only be further extended by Parliament.
- 21. See a factor of the about a wholbove recorded open a on the draft of 1885, and among them a Connection of the dialger of the High Court at from William, have taken exception to the seizment belief to goods of a debter under process of a Civil Court, and the failure of a debter to comply with the reparencent of a bank-uptey notice, being made acts of bank-uptey in India as they have been in the digit by section 4, sub-section (I), clauses (c) and (a), of the English Vet. There can be therefore have been excluded from the Bill (section 2), but in their stead space been added clear a making it an act of bank-uptey for a debter to offer a

composition to his creditors (L. R. 13 Q. B. D. 471), or to be lying in prison for a longer period than twenty-one days for making default in payment of money (11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, ss. 8 and 9).

22. By section de the jurisdiction of the Court is limited to cases in which the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the jurisdiction under an order of a Cril Court for default in payment of money, or in which the debtor, or, if he is a member of a firm, his partner, has within a year before the presentate of the bankruptcy petition or limitely resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits. This differs from the corresponding provisions of the Eaglish Act, which place no restriction of this kind car a polition by a debtor, and which admit a petition again to debtor when, and only when he is demiciled in England, or, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, has crimarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of basiness in England.

It differs also from the corresponding provisions of the Indian In-observe Act; which proceed on the distinction, now to be abelleted, between traders and others, and the effect of which in all particulars it would be leaved on to attempt to state.

- 23. As regards the difference between the Eugh h Act and the Bill in this respect, it seems clear that the first of the deuter being in prison within the june lection should, in this country, continue to be, as it is under the pre-ent Insolvency Act, a ground of jurisduction; and it seems almost equally clear, having regard to the conditions under which the present legislation is undertaken and to the currentstance that the local limits of the jurish from of each Court, however they may be fixed, must could be each a part of British India, that domicibe should be rejected here as a ground of juri latter.
- 24. Consering the Bill with the existing Indian incolvency law as construed by the High Courts, it will be observed that Backinptey Courts will, under the Bill, centrate to have jurisdiction in the existing have a leante of broness, within the Lord Indias, as Pontifex, J., held them, in the cases of Protex Centra Golo (I. B. L. R., App. 26; and Howard Brothers (I. B. Ir R. 251), to have under the existing law, but thet a High Court will not have bankruptey jurisdiction in respect of an insecunitry debrar merchy by a read of his leng personally subject to the jurisdation of that Court. In will be remembered that apposite views have been talence to the existence of a juri diagon on this latter ground under the existing law e. a. Twillia, I. B. L. R., O. C., St. on the one Lind, and ex Birtherell, 9 Bo II. C. Rep. 131, and in Fields, 3 Mind, 11, C. Rep. 131, on the otic.
- 25. If his, howe or, fown provided South World is the Observation of the Committee of the Jieles of the Holes of the World in the William that a Court expecting prior from in tenks raptey under the proposal veter system-tentone of any procedures and er Chanter XX of the Code of Civil Proschar ambhed with them where the Xet. It has done by a provided freeton to that in may provided class of a see the Constrainty make a training order on a brakeruptey pet three nativals ambling the restrictions game of a comments pairs to constraints arising within corrain beed limits. Second 9 provides that, where a maintain proceedings have been instituted under the Bankinptey Act and un explice Code, the Constraint stary the proceedings under the Code wherever they may be pearing.
- 26. On the recommendation of the Che' Judge of the Bambay Canatiof Small Causes it is proposed to error 7) that a Bankrupt y Com, may refer to make a recommendation of in its epimon the polition ought to have been presented balars someother Bankruptey Court.
- 27. A receiving order mode under count 6 or section 7 of 31 (Bell will not have precisely the same of ct as a vesting order under vection 7 or the present landscape, Act. It will transfer the presention of, but not the property in, the debit of estate. The debtor will not be divested of his estate until he has been a lin light bankrupt (section 26).
- 28. When the receiving order has been made, the deleter, it in prime, will be released (section 8), but he will be under the control of the official assigned (section 22), to whom the carriage of proceedings may be given if the petitioner does not proceed with due difference (section 91).
- 29. Sections 13 and 100 of the Billipice a Bankruptey Conet power to recomb a receiving order or actual an adjudication of the display which it counties that the decrees counts would be more conveniently administered in some of a parcial Buttish India cross the Mopety's dominions of a hate. When an adjudy to a nameled under the latter section, conveniend one under it remains while, and the Court is any exceed to direct that the delates question the results and proposed. It is entirely we let that if similarly with processing contented on the ringle-h bruthrup by Courts the power restricting a mean to make incommending the regular boundaries.
- 30. Section 5% protects existing interests of efficial assignee and while it a proposed (section 62), in accordance with ordinary Indian practice, to leave the renouncertain of official assignees to be decrimined by each rive order, it is improve the the the tray mode of remuneration will be altered during the incumbency of present office-loader.

- 31. It was urged, among other objections to Sir . Stephen's Bill, that it would generally be difficult to find among the creditors in this country persons qualified and willing to take a large share in the administration of a bankrupt's estate, and as a matter of fact the official element has always been prominent in administrations under the existing law It is accordingly proposed, on the practically unanimous advice of all authorities conversant with the practice of bankruptcy in this country, that the official assignee shall discharge the functions of strustee in bankruptcy except when the creditors express a wish for the appointment of a special assignee (section 77).
- 32. By section 24 of the Bill the provisions of section 23 of the English Bankruptey Act, respecting the re-direction of debtors' letters, have, on the advice of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, been extended to debtors' telegrams.
- 33. The saving of section 5 of the Statute commonly known as Bovill's Act (28 & 29 Vic., c. 86) in section 40 (6) of the English Bankruptcy Act has been omitted from section 33 of the Bill, as there is no corresponding emactment in the law of British India.
- 34. It has been suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association that the clause (section 37) respecting reputed ownership should be so drawn as to meet the contention of the Official Assignee in the case of trubboy v. Miller (I. Ir. R. 6 Cal. 633). This suggestion raises a very difficult question, which has been left unsolved by the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. The opinions of the authorities in India who specially considered the question in 1881 with reference to Mr. Pitt-Kennody's Bill, may be summed up in the following remarks of Mr. Justice Pontriex on section 23 of 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21:—
- "The fact is that the clause, though extremely a duable in particular cases, is one very daugerous to meddle with. As it stands, it is beneficial. To alici it as or nesed would, in my opinion, be most neschavous. It is impossible with justice to make it apply to every case, and it would be hazardous to attempt to define with particularity to what cases it should apply. To use opinion it should be left as it now stands."
- If further legislation is required, it ion t, in the opinion of the Government of India, take the form of a Bills of Sale Vet.
- 35. Sections 45 and 46 of the Lugh to Bankruptey Act, being framed with reference to English forms of execution, could not be, a sted in the Bill without medification. It has been thought (sections 38 and 39 of the Bill) that the course most in harmony at the same time with those sections of the English Ac, and with the analogies presented by the Code of Civil Procedure would be to make the point of time at which the attaching creditor's title becomes complete against the assignee the same as that at which under section 295 of the Code it becomes complete against a decree-holders. It is hoped that this will afford a simple and equitable settlement of a point regarding which there has been some difficulty in connection with the existing in solvency law.
- 36. On the suggestion of Malairájá Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Bábú Doorga Churn Law the provisions of section 45 of the Bill, with respect to the appropriation of pay or pension, have been made subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Pensions Act, 1871.
- 37. The difference between section 48 (I) (e) of the Bill, defining the trustee's powers in respect of property to which the bankrupt is entitled "as tenant in tail or other owner of an estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple," and the corresponding provision of the English Bankruptey Act is explained by the peculiar position in which the owners of such estates and placed by section 2 of Act XXXI of 1851. The simplicity of that position makes it possible to dispense with all the provisions of the Act for the abolition of fines and recoveries, which are incorporated by reference in the English Bankruptey Act, with the exception of one, the sub-tance of which, so far as it appears to be required, is embodied in sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Bill.
- 38. A Bankinptey Court will have two entirely different kinds of money under its control, namely, (a) money held by it on account of estates before declaration of dividend, and (b) doclared dividends awaiting distribution, the former being the property of estates and the latter the property of specific creditors. Section 64 recognises this distinction, and requires the Court to keep a Bankruptey Estates Account and a Bankruptey Dividends Account, the former being an account of money held for estates and the latter of money removed from that account on declaration of dividends and held for creditors till their dividends are paid to them or, through their default, lapse to the Government (section 131).

Both the Accounts are to be kept by the Court with a Government treasury. It is considered desirable that, like moneys received by ordinary Civil Courts, money received on account of bankruptcy estates should be paid into a Government treasury, in order that there may be the security of the Government for safe custody, and that the safeguards against the occurrence of error provided by the rules of the Government regarding payments from Government treasuries may be brought into operation. The expression "Government treasury" is so defined in section 135 as to include a Presidency Bank conducting treasury business for the Government.

- 39. Under the English Act of 1883, dividends on investments of money belonging to estates in bankruptcy are credited to the Government, and the Lord Chancellor is required to have regard to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bankruptcy proceedings. It has been urged, and the Government of India is of opinion, that in this country, where bankruptcy proceedings are often necessarily more protracted than in England, interest on investments should be paid to creditors. But in that case each investment must be made and held separately for each estate, any portion of the funds of which is invested, and investments should only be made when the sum available for investment is large enough to make the interest sensible in amount. Section 66 provides for investments being made on these conditions at the instance of the Court out of funds standing to the credit of estates in the Bankruptcy Estates Account. It is only under that Account that delay prejudicial to creditors can arise. After money has been transferred to the Bankruptcy Dividends Account, any person to whom a dividend is due has only to present his receipt to obtain it, and he should have no inducement, whether by the money lying at interest or in any other way, to postpone for a day his taking the money out of the custody of the Court.
- 40. Section 79, sub-section (1), clause (c), of the Bill has been so drawn that jurisdiction in bankruptcy may be conferred in a limited class of cases on Courts beyond the Presidency-towns, as, for instance, on the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces or the Chief Court of the Punjab, with respect to proceedings under Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, where, by reason of the sum involved or the difficulty of winding up the estate under the Code, the Court may see fit to withdraw the proceedings from the Court in which they are pending and deal with them under proviso (i) to section 4, sub-section (1).
- 41. Section 85 is based on the section of the English Act which permits the delogation of subordinate jurisdiction in certain matters to Registrars in bankruptcy. It seems that this jurisdiction may be most conveniently exercised by a Judge of the Small Cause Court in Madras and by officers of the High Court in Calcutta and Bombay.
- 42. Under section 88 of the Bill the appeal from a single Judge of a Presidency High Court and the Recorder of Rangoon exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction lies as at present. The appeal from any Mufassal Courts of Bankruptcy which may be established will in most cases he to the High Court of the province.
- 43. Section 101 follows the English Act in fixing the limit for small bankrupteies at Rs. 3,000. But the opinion has been expressed by some of the authorities who have advised on the draft of last year that the limit should be raised to Rs. 5,000 or even to Rs. 10,000. The Government of India itself inclines to that opinion, but deems it advisable to adhere to the limit prescribed in the English Act until the matter can be further considered in the light of the criticisms on the present Bill.
- 44. Part VIII of the Bill is taken from the English Debtors' Act, 1869, as amended by the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. It embodies those full and strong powers for the arrest and punishment of fraudulent debtors and creditors which are the essential adjuncts of every proper law of bankruptcy. It is proposed, when a suitable occasion presents itself, to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to give a Bankruptcy Court a power to commit offenders for trial similar to that which is conferred on the English Bankruptcy Courts by section 165 of the Act of 1883.
- 45. With respect to the suggestion that certain additional offences should be created by Part VIII of the Bill, it will be found that the Bill or the Indian Penal Code covers most, if not all, of the acts and omissions for which it has been proposed that further provision should be made.
- 46. Section 110 of the Bill provides that a married woman shall, in respect of her separate property (if any), be subject to the Act in the same way as it she were unmarried. The restriction in the corresponding provision, section 1 (5), of the English Married Women's Property Act, 1882, which confines it to the case of a woman carrying on a trude separately from her husband, has been omitted, because the vast majority of women to whom the Bill will be applicable stand either under sections 4 and 44 of the Indian Succession Act or under their personal laws on a footing altogether different from that of married women in England.

The phrase "separate property," it may be observed, is used in the wide sense in which it is used in the Indian Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

47. Section 130 provides, among other matters, for the payment into the Bankruptcy Courts of unclaimed dividends and other undistributed money remaining in the hands or under the control of assignees under the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, after the passing of the proposed Act.

The unclaimed dividends are of two classes, namely, dividends belonging to creditors who have proved their debts, and dividends reserved for creditors who have not done so.

With respect to dividends of the first class, they are, as the late Chief Justice of Bengal has said, the property of the creditors for whom they have been set aparl, or of their representatives, just as much as money appropriated to a person interested in an administrationsuit belongs to him or his representative.

The case of dividends of the second class is different, and it is proposed to provide for them by section 133 of the Bill. With respect to this class of dividends, Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee at Bombay, has observed as follows:-

"The other class of unclaimed dividends, which amounts probably to some two or more lakks of rupees, has

"The other class of unclaimed dyndends, which amounts probably to some two or more lakhs of rupees, has arisen in Bonday partly from there being no provision in the Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, section 41 (similar to that in the proposed new Act (see section 5.).

*No unclaimed dyndends, 1 that, this can arise under the proposed new Act (see section 5.).

In the present proposed Act, section 51), for the declaration of dividends only among creditors who "have proved their debts,*"

A practice therefore grew up in the office of the Culicial Assigner of declaring dividends calculated on the total amount entered in respect of claims, whether partially secured or not, and only adjusting the claims when creditors came to receive payment of the dividend declared. And it must be noticed that this practice had one great practical advantage, inasmuch as such partially secured creditors generally held goods on the way to Europe, and it could not be ascertained, fill such goods were actually put on the European market, what the loss of any) would be. And as creditors in their own interest as well as that of the estate would be each of the such goods for a considerable time, it would have caused great delay in declaring dividends to wait until such creditors, when the account-sales were received, did not find it worth their while to prove their claims at all, and in such cases the dividend calculated on the whole original debt, as entered in the schedule, their claims at all, and in such cases the dividend calculated on the whole original debt, as entered in the schedule, still remains anclaimed

"Formerly, in the older estates, precedings were taken under the old Act, XXVII of 1841, to steike such claims off the schedules, but of late years it has been considered that that process could not now be legally carried out."

- 18. Section 134 is designed to meet the suggestion of the Acting Prothonofary and the Official Assignce of Bombay that the Act itself, and not the rules under it, should disallow claims to any Ren cacdebtors' books, and the Juggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the Act should provide for the free access of creditors to those books,
- 19. Section ISB (3) of the Bill provides that notwithstanding the repeal of the existing law all proceedings pending under it at the time when the new Act comes into operation shall be disposed of as if that Act had not been passed. This is the course taken in respect of pending proceedings by the English Act, and, having regard to the extent of the change to be made in the law, it seems the only practicable course.
- 50. Rules 15 to 21 of the Second Schedule, regarding the taking of mortgagees' accounts and the sale of mortgaged property, have been inserted on the suggestion of Mr. Macgregor, the Official Assignee at Calcutta. These rules, which are frequently followed in this country, are substantially the same as those issued by Lord Loughborough in 1791, and the fact that they have been cetained, with slight alterations, under the many Bankruptcy Acts passed in England since that date, is strong evidence of their utility.
- 51. It has been suggested that certain privileges should be accorded to the Official Assignee as a party to legal proceedings. But he will be a public officer within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and, as such, entitled to the protection given to public officers by Chapter XXVII of that Code.
- 52. It has been objected that in certain circumstances the time limited by the draft of 1885 for doing some acts and though under the proposed Act would be found to be inconveniently short. In some cases the time has now been extended, and it is believed that section 89, sub-section (4), will enable the Courts 10 prevent hardship in the exceptional cases to which the time as now limited may prove inapplicable.

The 14th May, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

COLLECTION OF PAPERS REGARDING THE BANKRUPTCY BILL REFERRED TO IN THE STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

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India, Legislative Department, duted 30th April, 1886 2.
, S. E. J. Clarke, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Chief Secretary to
tiovernment, Bengal, dated 30th April, 1886

Extract, paragraphs 1 to 10, of Despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, -(dated the 12th June, 1885).

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch No. 24 (Judicial), dated 14th of Angust last, we have the honour to submit herewith copies of a Bill (with the Objects and Reasons for the same) which has been prepared in our Legislative Department to adopt the English Bankruptey Act, 1883, to Indean circumstances.

2. In exercise of the discretion left to us by paragraph 4 of Your Lordship's despatch, we have thought it well to make the measure applicable by its awa vigour not only to the town of Rangoon but also to those of Bassen, Modimen and Akyab, in which, as well as in Rangoon, the Presidency town Insolvency Law has been for some yours in lonce.

3. As regards the details of the measure, the material particulars in which it dillers from the English Act are so fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Rensons that we deem it unnecessary to trouble Your

Louiship with any turther observations upon them.

L. As regards the form of the Parlamentary Egislation required to give our Art operation in certain respects beyond the limits of British India, the proposal made in paragraph 27 of our despaten of the 5th May, 1884, was that we should pass our Act and that them in Act of Parlament should be passed extending such of its provisions as ought to apply beyond the Facts of British India. On a further consideration of the point, however, we have come to the conclusion that the more convenient course—in fact, the only convenient course however, we have come to the conclusion that the conce convenient course—in fact, the only convenient course—would be that an Act of Parmanent should be passed conferring upon the tiovernor General's Council the extended powers required for the object in view, and that our legislation should then proceed here in exercise of those powers. We are led to this conclusion chiefly by the consideration that, if the course we originally proposed were adopted, we should, a almost every occasion on which a necessity for amending our Act arose, and oneselves beset by difficulties of a nature in mar to those which present themselves in connection with the amendment of the present Indian Insolvency Act,* and which are fully described in paragraph 25 of the despaten

last referred to.

5. Assuming that Your Lordship will agree with us on this point, we have, as requested by Your Lordship, had prepared and forward herewith (annexed to the Objects and Reasons of the Bill) two drafts of enabling. Acts of Parliament, office of which, we believe, would put the Governor General's Council in a position to deal with the subject in an adequate manner.

Of these we give the preference to that marked No. I, which, following more closely the precedents present-t 17 & 18 Oct. e. 101. ed by section 288 of the Merchant Sinpping Act. 1854, t and

ed by section 288 of the Merchant Simpping Act. 1854,† and the Indian Marine Act, 1885,‡ confers the requisite powers in wider terms, and has Indian requisite powers in wider terms, and has Indian discrept of the merit of being the shorter of the two, but if the generality of its provisions should be deemed an objection, we should be prepared to accept an Act trained on the lines of the diaft No II. This latter attempts to specify with some particularity the several matters in respect of which extended powers are conferred on the Indian legislature; and though we have every hope that it would accomplish its purpose, we need hardly observe that a draft in this form cannot be so condidintly telled on is one conceived in more general terms.

6. On collating cittle of these dialits with the draft full which we propose to introduce here, Your Lordship will perceive that while the Indian Emikinptey Courts will be empowered through the medium of their adjudications, decounted to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be strictly confined to this country.

To supply what might thus appear to be a defert in the system we rely on section 11s of the English Bank-To supply what hight this appear to be a defect in the system we rely on section 118 of the English Bank-rapest Act. 1883, which we assume will make the Indian Emkruptcy Courts to invoke the aid of the English Bank-rapest Courts and that not only by specific requisitions directed to a particular stage of a particular matter, but also in a more general form, as, for example, by requesting them to entertain all applications of a continued assumed to them on behalf of an Indian official receiver or trustee.

7. The local extent clause of the Bill to be introduced free is, as Your Lordship will abserve, drawn on the assumption that the Parhamentary legislation will take the form indicated in the draft No. 1. It would be

artered in the opposite event

8. In paragraph 27 of our de-patch already referred to we said that we thought that the Bill to be submitted to Parliament should con an provisions relating to concurrent banking trees somewhat similar to those contained in sections 77 of seq. of the present Act (11 & 12 Vic. c. 21), and we should have no great objection to such provisions being increed if Your Lordship should be acvised that they are essential; but it seems to us on Instinct consideration that it would be desirable to dispusse, it possible, with so serious a complication, and we are inclined to think that the are essential to the consideration that it would be desirable to dispusse, it possible, with so serious a complication, and us on Initiaer consideration that it would be desirable to dispense, if possible, with so serrous a complication, and we are inclined to think that the rure cases (none bave been brought to our notice) in which hamaruptey proceedings are instituted smallar court, in a Court in England and in a Court in this country might be met by one court surrendering the case to the other. The provisions of section 13 of our local Bill, giving power to annul a receiving order, and those of section 30, giving power to annul an adjudication, will, we conscive, cooler upon the Courts in this country the powers requisite for this; but perhaps some extension of the corresponding powers conferred by the Bookrapics Act, 1883, on the English courts would be necessary.

11 The only further observation we have to make regarding the draft Acts of Turliament forwarded to Your Loudship is that both are restricted to which we consider necessary for our own purposes. If it is desired, for instance, that bankraptey is thus country shound be a disqualification for offices in England, or if it is thought that the 13th and 30th sections of our local Bill, to which we have just referred, are not sufficient, but that it is necessary to confer on Courts of Eankruptey in England a power of staying proceedings in the Bankruptey

necessary to confer on Courts of Bankruptcy to England a power of staying proceedings in the Bankruptcy

Courts of this country or removing a case pending here, the requisite provisions will doubtless be inserted in

England,

10. We have circulated the dust Bill with a view to obtaining the opinion of the High Courts, commercial hadies and others, but we do not propose to take any step regarding it in the Legislative Council until we hear from Your Lordship in reply to this despatch. We desire to introduce the Bill at the opening of the next Calculate the council of the property of the state of the council of the state of the council of the state of the council of the state of the council of the state of the council of the session, and as we should before that time he in possession of the views of all these interested in, or qualified to form an epinion on, the measure, we might hope to pass it through all the stages at which discussion would be likely to arise before the return of the Government to Sinda next year. If the requisite Parliamentary legislation should not be complete by that date, we should defer the final stage of our Bill.

Ivaft Bill reg reed to in paragraph 1 of Ivspetch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State No.22, dated the 19th June, 1885.

DRAFT OF

PHLL

TO

Amend and convolutate the Law of Bankrupley and Insolvency in British India.

an will be one that it is expedient to amend and consolidate the enabling the law relating to bankruptey and insolvency; It is hereby the will be charted as follows — led after that the same law to the same

1 (I) This Act may be cited as Short ti le and cone

(2) It shall, except as by this Act otherwise provided, come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, by inthis headf, which date is in this Act referred to no the commencement of this Act.

2. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act. the same local extent as those of the . Bankindey Act, 1883

Provided that the following shall not extend to England, ?

ome law l A 47 Vic., 2, a, l. j

Sections 39 and 40;

Section 14, sub-section (2),

Section 184

Section 49, sub-section (1), clause (c), and subsection (2).

Section 62, sub-section (2).

PART 1.

PROCLEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKEPPREY TO Discussion.

Acts of Bandruptcy.

3. (1) A debtor commits an act A 47 Vic., Acts of bankropter 2, 4. of bankruptny in each of the following

> (a) if in british ludic or elsewhere be makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to a trustee in trustees for the benefit of his creditors generat-

> (b) if in British India or elsewhere he make a fraudulent

(b) if in British India or elsewhere he make a frontilent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property, or of any part thereof.
(c) if in British India or elsewhere he makes any conveyance or transfer of his property or any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon which would, under this or any other concluent for the time being in force, be void as a 1r adulent presented in the part of the p Lerence if he were adjudged bankrupt

(d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors he does any of the following things, namely, departs out of British India, or being out of British India remains out of British India or departs. from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absents lamself, or begins to keep house;

(c) if execution issued against him has been leved by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in British India; (f) if he files in the Court a declaration of his mability

to pay his debts or presents a bankingtay petition

against houself;

(g) if a creditor has obtained in British India a decree against him for any amount, and, execution thereof not having been stayed, has served on him in British India, or, by leave of the Court, elsewhere, a bankruptey notice under this Act, requiring him to pay the judgment-debt in accorda ce with the terms of the occure, or to secure or compound for terms of the acterie, or to secure or compound as it to the satisfaction of the creditor or the Court, and he does not, within fifteen days after service of the notice in case the service is effected in British India, and in case the service is effected elsewhere then within the time limited in that behalf by the comply with the requirements of the notice, or satisfy the Court that he has a counter-chain, setoff or cross demand which equals or exceeds the amount of the decree and which he could not set up in the suit in which the decree was obtained;

(4) if the debtor gives notice to any of his creditors that he has saspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts.

(2) A Einkrupter notice under this Act shall be in the

prescribed form, and shall state the consequences of non-compliance flarewith, and shall be served in the prescribed

Receiving Order.

4. Sebject to the conditions hereinafter specified, if a part to summarize make denter commits an act of bankruptcy, 54, 8 5 ; the Court may, or a tunkruptey pela-tion letter presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order in this Act called a receiving order, for the protection of the edute

5. (1) Λ creation shall not be cutated to present a [11 & 12 Vic condition on which bankingtey petition against a debtor 21, 88, 8 & 6, endow now petition unless—

12 Λ vice the number of Λ vice

(a) the dolt owing by the dolter to the petitioning erediter, or, if two or more creditors join in the polition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the every politioning creditors, amounts to live

hundred rupess, and

(***) the delt is a liquidated sum, payable either immedialefit & 12 vie
by or at some certain future time: and

21, 8, 10,1

(c) the net of binkruptey on which the petition is ground-el has cornined within three months before the presentation of the petition; and (d) the deleter is in person within the focal limits of the

jure-define of the Court under an order of a Civil Couct for mon-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the perman ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

or place at business within those limits,

(2) If the petra magacelator is a secured creditor, he must a mis petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditor, in the event of the debter being adjudged lendkinpt, or give an estimate of the value or his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to turn, after deducting the value so a monte of the trunted in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor. creditor.

6 (I) A credital petition shall be verified by affidivit dath creditor, or (f. some person on \$2,8.7) to do occurred partition. manner,

12) At the hen mg the Court shall require proof of the debt of the p tironang receiver, of the savare of the p tiron, and of the ret of bankruptey, or, if more than encaet of bankruptey is alleged in the pet from of some one of the alleged acts of bankruptey, and it satisfied with the proof may make a receiving or let in purmance of the peti-

(3) If the Court is not satisfied with the proof of the petitioning or data's debt or of the act of bankingley of of the service of the petition, or 18 8, and by the debtor that he is a'de to poy by debts or that for other sufficient cause no order or the to be made, the Court may dismiss, the

(1) When the set of bankraptcy relied on is non-complinuoe with a brakruptcy note: to pay so at or compound for a judgment-debt the Court may, if it tronks his stry or dismass the pettern on the exound that an appeal is pending from the decre

ing from the decrea (5). Where the detect appears on the petition, and decides that he is indebted to such an amount is would justify the petitioner in presenting a petition against him, the Court, on such security (if any theing gives a the Court may require for payment to the petitionar of any debt which may be established against him in due course of law, and of the costs of establishing the label of the petitionary of the law and of the costs of establishing the label of the period of distribution the petition. lishing the debt. no y, instead of displassing the petition, stay all proceedings on the petition for such time as may be

The Indian Bankenptcy Bill, 1885. (Part I .- Proceedings from Act of Bankenpley to Discharge .- Sections 7-17.)

(6) Where proceedings are stayed, the Court may, if by reason of the delay caused by the stay of proceedings or for any other cause it thinks just, make a receiving order on the petition of some other creditor, and shall thereupon dismiss, on such terms as it thinks just, the petition in which princeedings have been sayed is almosaid

/// A creditor's petition shall not after precentment, be

withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

[11 \ 12 Vk , . . 21, ~ .

7. (1) A deliter shall not be entitled to present a back-21, s. 5, 40 x 17 Vir., c. Debtor's peritoric and he is in prison within the local limits (62, 8, 8.) more theread. order thereon of a Civil Court for ron payment of money, or has within a year before the cute of the presentation of the

petition aidmardy resided or host a dwelling home or place

of Lusiness within those limits.

79 A del tor's petricon shall ellege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and the pre-entation therent shall be decired an act of indirect x vertical the previous hing by the delitor of any diclaration of finishing to pay his the search, it the delitor proves that he is entitled to pay his injection, the Court stail thereign in rake a notiving order.

(3) Arhibter's petition shall not, after presentment, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court,

[11 A 12 Viewe, e. 21, 88, 13 A 29 46 A 17 Viewe, e. 52, 8 P.,

8. (1) On the making of a reviving order the off il kiteet of recovery of the property of the delter,

and thereafth, except as discretel hithis Act, no criditor to whose the denter is included in respect of any delt provable in Embrupter shell have an remedy against the property or per on of the delta in respect of the delta of dell commence any are action action legal proceedings unless with the leave of the Constitution of the Constitutio and or such terms as the Court may impose,

(2) But this section shall not after the power of any

second eighter to radize or otherwise deal with his secin the same notice in the world have been entitled to read ze or iteal with it if this section had not been passed.

HICH Vic. , 13 × 85, 6 & 17 View e 2, × 10 l 9. (I) The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary

Discretionary pears for the protection of the estate, at as resuppositions of any time after the pre-centary, elementary of a bank-righty petition and help to proceed a receiving order to make appoint the efficial receiver to be interim necessary of the property of the delitor, or of any part thereof, and on of him to take immediate possession thereof is a low part thereof

(2) The Court may et at a time, for the presentation of (2) The Court may et all time of the present disordly a bankrup'cy peter all the may exist, remained sential or other legal precess peneling in any Court in Burnsh India against the property or place of the distor, and any Court in which price of rigs are pineling against a deleter may, on proof that a lendraptey partion has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the proceedure or allow them to continue on such terms as a trany think just

10 When the Court makes are order staying any suit. there is a city for any there is a proceeding or thering proor proceeding could be eding some fally, the cube rough the
served by earling county thereof, under the seel of the
Court, by pagind nost letter to the Court before which the proceedings pendage.

- 11. (1) The others reserve if a delifer estate may on the consideration of the majoration of the majoration of the majoration of the majoration of the delifer, and if substitute that the mature of the delifer estate or meanes or the other of the majoration of the efficient business of the other of the end of the efficient business of the other than the official receiver, countries major thereof accordingly to set until a function approach, and with the approach of a receiver) as may be entanted to fain by the efficial receiver. Pand nervet.
- (2) The special manager shall got security and account in such mariner as the Court icus o rist.
- (2) The special converse ball receives and renumeration , the endstor, may by resolution at an ordinary meeting determine, in an alamated may men reservoir, as may be preserred

12. Notice of every receiving order, stating the name, ad-Advertisement of re- diese and description of the deleter, the currence order and the order, the Court by which the order is made and the dute of the petition, shall be pulslished in the prescribed manner.

46 & 47 Ve., c. 13. If in any case where a receiving order has been made 32.8 11.4 Power to Court to on a bankruptey position it appears to the Court by which the order was under an excitant costs. ceiver, or any creditor or other person interested, that a majority of the creditors in number and value are resident in the United Kingdom or in my other part of Her Majesty's dominious beyond the builts of British India, or trut from the situation of the property of the debtor, or other cause, his estate and recets ought to be distributed among the creditors under the Bankeupt or Insolvent Lows of that part of Her Majesty's dominione, the said Court, after such enquiry us to it may seem lift, may resemd the receiving order and stay all proceedings on, or dismiss, the petition upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think lit.

and the second second control of the second

Proceedings consequent on Order.

11. (1) As soon as may be after the making of a receive on Cr First and othermesting order against a distor, a general 52.8 to nois of crobios. In mortion of his creditors (in this Act togs of crothers most one of this creditors (in this Act referred to as the first meeting of creditors) shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition or scheme of an ingeneral shall be entertained, or whether it is experient that the debtor shall be adjudged brokeupt, and guerally as to the mode of dealing with the debter's property.

122 With respect to the sum neming of and proceedings at

the first and wher meetings of creditors, the rules in the first

scaedule shali be one roal.

15. (1) Where a receiving order is made against a deleter, 11 & 12 V Delators statement be shift make and and eithern for the 12 A 17 V office of the statement of and in 180 s 16 relation to his affines in the prescribed form, verified by affi-dayit, and showing the particulars of the distor's assets, dibts and halulities, the manes, residences and accupations of his modelars, the contains held by them respectively, the dates when the searches were respectively given, and such further or other into mation as may be prescribed or as the official receiver may respecte

121 The statement shall be so submitted within the following times, remely -

(i) if the order is made on the petition of the debter within three days from the date of the order;
(ii) if the order is made on the petition of a creditor, with-

in seven days from the date of the order,

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

130 If the debter fails without reasonable excuse to poinply with the requirements of this section, the Court may, on the application of the oblical receiver, or of any creditor, adju lge him bankrust

(1) Any person stating hinself in writing 1 do n enditor of the lenkingt may, becomely on by agent inspect this statement at all reasonable tones, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom; but my person notingability so starting himself to be a creation shall be pure bed, on the complaint of the trustee or official receiver, with impresonment which may extend to three months, or with fire, or with both.

Public Examination of D blue.

10. (1) Where the Court lankes a receiving order it 40 x 47 Pubbe exposurement of Shad had La p (blue sitting, on a day 5 52, 8 47, delim to be improved by the Court for the examination of their bt r, and the debtor shall attend therent, and shall be examine but to his combact dealings and property.

(2) The examination shall be helt as soon as conveniently

may he aft cilles diation of the time for the submission of the differ's statement of alterns,

(3) The Court may aljean three minition from time

th Any creditor who has the level of a proof, or his representative authories the writing, may question the deliver concerning his after and the cases set his father.

(.) The official recover, and a trustice of he is appointed before the conclusion of the examination, once take part

therein.

(6) The Court may put such questions to the delitor as it may think expedient.

(7) The deliter shall be examined upon eath, and it shall he his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may

he his duty to answer. If such questions as the Coast may put or ellow to be put to him.

(8) Such note of the communition in the Coast thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be used over to and sign deby the debter, and may thereafter lensed in evidence against him; they shall also be open to the inspect and may reclaim at all reas multi-times.

(9) When the Coart is of opinion that the affairs of the debter have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order declare that his evaluation is concluded, but such order shall not be made until after the day amointed for

order shall not be made until after the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors.

Composition or Schome of Arrangement.

17. (1) The creditors may at the first meeting or any [40 & 47 Veneror for creditors in apparament thereof, by special received solution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the lights due to these from the dalston

the debts due to them from the debtor,

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885.
(Part I.—Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge.—Sections 18-20.)

or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of the debtor's affairs.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless it is confirmed by a resolution passed (by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of alt the creditors who have proved) at a subsequent

reflue of all the creditors who have proved) at a subsequent meeting of the creditors, and is approved by the Court.

Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from the composition or scheme by a letter addressed to the official receiver in the prescribed form, and attested by a witness, so as to be received by the official receiver not later than the day preceding the said subsequent meeting, and any such creditor shall be taken as bring present and voting at the meeting.

(3) The subsequent meeting shall be account.

(3) The subsequent meeting shall be summoned by the official receiver by not less than seven days' notice, and shall not be held until after the public examination of the debtor is concluded. The mities shall state generally the terms of the proposal, and shall be accompanied by a report of the official receiver thereon.

(4) The debtor or the official receiver may, after the composition or scheme is accepted by the creditors, apply to the Court to approve it, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor

who has proved.

(5) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the official receiver as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(6) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the

(6) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable, or are not calculated to benefit the general body of oreditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Act where the debtor is adjudged bankingt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or it any such facts are proved as world under this Act justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court may, in its discretion, rafine to approve the composition or scheme.

(7) If the Court approves the composition er scheme, the approval may be testified by the scal of the Court heing attached to the instanment containing the terms of the composition or scheme, or by the terms being embodied in an order of the Court.

(8) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in

(8) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors o far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor

and provable in bankraptey.
(9) A condition of the official receiver that a composition

or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.

(10) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court in British India on application by any person interested, and an order of the Court made on the application may be executed as if it

were a decree.

(11) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court, on satisfactory evidence, that the composition or scheme cannot in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, or that the approval of the Court was altained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, an application by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made, or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a dobtor is adjudged bankrupt under this sub-section, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjudication, shall be prevable in the bankruptcy.

runtey.
(12) If, under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme. a trustee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his husiness, Part V of this Act shall apply to the trustee as if he were a trustee in a bankruptey, and as if the terms "bankruptey," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor and order approving the composition or scheme.

(13) Part 111 of this Act shall, so far as the nature of

the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being giving to the words "trustee," "bankruptey," "bankrupt" and "order of adjudication" as in the last preceding sub-section.

(14) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment in priority to other debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distri-

bution of the property of a bankrupt.

(15) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Act

would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

18. Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a [16 & 47 Vie., cooposition or scheme, such composition of scheme, such composition of scheme.

Effect of composition tion or scheme, such composition of scheme, such composition of scheme, such composition of scheme, such composition any creditor so far as regards a debt or any creditor so far as regards a debt or liability from which, under the provisions of this Act, the debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the oreditor assents to the composition or scheme. or scheine.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

19. (1) At the time of making a receiving order or at many time thereafter, the Court may, on the application of the debtor humself, adjudge him bankrupt. The application may be made orally and without notice.

(2) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, [16 & 47 View then, if the creditors at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof by ordinary resolution resolve that the debtor he adjudged bankrupt, or pass no resolution, or if the creditors do not meet, or if a conquesition or schume is not accepted on approved in parsuance of this Act within four-teen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt.

debtor or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankingt.

(2) When a receiving order is made and no creditors attend at the time nod place appointed for the first meeting banking room adjournment thereof, or it sufficient creditors do not attend then to pass a special resolution, or when the official receiver satisfies the Court that the debtor has absconded or that the debtor does not intend to propose a composition or scheme, the Court may, either on the application of a creditor or of the official receiver, forthwith adjudge the debtor bankingt.

debtor bankrupt.

(4) When it debtor is adjudged bankrupt his property [11 & 12 Vie., shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in c. 21, se. 7 & 11.]

shall become divisible among his creations and shall vest in c. 21, 22, 24, 25 a trastee.

(5) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, [11 & 12 View stating the name, address and description of the bankrupt, c. 21, 4, 36] the date of the adjudgation and the Court by which the adjudication is made, shall be published in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the date of the adjudication.

Appointment of trustee.

Appointment of trustee.

Appointment of trustee.

Appointment of trustee.

Appointment of trustee.

Appointment of trustee.

Appointment of trustee.

Appointment of trustee under 46 & 47 vic.

the provisions next hereinafter con- 0.52, s. 21.

tained.

(2) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, or the credators have resolved that he be adjudged bankrupt, and the Court lawing regard to the value of the property or for any other reason declares that the appointment of a person other than the official receiver as trustee is desirable, the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint some fit person, whether a creditor or not, to fill the office of trustee of the property of the bankrupt; or they may resolve to have his appointment to the committee of inspection hereinafter mentioned.

(3) The person so appointed shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Court, and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, nuless it disapproves of the appointment on the ground that it has not been made in good faith by a majority in value of the creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as trustee, or that his connection with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.

(4) The appointment of a trustee shall take effect as from the date of the certilicate.

(5) If a declaration is made by the Court under subsection (2) and a trustee is not appointed by the creditors

(5) If a declaration is made by the Court under subsection (2) and a trustee is not appointed by the creditors within four weeks from the date of the declaration, or, if the declaration precedes the adjudication, from the date of the adjudication, or in the event of negotiations for a composition or scheme being pending at the expiration of those four weeks, then within seven days from the close of those proportions by the religion of the constructions by the religion of the constructions by of those four weeks, then within seven days from the close of those negotiations by the refusal of the creditors to accept, or of the Court to approve, the composition or scheme, the ollicial receiver shall report the matter to the Court; and thereupon the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint some fit person to be trustee of the bankrupt's property, and shall certify the appointment if made.

(6) Provided that the creditors or the committee of inspection (if so authorised by resolution of the creditors) may, at any subsequent time, if they think fit, appoint a trustee, and on the appointment being made and certified the person appointed shall become trustee in the place of the person appointed by the Court.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part I .- Proceedings from Act of Bankruptcy to Discharge .- Sections 21-26.)

(7) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt after the first meeting of creditors has been held, and a trustee has not been appointed prior to the adjudication, the official receiver shall, if a declaration has been made by the Court under sub-section (2), forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of appointing astrustee.

21. (1) In any case in which a declaration is made under tommittee of inspection.

section 20, sub-section (2), and with the permission of the Court in any other case, the creditors qualified to vote may at their first or any subsequent meeting, by resolution, appoint from among the creditors qualified to vote, or the holders of general proxies or general powers-of attorney from such creditors, a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the hankrupt's property by the trustee. The committee of inspection shall need to not note than five nor less than three persons.

(2) The commuttee of inspection shall meetat such times as they from time to those appoint, and, failing such appoint-

they from time to time appoint, and, failing such appointment, at least once a mouth; and the trustee or any inember of the committee may also call a meeting of the committee is and when he thinks necessary.

mitter is and when he thinks necessary.

(3) The committee may act by a majority of their members present at a meeting, but shall not act unless a majority of the committee are present at the meeting.

(4) Any member of the committee may resign his office by notice in writing signed by him, and delivered to the

(5) If a member of the committee becomes bankrupt, or compounds or arranges with his creditors, or is absent from five consecutive meetings of the committee, his office

shall thereupou become vacant.

(6) Any member of the committee may he removed by an ordinary resolution at any meeting of creditors, of which seven days' notice has been given, stating the object of the meeting.

(7) On a vacancy occurring in the office of a mounter of the committee, the trustee shall forthwith annimon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of lilling the vacancy, and the meeting may, by resolution, appoint another creditor or other person cligible as above to fill the vacancy.

(8) The contaming members of the committee, provided

there be not less than two such continuing members, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body; and where the number of members of the committee of inspection is for the time being less than five, the creditors may increase that number so that it do not exceed live.

(9) If there is no committee of inspection, any act or thing or any direction or permission by this Act authorized or required to be done or given by the committee may be done or given by the Court on the application of the

trustee.

Power to accept composition or scheme after backrupter adjudication, by special trous. position of scheme after backrupter adjudention resolution, resolve to entertain a proposition of the debts due to them under the hankruptey, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's allairs; and therenoon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composi-

tion or scheme accepted before adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annualling the bankruptcy and vesting property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot appears to the cont that the composition or seneme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by frond, the Court may, if thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejunice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly dote, under the process of the composition or the scheme. or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankenpt under this sub-scotion, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contractd before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

Control over Person and Property of Debtor.

23. (1) Every debtor against whom a receiving order is made shall, unless prevented by sick-ness or other sufficient cause, attend the first meeting of his creditors, and sathe meeting may require as the meeting may require.

(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and

from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend such other meetings of his creditors, whit at such times on the official meetings of his creditors, whit at such times on the official receiver, special manager or trustee, execute such powers-of-atterney, conveyances, deeds and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors as may be reasonably required by the official receiver, special manager or trustee, or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the official receiver, special manager, trustee or any creditor or person interested. person interested.

(3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid, to the utmost of

(3) He shall, it adjudged bankrupt, and, to the atmost of his power, in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If a debtor wilfully lails to perform the daties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property, which is divisible amongst his oreditors under this Act, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the official receiver or to the trustee, or to any person authorized by the Court or to the trustee, or to any person authorised by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, he guilly of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

24. (1) The Court may, by warrant addressed to any 140 & 47
Arrest of debtor ander police-officer or prescribed officer of c. 52, s. 21
the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested in British India, and any hooks, papers, money and goods in his possession there to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept as prescribed until such time as the Court may order under the following circumstances:—

(a) if, after a bankruptcy notice has been issued under f, after a bankruptcy notice has been issued under this Act, or after presentation of a bankruptcy potition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he is about to abscond with a view of avoiding payment of the debt in respect of which the bankruptcy notice was issued, or of avoiding service of a bank-ruptcy potition, or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or of otherwise avoiding, delaying or embarassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him; him:

(b) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or (b) if, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that he is about to remove his property with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of it by the official receiver or trustee, or that there is probable ground for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destry uny of his property or any hooks, documents or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy;
(c) if, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is used against him, he removes any property in his possession above the value of lifty rupces without the leave of the official receiver or trustee;

receiver or trustece;

(d) if, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court:

Provided that no arrest upon a bankruptcy notice shall be valid and protected unless the debter before or at the time of his arrest shall be served with such bankruptcy

(2) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act relating to fraudulent proferences.

25. Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, [46 & 47 Vietnesselfers.

Redirection of debtors letters.

Redirection of debtors letters.

The Court, on the application of the c. 52, s. 26, letters addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction shall be re-directed, sent or delivered by the Postal authorities in British Indias to the official receiver, or the trustee or otherwise as the Court

official receiver, or the trustee, or otherwise as the Court directs, and the same shall be done accordingly.

26. (1) The Court may, on the application of the official [46 & 47 Vc. piscovery of debtor's receiver or trustee, at any time after a c. 52, s. 37.] receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or his wofe, or any preparty helonging to the debtor, or supposed to be in-debted to the debtor, or supposed to be in-debted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property; and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part 11 .- Annalment of Adjudication .- Sections 27-30.)

(2) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce my such de-camera, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him if in British India to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court may examine on oath, either by word of

mouth or by written interrogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debtor, his dealings or property.

(4) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the efficial receiver or trustee, order him to pay to the receiver or frustee, at such time and in such manner as to the Court seems expedient, the amount admitted, or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount in question or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.

(5) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or trustee, order bim to deliver to the official receiver or trustee such property, or any part thereof, at such time, and in scoli manner, and on such terms as to the

Court may seem just.
(6) The Court may, if it think fit issue a commission for the examination beyond the limits of British India of any person who if in British India would be liable to be brought before it for examination under time section.

Discharge of Bankrupt.

27. (1) A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged Discharge of bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of disclarge, and the Court for an order of disclarge, and the Court shall appoint a day for hearing the application, but the application shall not be heard nutil the public examination of the bankrupt is concluded. The application shall be heard in oran Court

be heard in open Court. (2) On the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the official receiver as to take into consideration a report of the official recenter as to the bankript's conduct and affains, and may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified tone, or grant an order of discharge subject to any conditions with respect to any carnings or income which may afterwards become due to the bankript, or with respect to his after-acquired property: Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankript has committed any offence under this Act, or under section 421, 422, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penal Code or any amendment thereof, and shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinafter mentioned, either refuse the order, or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge, subject to such fied time, or grant an order of discharge, subject to such

conditions as aforesaid.

(3) The facts hereinbefore referred to are—

(a) that the bankrupt has omitted to keep such books. of account as are usual and proper of the lassness carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bank-

ruptev;
(b) that the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent;

(c) that the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankrupter without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it;
(d) that the bankrupt bas brought on his bankruptey

by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustimable

extravagance in living;
(a) that the bankrupt has just any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexations defence to any action or suit properly brought against hiur :

(f) that the bankrupt has within three months preecding the date of the receiving order, when nuable to pay his debts as they become due, giren

- an undue preference to any of his creditors;

 (g) that the bankrupt has on any previous occasion been adjudged bankrupt, or made under any enactment in fore in any part of Her Majesty's dominions a composition or arrangement with his oreditors;
- (A) that the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.
- (4) For the purposes of this section the report of the official receiver shall be primat facis evidence of the statements therein contained.

 (5) Notice of the appointment by the Court of the day for hearing the application for discharge shall be published

in the prescribed manner and sent fourteen days at least before the day so appointed to each creditor who has proved, and the Coort man hear the official receiver and the trustee, and may also hear may creditor. At the hearing the Court may put such questions to the debtor and receive such evi-At the hearing the Court

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may put such questions to the denor and receive such evidence as it may think lit.

(6) The Court may, in making an order of discharge, [11 & 12 Vie., c pass a decree against the debtor in favour of the official 21, ss 85 & 86, receiver or truster for any balance of the debts provable under the bank-uptcy which is not satisfied at the date of the debts provable as the decree shall not be his discharge; but in such case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the hankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available for payment of his

(7) A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his [11 & 12 Vac.,] discharge, give such assistance as the trustee may require 21, a. 68.1 in the realization and distribution of such of his property as is vested in the trustee, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and the Court may also, if it thinks lit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequent to the discharge, but before its revocation,

28. In either of the following cases; [46 & 47 Vic. c. that is to say:—

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ Fraudulent settle-ments,

(1) in the case of a settlement made before and in consideration of contriction where the settlor is not at the time of making the settlement able to pay all his delits without the aid of the property comprised in the settlement; or

(2) in the case of any covenant or cont act made in consideration of marriage for the future artitement on or for the settler's wife or children of any money or property wherein he had not at the date of his marriage any estate or interest (not heing money or property of or in right of his wife).

if the settlor is adjudged bankrupt or compounds or arranges with his creditors, and it appears to the Court that such settlement, covenant or contract was made in order to defeat or delay creditors, or was unjustifiable having regard to the state of the settler's affairs at the time when it was made, the Court may refuse or suspend an order of discharge or grant an order subject to conditions or refuse to approve a composition or arrangement, as case may be, in like manner as in cases where the debtor has been guilty of fraud.

29. (1) An order of discharge shall not release the bank- [11 & 12 Vic. e. Effect of order of discharge shall not recognizance. 31, 82, 48 & 62, charge. nor from any debt with which the £2, 8, 30.] bankrupt may be chargeable at the suit of the Crown or of any person for any offence against an enactment relating to any branch of the public revenue, or at the suit of the sheriff or other public officer on a bail bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offence; and he shall not be discharged from such excepted debt's unless the Government certifies in writing its consent to his being discharged therefrom.

(2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or hability incurred by means of any fraud or frandulent breach of trust to which he was a party, nor from any dobt or liability whereof he has obtained forbear-ance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from

(3) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptey.

(4) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptey, and of the validity of the proceedings therein; and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence.

(5) An order of discharge shall not release any person

the special matter in evidence.

(5) An order of discharge shall not release any person [11 & 12 Vic., c. who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-21, ss. 59 & 60.] trustee with the hankrupt or was jointly bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was smety or in the nature of a surety for him.

PART II.

ANNULMENT OF ADJUDICATION.

30. (1) Where in the opinion of the Court a debtor [11 & 12 Vic., complete and adjudged bank. 21, as. 8 & 9. onght not to have been adjudged bank. 46 & 17 Vic., complete asset. In the opinion of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt are paid in full, or where proceedings are pending in the United Kingdom or any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of Reitish India for [New.] the distribution of the estate and effects of the bankrupt among his creditors under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions and it appears to of that part of Her Majesty's dominions and it appears to

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part II .- Administration of Property .- Sections 31-37.)

the Court that the distribution ought to take place in that part of Her Majesty's dominious, the Court may, on the application of any person interested, by order, annul the adjudication.

(2) Where an adjudication is annulled under this section. all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the official receiver. mide, and all acts thereforce done, by the official receiver, trustee or other person acting under their muthority, or by the Court, shall be valid, but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankingt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or in default of any such appointment revert to the debtor for all his estate or interest therein on which the advantage of the state of revert to the debtor for an ins estate or interest therein on such terms and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Court may declare by order.

(3) Notice of the order annulling an adjudication shall be forthwith published in the prescribed manner.

(4) For the purposes of this section any debt disputed by a debtor shall be considered as paid in tall if the debtor that the section and the subject of the considered as paid in tall if the debtor that the state of the considered as paid in tall if the debtor that the subject of the considered as paid in tall if the debtor that the subject of the considered as paid in tall if the debtor that the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall in tall in the considered as paid in tall in the considered as paid in tall

[48 & 47 Vic., c, 52, s, 30,]

enters into a bond, in such sum and with such sureities as the Court appraises, to pay the amount to be recovered in any proceeding for the recovery of or concerning the debt, with costs; and any debt due to a creditor who cannot be found or cannot be identified shall be considered as paid in full if paid into Court.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

Proof of Debts.

Proof of Debts.

[11 & 12 Vic. | SI. (!) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages e. 21. | SI. (!) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages at SI. (!) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages are since the provide in bankruptcy contract, promise or breach of trust shall not be provable in bankruptcy.

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor shall not prove under the order for any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as aforesiad, all debts and liabilities, pies at or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order, or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving order, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptey.

[11 & 12 Vie., e. 21, s. 48]

shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankingtes.

(4) An estimate shall be made by the trustes of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid which by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain relice.

value.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the trustee as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(6) If, in the eginion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of henog fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a debt not provable in hankraptcy.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court track.

or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be decined to be a debt provable in bankruptey.

(8) 'Liability' shall for the purposes of this Act include any compensation for work or labour done, my obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied convenant, contract, agreement or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of, money, or money's worth, whether the payment is as respects amount fixed or uniquidated; as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one contingency or on two or more contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules or as matter of op. ion.

11 & 12 V.c., c.
21, s 39.

Mutual cred.t and or other mutual credits, untual debts
46 & 47 Vic., c.
actoff. debtor against whom a reciving order

that is a second or other mutual credits, untual debts

debtor against whom a reciving order shall be made under this Act, and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under sech receiving order, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the behance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had at the time of giving credit to the debtor notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him.

88. With respect to the mode of proving debts, the right [40 & 47] Rules as to proof of proof by secured and other ore- 54, s. 30.] debts.

ditors, the admission and rejection of proofs, and the other matters referred to in the second schedule, the rules in that schedule shall be observed.

34. (1) In the distribution of the property of a bankrupt [48 & 47 v Priority of debts.

there—shall be paid in priority to all 52, s. 40.]
other debts— Priority of debis.

- (a) all revenue, texes, cesses and rates, whether payable to Her Majesty, to any local authority or otherwise, due troin the bankrupt at the date of the receiving order, and laying become due and payable most before such able within twelve months next before time;
- (b) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect [11 & 12 v. of services rendered to the bankrupt during four 21, a. 46.] months before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding five hundred rupees; and
 (c) all wages of any lubourer or workman, not exceeding
- five hundred rupees, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt during four months before the date of the receiving order.
 (2) The foregoing debts shall rank equally between them-

selves, and shall be paid in full, unless the property of the lankropt is insufficient to need them, in which case they

lankrapt is insufficient to noct them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions between themselves.

(3) In the case of partners the joint estate shall be applicable in the first instate in payment of their joint debts, a 262) and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts of there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt without part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate. each partner in the joint estate.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Λet, all debts proved in the hankrupter shall be paid parit passu.
(5) If there is any surplus after parament of the foregoing debts, it shall be applied in payment of interest from the dote of the receiving order at the rate of foin pur centum per anomin on all debts proved in the bankruptery.

35. (1) Where at the time of the presentation of the 166 & 47 ?

Preferential claim in bankruptey petition any person is e 62, c. 41.}

case of apprenticeship, apprenticed or is an articled clerk to the bankrupte, the adjudication of bankruptey shall, if to the bankrupt, the adjudication of bankruptcy shall, if either bankrupt or apprentice or clerk gives notice in writing to the trustee to that effect, be a complete discharge of the contract of apprenticeship or articles of agreement; and if any money has been paid by or on hebalf of the apprentice or clerk to the bankrupt as a fee, the trustee may on the application of the apprentice or clerk, or of some person on this behalf, pay such sum as the trustee, subject to an appeal to the Court, thinks reasonable, out of the bankrupt's property, to or for the use of the apprentice or cterk, regard being had to the amount paid by him or on bis behalf, and to the time during which he served with the bankrupt under the contract or articles before the commencement of the bankruptcy, and to the other circumstances of the case. elections timees of the case.

(2) Where it appears expedient to a trustee, he may, on the application of any apprentice or articled clerk to the bankrupt, or my person acting on behalf of such apprentice or articled clerk, instead of acting under the preceding provisions of this section, transfer the contract of apprenficeship or articl s of agreement to some other person.

36. (1) The landlord or other person to whom any rent [11 & 12 vic., Power to landlord 10 is time, either before or after the commencement of the bankruptey, exercise his right of distract (if any) upon the property of the bankrupt for the rent due to him from the bankrupt, with this limitation, that if such distress for cent be levied after the commencement of the bankruptey it shall be available only for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the bankrupt may prove under the bankruptey for the surplus due for which the distress may not have been available. not have been available.

(3) For the purposes of this section the term "order of adjudication" shall be deemed to include an order for the administration of the estate of a decoased person who dies insolvent.

Property available for Payment of Debts.

37. The bankruptcy of a debtor, whether the same takes [46 & 47 vic., Relation back of place on the debtor's own petition or 52, 4.43.] trustee's title. upon that of a caditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on

The Indian Bankenptcy Bill, 1885. (Part III .- Administration of Property .- Sections 38-41.)

which a receiving order is made against lem, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have conmutted more area or so kbankrapt is proved to have committed more area of no k-reptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to connected at, the time of the first of the acts of bankrapts, proved to have been committed by the bankrapt within three monitos must proceduring the links of the presentation of the bankraptsy protein; but no bankraptey petition, no average order or adjustication, shall be undered nevalid by reason of any act of bankraptry anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

38. The property of the backcupt divisible amongst his In sequence of backgrounds are discovered by a compact december amongst creditors. The property of the bankrupt, shell not compass the following parties lars :---

(1) property held by the bankingt on trust for any other

(2) the tools (if any) of his trade and the acrossary wearing apparel and bedding of hunself, his wife and children, to a vaine, melusive of tools and appared and bedding, not exceeding two hundred rupees in the whole:

But it shall comprise the following particulars :-

(i) all such property as may belong to or be vested in the lanking at the commencement of the barborster or may be acquired by or devolve on him by the his discharge;

the enginity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in or over or in perpet of property as might have been exercised by the hanking the rais own bencht at the connacescement of his banking try or before his discharge, except the right of nomination to a vacant reclesiasthal benefice; and

all move able property being, at the commencement all most side property being, at the commence northal the landrupt, v, in the possession, order or disposition of the landrupt, in his trade of I roces, by the consent and parasission of the time owner, ander such discounts arous that he is the reputed owner increase. Trivided that this is in action, other than delts due or growing due to the banks right in the course of his trade or by iness, shall and by be not no yeable property within the meaning of this section.

Fflict of bank cupter on antecedent Transactions.

39. (1) Where execution of a degree has is not against Restriction of rights of reclaim of reclaim of reclaim of the free difference of the control against the trustee in benkc. carron against the trastoc in bankriptey of the debtor, except in respect of assets realized in
the course of the execution by when or otherwise before the
date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentiation of any backgreptey petition by or against the
debtor, or of the commission of any world the net of kankraptoy by the debtor, has been given to the Court executing
the degree. the decre

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a mortgaged or encumbrance of property against which a decree is executed.

10. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued against matter of court is any property of a detter which is sale-enting decree as to able in execution, and before the sale able in execution, and lefter the sale mode than a execution thereof notice is given to the Court of the court is all, on application, direct the property to be delivered to the official receiver or trustee ander the enter, but the costs of the execution shall be a charge on the property so delivered, and the official receiver or trustee may sell the property or an adequate part thereof to the purpose of satisfying the 40. (1) Where execution of a decree has issued account

charge.

(2) An exerction by inflammest the property of a debtor is not tax driby, a on only it its being an act of Laukruptes, and a per on who purchases the property on could faith under a cale in execution chall in all cases no pure a good title to them against the trustee in bankruptey.

41. (I) An actioned of property not being a selfavoidance of voluntary settlements.

Avoidance of voluntary settlements.

Arodance of voluntary settlements.

Distributed of marriage, or made in favora of a purchaser or insumifying or in good faith and for valuable consideration, or a settlement made on or for the wife or children of the settler of preparty which has neverted to the settler after marriage in right of bis wife, shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptey, and shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within the years after the date of the settlement, be void against the trustee in the bankruptey and shall, if the settler becomes bankruptcy, unless the parties claiming under the lettlement

can prove that the settler was at the time of malling the settlement able to pay all his debts wit out, the sid of the property comprised in the settlement, and that the interest of the settler in such property had passed to the trustee of saca settlement on the execution there if.

THE PROPERTY IS NOT THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

saca settlement on the execution there if.

(2) Any coverand or condrict made in consideration of marriage for the future settlement on or that the settler's wife or children of any money or project, wherein he had not us the date of his marriage any chalter infer st, whether vest dion contingent, in possession or remainder, and not being mose, or property or of no right of his wife, shall, on his becoming backupt before the property or money for been ustriffy that irred or paid parameter to the contact or coverance, he would against the tractee in the bank-turdey.

tupley (2) "Set-base,t" s'a'l for the purposes of this section include my conveyance or transfer of property.

42. (1) Every conveyance or transfer of property or (11 & 12 Vic., c. Avoetnee of peefer ences in certain cases.

Avoetnee of peefer clares in certain cases.

Fered by may person made to pay his delts as they become the from his own money in favour of any rieditor, or any price in trust for any rieditor, with a view of giving such crafter a preference ever the other erichtors, said, if the person in thing, taking, paying or suffering the same, he do med transfer and void as angainst the trustee in the bankingney.

(2) The section shall not after the highest of any person making title in good bath and for valuable consideration through or under a cichtor of the bankingt.

through or under a creditor of the bankings.

43. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Act with [40 & 17 Vini, 6.

Protection of bond respect to the effect of bankenptey on 52, 8, 49.]

Transactions with out totale.

The spect to the avoidance of certain set-

6.5 tisasserious white an excention or attachment, and with outcoiter.

respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Act shall invalidate in this case of a bankruptcy—

(a) any perment of the bankrupt to any of his creditors;

(b) any payment or delivery to the bankrupt;

(c) any convexance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration;

(d) any can ract, dealing or massaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration.

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with manely—

with, namely --

(I) the pryment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing or transaction, as the case may be, takes place before the slate of the receiving order;

(2) the person (other than the deltor) to, by or with whom the payment, delivery, nonveymer, assign-ment, contract, dealing or transaction was made, executed or of read into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, con-fract, dealing or transaction netne of any avail-able act of bankringtey committed by the bankringt before that time.

Realization of Property.

44. (1) The trustee shall, as soon as may be, take [11 & 12 Vic. c] Passession of proper to by trustee.

Passession of proper downwards of the deeds, looks and [21, 8, 21] where to by trustee. other parts of his property capalde of manual delivery.

(2) The trustee shall, in relation to and for the purpose of acquiring or retaining possession of the property of the landrupt, be in the same position as if he were a receiver of the property appointed under section 505 of the Code of the Property appointed under section 505 of the Code of the Procedure, and shall have such of the powers confer XIV of 1882, at le on a receiver under that section as not, be specified in remend rules, and the Comt may on alse of pleation enforce such acquisition or referation accordingly.

(3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt rons [11 & 12 Vic., c, sists of stock, shares in ships, chairs or any other property transferable in the books of any company, ellies on person, the trustee may exercise the right to tunisfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it (2) The trustee shall, in relation to and for the purpose

the trustee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent us the bankingt mouth have exercised it if he had not become lankingt.

(4) Where any part of the property of the bankingt consists of things in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the trustee.

(5) Any treasurer or other officer, of any banker, attorney or agent of a bankingt, shall pay and deliver to the trustee all money and securities in his posterion or power, as such officer, banker, attorney or agent, which he is not by hew entitled to retain as against the bankrept or the trustee. If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempa of Centi, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the trustee. trustee.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part III .- Administration of Property .- Sections 45-19.)

[46 & 47 Vie., c. 52, s. 51.]

Seizure of property of bankrupt.

Seizure of property of bankrupt.

Seizure of property of bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt in the custody or possession. son in British India, and with a view to such seizure may break open any louise, building for room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any huilding or receptacle of the bankrupt where may of his property is supposed to be; and where the Court is satisfied that there

is tenson to believe that property of the bankrupt is con-cealed in a house or place in British India not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks tit, grant a search-warrant to my Police officer or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

[11 & 12 Vic., c. 46. (1) Where a bankrupt is an officer of the army or navy or of Her Majesty's Inchas unstant of pay or salary to otherwise employed or engaged in the otherwise employed or engaged in the civil service of the Crown, the trustee shall receive for distribution amongst the creditors so much of the bankript's pay or salary as the Court, on the application of the trustee, with the consent of the chief officer of the depirtment under which the pay or salary is enjoyed, may direct. Before making any order under this sub-section the Court shall communicate with the chief officer of the department as to the amount, time and manner of the payment to fartrustee, and shall obtain the written consent of the chief officer to the terms of such rayment.

officer to the terms of such payment. (2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a salary or income other than as alove-said, or is entitled to any helf income other than as aforesaid, or is entitled to any half pay, or pension, or to any compensation granted by the Government, the Coart, on the application of the trastee, shall, from time to time, make such order as it thinks just for the payment of the salars, income, half pay, pension or compensation, or of any part thereof, to the truttee to be applied by him in such manner as the Coart may direct.

(3) Nothing in this section shall take axis, or abridgenty power of the chief officer of any modic depart in it to dismiss a bankrupt, or to declare the purious half per or compensation of any bankrupt to be forested.

[II & 12 Vie., c. 47. (1) Until a trustee is appointed the official receiver shall be the trustee for the purposes of this Act, and, increasingly on a debtor being adjudged bankings, the property

| being adjudged bankunpt, the property of the bankunpt shall vest in the trustee | (2) On the appointment of a trustee the property shall forthwith pass to and vest in the trustee appointed | (3) The property of the bankunpt daily is shown trustee, including under that term the official receiver when he hills the office of trustee, and ball vest in the trustee on the time being during his consecution in office, without any conveyance, assignment or trustee.

[46 & 47 V -., a. 82, u. 55]

48. (I) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt Disclaimer of onerous consects of any tearney bordened with property or stock properly neurons coverants, of shares or stock in companies, of unprolitable contracts, or of any other property that is unsateable or not readily saleable, by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerons acc, or to the payment of any sum of money, the trustee, polywith danding that he has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the property, or expressed to sum as he in relation thereto, but sakings to the any act of ownership in relation thereto but subject to the provisions of this section, may, by writing sign of by him, at any time within three months after the adjudention of bankruptcy, or, where a person other than the official receiver is appointed trustee, after the first appoint cent of a trustee, disclaim the property.

Provided that where any such property shall not have some to the knowledge of the trustee within one month after the adjudication or amountment (as the case may

after the adjudication or appointment (as the case may be), he may disclaim such property at any time within two months after he first became aware thereof

(2) The dischainer shall operate to determine, as from the date of disclaimer, the rights, interest, and labilities of the bankrupt and his property in or in respect of the property dischained, and shall also discharge the trustee from all personal liability in pespect of the property dischained as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the bankrupt and his property and the trustee from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

(3) A trustee shall not be entitled to disclaim a tenancy without the leave of the Court, except in any cases which may be prescribed by general rules; and the Court may, before or on granting such leave, require such notices to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as a condition of granting leave and make such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters arising out of the tenancy as the Court thinks just. (2) The dischainer shall operate to determine, as from

(4) The truster shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this section in any case where an application in writing has been made to the frustee by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the trustee has for a period of twenty-right days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he dischains the property or not; and, in the case of a contract, if the trustee when any contract, if the trustee, after such application as aforesaid, does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

The second part of the part of

(5) The Court may, on the application of any porson who is, as against the trustee, entitled to the binetit or subject to the burden of a contract made with the hankrupt, make an order rescinding the contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non-performance of the contract, or otherwise, as to the Court may seem rquitable, and may damages payable under the order to any such person may be proved by him as a debt under the bankruptey.

6) The Court may, on application by any person either claiming any interest in any disclaimed property, or under any liability not discharged by this Act in respect of any disclaimed property, and on hearing such persons as it thinks lit, make an order for the vesting of the property in or delivery thereof to any person entitled thereto, or to whom it may seem just that the same should be delivered by way of compensation for such liability as aforesaid, or a trustee for him, and on such terms as the Court thinks just; and, on any such vesting order being made, the property comon any such vesting order being made, the property com-prised therein shell vest accordingly in the person therein named in that behalf without any conveyance or assignmout for the purpose:

Provided always that, where the property disclaimed is a tenancy, the Court shoul not make a vesting or loc in favour tenance, the Court shull not make a vesting or to an tayour of any paron electing under the hardenest, whether us in her-tenant or a madager by demost, except upon the nation, of nearing such passion notice to the same habilities and obligations as the brukenest was subject to under the tenancy in respect of the projects at the date when the hankrupter portion was tile to and any most gage or under that it debugge to accept a vesting or less upon such terms small be excluded from all interest in and security upon the mean curve and if there shall be no person claiming under sand be excluded from all interest in and security upon the property; and if there shall be no person claiming under the bankrupt who is willing to necept, an order upon such terms, the Court shall have power to yet a the bankrupt's est defined interest in the property in any person bound either personally or in a representative cheaper, indestherablic or juntly with the bankrupt, to disclarated from all estates, inclumbrances and interests created to rein by the bankrupts.

(7) Any person injured by the operation of a declaring under this section staff he decried to be a condition of the bankrupt to the extent of the injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the bankruptcy.

49. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee [46 & 1] Powers of the ce to may do or may of the following 6.52, 8. deal with property. things:—

- (u) sell all or any part of the property of the landrupt [11 & 12] (including the goodwill of the business, if any, 21, s. 31, and the book doors due or growing due to the backrupt) by public anction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof transpersion or company, or losell the same in parcels;
- (b) give receipts for any money received by him, which receipts shall effectually discharge the person pay-ing the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;
- (v) prove, rank, claim and draw a divident in respect of any debt due to the bankrupt;
- (d) exercise any powers the expecity to exercise which is [11 & 12 vested in the trustee under this Act, and execute 21, 8, 30, any powers-of-alterney, deeds and other instruments for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act;
- (c) deal with property to which the bankrupt is benefici- fct. Act ally entitled us tenant in tail or other owner of an of 1954, s estate of inheritance less than an estate in fee-simple in the same manner as the bankrupt might have dealt with it.
- (2) Any dealing by a trustee under clause (e) with any [3&4 W property to which the bankrupt is before his discharge en- c. ?**Js. c titled as in that clause mentioned shall, although the bankrupt be dead at the time of that dealing, he as valid and have the same operation as if the bankrupt were then alive.

The Indian Rankemptey Bill, 1885. (Part IV .- Office of Receivers .- Sections 50-60.)

Powers exentscable of the enumeration of the committee of inspection, do all or any of the following things:—

(1) carry on the husiness of the bankrupt, so far as anny be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the

(2) bring, institute or defend any action, suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankiunt:

(3) employ a solicitor or other agent to take may proceedings or do any business which may be sauctomed by the compettee of inspection :

(4) accept as the consideration for the sale of any property (4) accept as the cansideration for the safe of any property of the hankright a sum of money payable at a lotture time subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the committee think hit;
(5) mortgage or phalge any part of the property of the bankright for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts;
(6) reference departs white the commissional debts.

(6) refer any dispute to arbitration, compromise all debts, claims and limitates, whether present or fature, certain or contingent, liquidated or unbiquelited, mabisting or supposed to subsist between the limitation of the continued and the conti rupt and any person who may have meaned any hability to the bankerupt, on the ree into of such sums, pryable at such times, and generally on such terms as may be agreed on a

(7) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors, or persons claiming to be creditors, in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy:

(8) make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt, made or capable of being made on the trustee by any person or by the trustee on any pic-

divide in its existing form amongst the orditors, are unding to its a timited value, may property which from its posular nature or other special cusemistances rannot be reably or advantageously

The permission given for the purposes of this section shall not be a general permission to do all or any of the above-mentioned things, but shall only be a permission to do the particular thing or thing, for which permission is sought in the specified rise or cases.

Distribution of Property

51. (1) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be Declination and destribution of dividends.

Abstribute dividends amongst the excitors who bave proved

(2) The first dividend, if my, shall be declared and distributed within four months after the conclusion of the first meeting of creditors, ruless the trustee satisfies the committee of inspection that there is sufficient reason for postpaning the declaration to a later date.

(3) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sulfacent reason to the contrary, be declared and distributed at inter-

vals of not more than six months.

(4) Before declaring a dividend the trustee shall cause notice of his intention to lose to be published in the pre-scribed manner, and shall also send reasonable notes then of to each creditor mentioned in the bunkrupt's statement who

has not proved his delits.

(5) When the trustee has declared a dividend he shall send to each creditor who has proved a notice showing the amount of the dividend and when and have it is payable, and a statement in the prescribed form as in the particulars of the estate.

52. (1) Where one partner of a firm is adjudged bunk-Joint and separate dividends.

Joint and separate is unlebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, shall not receive any dividend out of the separate property of the hankrupt until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts.

the full amount of their respective debts.

(2) Where joint and separate properties are being administered, dividends of the joint and separate properties shall, subject to any order to the contrary that may be made by the Court on the application of any person interested, be derlared tagether; and the expenses of and incident to such dividends shall be fairly apportioned by the trustee between the joint and separate properties, regard being had to the work done for and the benefit received by fach property.

53. In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the fit & 12 Vic because for erest the even shall in the provision for delits 21, 8, 43, provision for d the buildings' statement, or of ierwise, to he day to persons red but in place so distant. From the place where the trustee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had subtract there to tender their poods, or to establish that if disputed, and also for dates provide in bankingtey, the subject of claims not yet determine to the shall also make provision for any disputed provide in the shall also make provision for any disputed provide and for the expresses necessary for the administration of the estat or otherwise, and, subject to the fore, ping pr. visions, he shall distribute as dividendall morey ur hand

Regime to the part and declaration of any dividual or dividual or dividual or dividual or dividual or dividual or dividual or dividual or dividual or dividual or dividual or dividual or dividuals he may have failed to receive better that money is applied to the payment of any latter dividual or dividuals had be contitled to district our dividuals of the truster any dividual or dividuals, but he shall not be entitled to district the dividual or dividuals had be shall not be entitled to district the dividual or dividuals and participated therein.

55. When the trustee has realized all the property of the fin & 47 Venture of some of the real state of as carried as car Ford dividend, hartering, or so mee's thereof as can, in the joint opinion of him elf and of the committee of inspection, be realized without needlessly pentracting the trustes ship, he shall declare a final dividend, but before so doing he shall give notice in manner prescribed but before so doing he shart give notice in manner presertion to the persons whose claims to be creditors, have been notified to bine, but not established to his satisfaction, that if they do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court within a functional by the notice he will proceed to Court within a function by the notice he will proceed to make a final dividend without regard to their claims. After the expiration of the time so basical, or, if the Court on application by any such claiming grant him unther time for a discourse the property of the local capturation of such finitese time the property of the local capturation of such regard to the claims of any other passes.

56. No cuit or action for a division levell be acquirest the 111 & 12 V No cui for devalued. It see, lest of the first to refuses to 25, 8, 83, 10 think, fif, or be him to pay it, indicated Court may, if a 52, 8, 83, 1 over money is terest the reason the kine that it is withheld. and the costs of the application.

Proverting the trustee, with the permitten of the control of the control of the permitten of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the superintend the trust of the control of the superintend the matter and of the respect of the lankupt or of any part thereof, reform you the trade of any other tespel to a limit have energite property in such a name of the relations of the property in such a name of the relations of the trade of the lankup of the trade of the property in such a name of the relations of the trade of the property in such that is a name of the control of the trade of the property in the trade of the property in the trade of the property in the trade of the property in the trade of the property in the trade of the property in the trade of the property in the trade of the property in the trade of the property in the prope

(2) The rin tee new, from tree to time, with the primes (44 & 12 v Allowance to book. Sun of the remutitee of inspectant, 21, s. 17, 1 prior manufactor inspectant allows rosens here extremt ty for the support of the behaving out of his proper-ty for the support of the brakenet and his family, or in consideration of his service, if he is engaged in wording up his otate, but any such allowance may be reared by the

58. The bankingt shall be estable to any supplies re- cong. 17 V marring after payeous to afted his 50,8 00.1 surplus.

Biggs of tenkrupt to marring after payeous to afted his 50,8 00.1 emissions. While the payeous tensions of the cost of the processings under the bankruptey petition.

PART IV.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.

Apposition of office any time of each High Coeff may, of (11 x 12 v any time of the passing of the 21, x 14. Act, and, from time to one appoint 44 x 47 v and receiver of debtors' extens for that Court, and may remove any passon as any thousand may in the manner appoint any such passon as it thousand to be official receiver of debtors' extens for any other Court baying lanking tey jurisdiction under this Act, and remove any person so appointed from such office.

20. (1) The duties of the official receiver shull have related.

80. (1) The iluties of the official receiver shall have relation both to the combact of the debtor of the debtor of the debtor of the erfate.

(2) An official receiver may, for the purpose of afficavits verifying proofs, petitions or of Act, administer out hs.

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The Intian Bankempley Bill, 1885. (Part T .- Trusters .- Sections 61-67.)

(3) All expressors referring to the tractic order a bankruptey chill, indees the correct athorwise require or the Act otherwise provides, include the official receiver when acting as trace.

(4) The trustee shall supply the flicial new iver with such information and give I, in such agrees to, and for interstor insperting the limbility is locks and downtenes are generally shall give lames as however, as new for right the intersal-ing the efficience even to perform his at the mater line Act.

[46 & 47 Vie., c. 82, s. 60.]

XLV of 1860.

tinties of olimation of the act you the official receiver a debter's regards the official receiver -

(1) to invest gate the ere duct of the debter and to report (1) to invest gate the energet of the debter and to report to the Cenal, an reg whether to the as 1 (a) in to believe that the debter has committed any act which constructs an offence under the Act of and a section 1 (2), 123 or 124 of the habital term, the certainty amendment thereof, or which would justify the Certain taken grasspooling or qualitatic, and that the loss discharse,

(2) to make such other reserve denset.

(2) In Blake such other troot's constitued to conduct of the dedictors for Court may direct;
(3) In take scorpart in a ray before contry the court of the public example over the righton;
(4) In take such part and ever some a consecuration to the proceeding to an affair distribution to the procedence and fair distribution to the Court may direct.

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(d) to issue I must of proxy for use at the introgent which the red for a form is to keep property which the red for a form is to keep to the mode of the control of the control of the object of the cred diet of the angle of the object of the cred diet of the angle of the control of the diet of the cred diet of the angle of the red diet of the angle of the red diet of the angle of the control of the angle of the control of the angle of the total of the total of the angle of the total of the angle of the angl

of per to hing of a ... The year of the saft perfore Provided that, when the "that expect first proper a prover statem in of although the eithed the executions, where to any presented conditions, a dark theory present to estate, combay some present or present on set in the present for efficient expectation of the statement of those (2) Exprediction of the statement of the form of the Coert and payment of the Coert and payment as the final first property of the first form into the different expectation of the coert and property as the final first property of the first form into the different forms of the final first property of the first form into the different forms of the first forms

minner as the Court, form into to time, directs

PART V.

TRESPESS

Remoneration of Trustee,

12 Vic. c. 18. (1) Where the credities repont any person to be 10. Remineration of time trustee of a debtor's estate, by remineration (if our debtor's estate, by remineration (if our debtor's estate, by remineration (if our debtor's estate, by remineration (if our debtor's estate, by remineration (if our debtor's estate). manner resonance of forecommos, of the confers so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and should be in the nature of a romadistic or parcellage, of which one per-shall be paintly on the amount realized, after deducting any sums pend to secured breditors and of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount dis-tributed in divident tributed in dividend

tributed in dividend

(2) If one-fourth in member or value of the creditors
dissent from the reconting, or the bankrupt satisfies the
Court that the renormation is unnecessarily large, the
Court shall fix the amount of the renuncration.

(3) The resolution shall express what expenses the reminieration is to cover, and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's e tate, or to the credit is, in respect of any expense; which the reminieration is expressed to cover

(2) Where no remineration has been valid to a trustee, he shall be allowed act of the bankrupt sestate such proper costs and expenses memoral by him in a about the precedings of the bankruptes as the prescribed officer may allow.

(i) A frester shall not, under any caronestances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the hankrupt, or any solicitor, north-meer or any other person that rupt, or any sometor, methoneer or any other person that nay be employed about a bankruptey, my gift, remoneration or premiery or other consideration or benefit whatever leveral the remoneration fixed by the creditors and payable on of the est de nor shall be make any arrangement for giving up, or give up, any part of his remoneration, either as receiver, me age, or tru tee, to the bankrupt, or any soficite or other person that may be complayed about a bank uptey.

Costs.

61. (1) Where a trustee or manager receives remanera- [16.3-47 Vic., Allowance and taxas from for his services as such, no pay- [22, 73] meat shall be allowed in his accounts meat shall be allowed in his neconits in respect of the performance by any other person of the ridinary duties which are required by this Act or the rules made in the this Act to be put a med by houself.

(2) We created fruster is a soliciter, he may readract that the recommentant for his services as trustee shall include all 1 of court at the commentant.

of could say as (2) All bit and charges of solicitors, managers, accountains, are across, brok is and other person, not being castes chall be taxed by the proceeded officer, and anyone of the rest theory for anyon in loving been made, the charge the stately broadful before passing such bills rule any stiff the employment of such solicitors and outly to a core per of the putter for matters out of we have been experienced, by the best control of the particular actions and control to the control of the particular action of the trusteen and the particular action of the trusteen and all the forms a control of the particular action of the trusteen and all the particular to the trusteen

to have seen estable in the hard region by the trustee to be here to be to the form the harden sufficient time before helicular and yields, detwer his fall of gosts or thing sto doepress, helical entant if he had a sufficient rime as the court mapping from many great, the firstees hall declare and the court mapping from many great, the firstees hall declare and the court mapping from hall declare and the court mapping from the health and the firstees hall declare and the column to the health and the first court mapping from the health and the first court mapping from the health and the first court mapping from the health and the first court mapping from the health and the first court mapping from the health and the first court mapping from the first court mapp and distribute the divident vet and it well in my claim by him, and then open any such claim should be for feited as well ng tinst the trustee personally as against the estate.

against the trustee personally as against the estate.

Reciple, Payment, Accounts, Andet.

65 (1) An a count called the band raptey estate account place of the modern personal shall be kept by the Court with such an rate, the foreground the analysis for the foreground the analysis for the foreground for a band rapt's estate by the Court with such and the foreground for a band rapt's estate by the Court of account of a band rapt's estate by the Court of account of a band rapt's estate by the Court of account of a band rapt's estate by the court of accounts the court of the foreground of the foreground for the foreground for the foreground for the foreground for the band angle of the sample of the money received by him to the band angle of these accounts and the conserve or band shall form shahm with a certificate of the foreground formed by the form the sample of the money so pand.

(3) Subject to any give of this releting to small bank-imptees under Part VII of this Act, where the debtor at the date of the receiving order has an account at a bank, such account that not be withdrawn until the expection of

such account chal not be withdrawn until the expiration of seven days from the day appeared for the first meeting of

seven days I on the day appeared for the first meeting of creators, takes the Pour, for the safety of the account, or offer sufficient since, orders the withdrawal of the account.

(1) If a trustee at any time retains for more than ten [11, 2, 12, Vio., oddys a sum exceeding five handed rapers, or sack other 21, 3, 34] amount as the Court in any particular case authorizes him to retain, then, onless he explains the retention to the satisfacture of the Court, he shall pay interest on the amount so related in excess at the rate of twenty per contemper aritim, and shall have no claim for renumeration, and nay be removed from his office by the Court, and shall be taken to pay any expenses accasioned by reason of Lie d field. Lis d frielt,

is difficity.

(5) All payments ont of money standing to the credit of the display estat amount shall be made by the treasury or leads in the pre-call dimanner.

63. Na fractic in a bankumptey or under any composition [16 & 57 Vic., c. Truine and to ply our scheme of arrangement shall pay [52, 8 75.] and remain second. The summary of the property o

Intestment of sur- of the bankinpley estates account is in excess of the amount which, in the opinion of the Court, is required for the time being to answer demands in report of bankrupts' estates, the Court shall notify the came to each officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalt, and shall pay over the

to his private banking account.

67 (1) Whenever the cash halance standing to the credit [10 & 47 Vic., 67 (1)]

IV of tend.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part V.-Trustees .- Sections 68 79.)

same, or any pirt thereof, as the officer may direct, to the officer, and the officer may invest the sail sames or any part thereof in Government securities to be placed to the credit of the said account.

(2) Whenever any pirt of the money so invested is, in the opinion of the Court, required to answer any demands in respect of bankrupts' estates, the Court shail notify to the officer the amount so required, and the officer shall there upon repay to the Court such sum as may be required to the credit of the bankrupter estates account, and for that purpose may direct the sale of such part of the said searcipurpose may direct the sale of such part of the said scenrities as may be necessary.

(3) The dividends on the investments under this section

shall be paid to such account as the Governor General in Council may direct, and regard shall be had to the amount thus derived in fixing the fees payable in respect of bank-

inpley proceedings

i & 12 Vic., 21, s 33, m. rnies, 39-A 47 Vn ., 62, a, 78 j

68. (1) Every tru tee shall, at such times as may be pre-Adds of trustee's assembled, but not less than twice in each year during his tenure of office, send to the Court, or as it directs, an account, of his receipts and payments as such trustee.

(2) The account shall be in a prescribed form, shall be made in duplicace, and shall be verified by a declaration in

the prescribed form.

(7) The Court shall cause the accounts so sent to 1 andifed, and for the purposes of the audit the trust e shall furnish the Court with such vonchers and information as the Court may require, and the Court may at any time require the production of and inspect any books or accounts kept by the trustee.

(1) When any such account has been undited, a copy thereof shall be filed in the Court, and shall be quen to the inspection of any creditor, or of the bankrupt, or of any

person interested.

t &. 17 Vic . 52, u. 79.1

69. The trustee shall, whenever required by any creditor The trustee to formsh had decederers.

So to do, and on payment by such erested creditors.

ditor of the prescribed fee, furnish and transmit to such creditor by past a list of the creditors, showing in such list the amount of the debt due to each of mich creditors.

5 & 47 Vic., 52, s. 50.]

70. The trustee shall keep, in manner prescribed, proper Books to be kept by books, in which he shall from time to time cause to be made entries or minutes of proceedings at meetings, and of such other matters as may be proscribed; and any creditor of the bankrupt may, subject to the control of the Court, personally or by his agent inspect any such books.

& 47 Vic .

71. (1) Every trustee in a bankrupter shall from time to Annual statement of time, as may be prescribed, and not less proceedings than once in every year, during the continuance of the bankingtey, submit to the Court als a ce ment showing the proceedings in the bankrupter up to the date of the statement, containing the pre-cribsl particular.

and male out in the prescribed form,

(2) The Court shall cause the statements so transmitted to be examined, and shall call the trustee to account for any mislensance, neglect or emission which may appear on the said statement or in his accounts or otherwise, and may require the truster to make good any loss which the estate of the bankrupt may have sustained by the mislensance, neglect or omission.

Release of Trustee.

72. (1) When the trustee has malised all the property of the backupt, or so much thereof as Release of trustee. can, in los opinion, be realized without can, in los opinion, be realized without needlessly protracting the trustee-hip, and distribute la final dividend, if any, or has censed to act by the reason of a composition having been approved, or as resigned, or has been removed from his office, the Court shall, on his application, cause a report on his accounts to be preparel, and, on his complying with all the requirements of the Court, shall take into consideration the report, and any objection which may be urged by any creditor or person interested against the release of the trustee, and shall either grant or without the release accordingly.

(2) Where the release of a trustee is withheld, the Court may, on the application of any creditor or puson incrested, make such order as it thinks just, charging the trustee with the consequences of any act or default he may have done

or made contrary to his duty.

(3) An order of the Court releasing the trustee skall discharge him from all liability in respect of any art done or default made by him in the administration of the allois of the bankrupt, or otherwise in relation to his conduct as trustee; but any such order may be revoked on proof that it was obtained by fraud or by suppression fr concealment of any material fact.

(4) Where the trustee has not previously resigned or bean removed, his release shall operate as a removal of him from his office, and thereupon the official receiver shall be

Official Name.

73 The trust se may sue and be used by the official name [46 & 47] of "the frustre of the property of 52, s. 83.] Official name of trus-

rupt. " inserting the name of the lank-

rupt, and by that name may hold property of every description make contracts, sue and he sued, enter into any engagements binding on himself and his successors in office, and doubt other acts in cossary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

Appointment and Removal.

74. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the credit- 52, 6, 64. Powerteappant joint or successive tractees.

Powerteappant joint or successive tractees.

Powerteappant joint or successive tractees.

Our many if they think fit, appoint more persons than one to the office of trustee and when more persons than one are appointed they shall declare whether any act required or authorised to be done by the trustee is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons, but all such persons are in this Act included under the term "trustee," and shall be joint-tenants of the property of the bankrupt (2) Subject as aloneadd, the calculous may also appoint

and s an be paint-remains of the property of the bankrupt (2) Subject as alones, iid, the creditors may also appoint persons to act as trustees in succession in the event of one or more of the persons first named declining to accept the office of trustee, or tailing to give security, or not being approved of by the Court

75. If a receiving order is made [46 \pm 47] against a trustee, he shall thereby $^{h2}_{c}$ as n 85. Office of trush c vacated by 10-offency, vacate his office of trastee.

76. (1) The creditors may, by ordinary resolution, at 111 & 1 may be a given, remove a trace appointed by them, and may at the same or any subsequent meeting appoint another person to fill the vacancy as a rejunction provided in case of a value y in the oblice of truster.

(2) If the Court is of opinion that a trustee appointed

by the creditors is grally of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Act, the Court may remove him from

77. (1) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a trustee, the [16 & 47]

Proceedings of case of vacancy molecular points in general meeting may apply 87, 887.

The official receiver shall, on the requisition of any conditions are received as the converse of fillings are

er diter, summon a meeting for the purpose of filling any

such vacarry.

17) It the cord, as lo not within three weeks after the occurrence of a vaccine appoint a person to fill the vacaney, the official reserver shall repert the matter to the Court, and the Court may appoint a tuster, but in such case the creditors or commute out in person shall laye the same power of appointing a trustee as in the case of a first appoint-

(I) If no trist wis appointed, and during any vacuacy in the office of trust w, the original regiver shall act as trusted and shall lay call the powers of a trustee.

Voting Process of Trustee.

78. The vetr of the trustee, or of his partner, clerk, 1024 to substitute or solicitor's clerk, either as \$62.5.88.]

Limitation of voices proved for a creditor or as prove for a creditor, shall not be redsond in the impority required for passes in resolution affecting the remainsration or conduct of the tradee.

Control over Truster.

79. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trus-[80 & 47] the Discretionary powers tree shull, in the alministration of the 52, 9, 89, property of the brokenp and in the distribution thereof amongst his cresdistribution thereof amongst has creditions, have regard to ear directions that may be given by resolution of the credit as at any general meeting, or by the committee of inspection; and any directions so given by the creditions at any general meeting shall in case of conflict be deemed to everythe any directions given by the

fliet be deemed to override any directions given by the committee of inspection.

(2) The trustee may from time to time, summen general meetings of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and it shall be his duty to summon meetings at such times as the creditors, by resolution, either at the meeting appointing the trustee or otherwise, may direct or whenever requested in writing to do so by one-fourth in rathe of the creditors.

value of the creditors.

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part VI.—Constitution, Procedure and Powers of Court.—Sections 80-91.)

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

(3) The trustee may apply to the Court in manner prescribed for directions in relation to any particular malter srising under the bankruptey.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the trustee shall use his own discretion in the management of the estate and its distribution among the creditors. .

Appeal to Four person is negrieved by any act or decision of the trustee, he may apply to the Court; and the teart may centirm, reverse or modify the act or decision complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thanks just.

81. (1) The Court shall take cognizance of the conduct Control of Court over finstees, and in the event of any finstees, and in the event of any finstees.

Control of Court over finstee not finithfully performing his duties and duly observing all the requirements imposed on him by any enactment or by tales or otherwise, with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made to the Court has a greater in warnet the mate, the Court feetherment. by any ecclifor in regard thereto, the Court shall enquire into the matter and take such action thereon as may be

deemed expedient.

(2) The Court may at any time require any trustee to answer any inquiry made by it in relation to any bank. ruptey in which the trustee is engaged, and may examine. on oath the trustee or any other person concerning the bank-

ruptey.

73) The Court may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the trust.e.

PART VI.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT. Jurisdiction.

82. (1) The Courts having jurisdiction in bankingery under this Act shall be selection to bankraptcy.

(a) the High Center of Judicature at Ferr William, Mad as and

- Tombay.

 (b) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and
 (c) such other Civil Courts as the Lecal Government,
 with the previous sunction of the Governor General
 in Council, may, from time to time, appoint in
 this behalf in the territories administered by it.
- 83. For the putposes of this Act the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Courts shall be as follows, namely.—
- (a) the local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the said High Courts of Indicatine shall be the local limits for the time being of its ordinary original civil

jurisduction,
(b) the heal limits of the juri duction of the Court of the

- (a) the real finits of the pirt decion of the Court of the Recorder of Bangoon shall comprise the towns of Rangoon. Menha in, Akvah and Bassain;
 (c) the local limits of the juristiction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to time, be fixed, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by that Legal Government within the territorics ad ministered by it
- 84. All matters in respect of which invisibletion is given by this Act shall, in each of the s, id they High Court to be served by this Act shall, in each of the s, id light Courts of Judges of that Court; and the Cluef Justice shall, from time to time, assign a Judge for that purpose
- 85. Any proceedings in bankrupter pending in any Transfer of proceedings in bankrupter pending in any Court app into by the Local Government of a province under section \$2 may at my time, and at any stage thereof, and either with or without application from any of the parties thereto, be transferred by the High Court of the province to itself or to any other Court appointed as aftereaid in the province.
- 86. If any question of law arises in any bankraptes Power to state specification of the arrives in any bankruptey proceeding in a Court appointed by the Local Government of a province under section 82, and all the parties to the proceeding desire, or one of them and the Judge of the Court proceeding desire, or one of them are the diage of the Court may desire, to have the question determined in the first instance in the High Court of the province, the diage shall states the facts, in the form of a special case, for the opinion of that High Court. The special case and the proceedings, or such of them as may be required, shall be transmitted to the High Court for the represent of the determination. the High Court for the purposes of the determination.

87. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general 146 & 17 Vie 653, 8, 98] rules, the Judge of a Court excreising Exercise of jurisdic-tion in chambers. jurisdiction in bonkrightey may exercise in chambers the whole or may part of

The same distribution is a management of the same of t

his jurisdiction.

88. (1) Subject to general rules limiting the powers conferred by this section, the High Court for Possidiney Judges of Small Canata.

direct that, in any matters in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the Court by this Act, a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court appointed by it in this behalf shall have all 1r any of the powers in this section mentioned; and any order made or act done by such Judge of the ed; and any order made or act done by such Andge of the Small Cause Court in the exercise of the small powers shall be deemed the order or act of the High Court.

(2) The powers referred to in sub-section (1) are the

following, namely :-

(a) to hear bankingtey petitions, and to make receiving orders and adjudications thereon.
 (b) to hold the public examination of debtors;

(e) to grant orders of discharge;

 (d) to approve compositions or schemes of arrangement;
 (e) to make interm orders in any case of argament;
 (f) to make any order or exercise any jurisdiction which by any tule in that behalf is prescribed as proper to be made or exercised in claudiers

(9) to hear and determine any mopposed or ex parts

- upplication;
 (h) to summon and examine any person known or suspected to have in his possession effects of the debter or to be indebted to him, or rapuble of giving information respecting the debter, his dealings or property.
- (3) A Judge of the Small Cause Court shall not have power to commit for contempt of Court
- 89. A Court appointed by a Local Government under [46 & 47 Vic Powers of Court appointed by a Local Government under [46 & 47 Vic Section 82 shall, for the purposes of its c 62, a. 130.] powers and boost Government its radiu cy powers, have all the powers and president possessed by any of the said High Courts of Judicature, and the orders of the Court may be enforced accordingly in manner prescribed.

Generat power of Court having jurisdiction in laukrupts c. 52, 8, 102.]

Generat power of cy inder this Act shull have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whitsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of bankingdey coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing acomplete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

(2) A Court baying incidence in bankingter, professions.

(2) A Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy under this Act shall not be subject to be restrained in the execu-tion of its powers under this Act by the order of any other

Court, nor shall any appeal lie from its decisions, except in minner directed by the Act

(2) Whete a receiving order has been made in any of the (i) Whele a receiving order has been made in any of the said High Courts of Indicature under this Act, the Judge by whom such order was made shall have power, if he sees lit, without any further consent, to order the transfer to such Judge of any suit or action by or ugainst the bank-right pending before any other Judge or Judges of the Court Court.

(4) Where default is unde by a trustre, debtor or other (4) Where default is made by a trustre, debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction given by the Court or by an official receiver or any other officer of the Court under any power conferred by this Act, the Court may, on the application of the official receiver or other duly anthorised person, order such defaulting trustee, debtor or person to comply with the order or direction so given; and the Court may also, if it shall think fit, upon any such application, nake an immediate order for the committal of such defaulting trustee, debtor or other person if in British India. Provided that the power given by this sub-section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for any other right or in needy in respect of such default. for any other right or remedy in respect of such default.

Appeals.

Appeals in bank-ruptey.

Appeals in bank-ruptey.

Appeals in bank-ruptey.

Appeals in bank-ruptey.

Appeals in bank-ruptey in bank-ruptey in bank-ruptey in bank-ruptey in bank-ruptey in bank-ruptey.

Offices in bankruptcy uniters shall, at the instance of any person aggreved, he subject to appeal as follows:—

(a) an appeal shall lie from the order of a single Judge [11 & 12 v of one of the said High Courts of Judicature to the c. 21, s. 78.1 High Court:

The Indian Bankruptey Bill, 1855.
(Part VII.—Small Bankrupteies.—Part VIII.—Frandulent Deblors and Creditors.—Sections 92-105.)

(c) an appeal shall lie from the order of a Court amounted } a Local Government under section 82 to the High Fourt of the previoce;
(d) neappeal shall be entertained except in conformity

with such general rules as may tor the time bong be in large in relation to the appeal.

Procedure.

92. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to general rules, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court under this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court.

- (2) The Court may at any time alignma any proceedings before it apon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.
- (3) The Court nav at any time amend any written proceor proceeding under this Act upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.
- (1) Where by this Act or by general rules the time for doing any not or thing is limited, the Court many extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think lit to impose.

(5) Subject to general rules, the Court may in any matter take the whole or any part of the evidence either read rose or by interrogatories, or upon affidavit, or by commission beyond the limits of British India.

(6) For the purp see of approxing a composition or scheme by hint dishitor. The Purp was 15 of the limits of the read of the limits of the limits of the limits of the limits of the limits.

- by joint debtors, the Court may, if it thinks it, and on the report of the official receiver that it is expedient so to do, dispusse with the public examination of one of such joint debtors if he is unavoidably presented from attending the examination by illness or absence abroad.
- 93. Where two or more bankruptcy petitions are Consolidation of period against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings, or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.
- 94. Where the petitioner does not preced with due Power technice cars diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other credit it to whom the deltor in ty be indebted in the amount required by this Vet in the case of the petitioning creditor.
- 95. If a debtor by or against whom a backrupter Continuance of propertion has been presented dies, the proceedings in the mafter shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be uchtor continued as if he were alive.
- 98. The Coart may at any time, for sufficient reason, Power 4a star pro- make an order staylor far proceedings ceedings under a hanking tey petition, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms, and subject to such conditions as the Court may Hank just.
- 97. Any creditor whose debtor is sufficient to cutifle him partners of the firm without including the others.
- 98. Where there or more re-pondents than one to a Power to discuss petition, the Cour; may dissure the petition as no one er over of them, without prejudice to the effect of the petition as against the other or others of them.
- 99 Where a receiving order has been made on a bank-Property of preference rapidor per tition regainst or by one more respect to be vested in same member of a partnership, any of extracted bankrupte; petition against or by a member of the same partnership shall be filed in or transferred to the Court in which the first mentioned petition is in course of prosecution; and if a trestee has been appointed in respect of the property of the first mentioned member of the vertices in the court of the vertices. the partnership, the same truster shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, he appointed in respect of the property of the last-mentioned member, and the Court may give such directions for consolidating the proceedings under the petitions as it thinks just.
- 100. Where a member of a partnership is adjudged Actions by trustee and limikrupt, the Court may authorise the backrupt's partners. Implement trustee to commence and prosecute any sucking spations. It uster to commence and presente any suit or action in the mones of the tru the and of the bankrupt's partner; and any release by such partner of the debt or demand to which the action relates shall be void; but notice of the application for nathority to commence the suit or action shall be given to him, and be may show cause against it, and on his application the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of

(b) an appeal shall lie from the order of the Court of the Recorder of Rampoon to the Special Court; benefit therefrom he shall be indemnified against costs in (c) an appeal shall be from the order of a Court amounted respect thereof as the Court directs.

101. Where a bankruid is a contractor in respect of any [43 & 47 View of Actions on Joint con-countriet jointly with any person or 52, 8, 114.]

Iracis. persons, such person or persons any sie or he said in respect of the contract without the jointler of the bankrupt.

102. Any two or more persons, being partners, or any [50.447 Vic., c Proceedings in part-person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Act in the name of the licur; left in such case the Court may, or application by any person interested, or left the name of the persons who are partners in such firm or the name of such person to be it also also as any partners and varified on oath, or otherwise disclosed to such manner, and verified on oath, or otherwise as the Court may direct.

PART VII.

SMALL BANKRUPICIES.

103. When a petition is presented by or again to a debt-rys & 47 Vie. & Someoner administration or, if the Court is satisfied by affiliavit of, s. 121., how a small cases. Or otherwise, or the official receiver reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value three thousand repers, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereup in the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the following modifications:—

(a) If the debtor is also book bushward, the office of some interval.

(a) if the debter is a lpi lgod bankrupt, the official receiver

shall be the trustee in the bankruptor;
(b) there shall be no committee of inspection, but the official receiver may do with the permission of the Court all things which may be done by the trustee with the permission of the committee of inspec-

tion,
(c) such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Act as may be prescribed by general rules with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure; but nothing in this section shall parant the modification of the provisions of this Act relating to the examination or discharge of the data. the deblor

Provided that the ereditors may at any time, with the previous permission of the Court, by speed resolution, resolve tacks me person other term the official receiver he appointed trustee out in banker, e.y. and thereupon the banker up or shall proceed as if an order for summing administration had not been made.

PART VIII.

FRAUDULENT DURFORS AND CREDITORS.

191. (1) This part shall extend wity to Batish India.

(2) "The Coort" is this Part means the Court before

which an a cused person is tried,

(3) Nothing in this Part shall prevent any person from
being prosecuted under any other Liw for any act or omssion which constitutes an offence moder this Part, or from
being table on ler that other law to any other or higher pumishment or penalty their that provided by this Part

Provided that a person shall not be punished twice for the sime offence.

Punishment of translated debors.

Punishment of translated debors.

Deen under this Act shall, in each of 40 & 17 Vie., 6 to excess following, be punished with 52, 8, 163.]

Inter-comment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; that is to say, --
(a) If he does not, to the best of his knowledge and ledief, fully and truly discover to the trusted administering are estate for the benefit of his creditors all his property, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when he disposed

- oreanors an its property, and how, and discussing and for what consideration, and when he disposed of any port thereof, except such part as a coleen disposed of in the ordinary way of his trate (if any), or fail out in the ordinary expense of his family, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to delibered.
- (b) If he does not deliver up to such frustee, or as he directs, all such part of his property as as in his cus-tody or under his central, and which he is required by his to deliver up, onless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defrand:

 (c) If he does not deliver up to such trustee, or us he
- directs, all books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part VIII.—Supplemental Provisions,—Sections 106-114.)

(d) If after the presentation of a bankruptev p tition by or against him, or within from months next before such presentation, he conceals any part of his property to the value of one bundred rupees or upwords, or co-coals any debt due to or from bun. unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent

to delraud:

(c) If after the presentation of a bankruptev petition by oraxainst hom, or within four months next before such presentation. To fraudalently removes any part of his property of the value of one hundred

impees or opwords.

(f) If he makes my material omission in any statement relating to his allairs, unless the Court is satisfied that be had no intent to defrand:

(9) If knowing or believing that a false deta has been proved by any person under the bankoupts, he fail for for the period of a month to intoria such trustee as afore-aid thereof:

(h) If after the presentation of a bankruptev petilion by or against him, he prevents the probation of meaning thin, he prevents the probation of meaning affection, or relating to his property or utars, unless the Coart is satisfied that he had insomething to conceal the state of his allairs or to defect the law.

(i) If after the presentation of a bankingter petition by or against him, or within four months next befor such presentation, he c needs, destroys, notifiteor falsilles, or is privy to the concentment, destrucdocument affecting or relating to his property of affairs, unless the Court is satisfied toot be had a intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to do fort the law:

(i) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition'y or against bin, or within four months next below making of any false entry in any leads or decement affecting or relating to his property or attack, unless the Court is satisfied that he had no natent to conceal the state of his allians or to defeat the

(k) If after the presentation of a bankrupts v petities by er against hom, or within four months next before such presentation, he translabully parts with, afters or makes my omession, or is privy to the fraudalently parting with aftering or making any omission, in any document affecting or reinting to his property or affairs.

(1) If after the presentation of a band reptcy petition by or

against hom or at my meeting of his creditors within four mouths next before such presentation, to attempte to account, for any part of his graphity

by fictitious losses or expenses . (m) If while undischarged he obtains credit to the extent of two hundred rapces or upwards from any person without informing such person that he is an undischarged bankrapt

(n) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankr prespection by or against lam, he, by any false representation or other fraul, has obtained any property on credit and has not paul for the same

(o) If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptey petition by cragain t lim, he, being a frader, obtains under the laise proteins of basiness and decling in the collaboration way of his trade, any property on credit, and los not paid for the same, tables the Couri is satisfied that he had no interest the characteristics. that he had no intent to defraud -

(p) If within four months next before the precutation of a bankrupter petition by or against from Le. being a trader, pawas, pledges crai peses of other-wise than in the criticity way of less trade any properly which he less obtained on credit and has not paid for, unle s the Court is sati fied that he had no intert to detrand :

(g) If he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his lankruptcy.

106. If any person against whom a receiving order has Penalty for abscond-been made under this Art after the log with property.

by or against him, or within four months before such presentation, quits British India and takes with him, or attended and takes with him, or attended and takes with him, or and for taking with him any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupeus or newards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his oreditors, he shall (unless the Court is satisfied that he had no intent to defraud) be

punished with imprisonment which may exheud to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Pensity on fraudu-lently obtaining credu. punished with ineprisonment which 62, s. 13 may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; that is to say, -

The part of the pa

(1) if in incurring any debt or liability he has obtained each innder false pretences, or by means of any other fraud:

(2) if he his with intent to defraid his creditors, or any of them, made, or caused to be naide, any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property:

(3) if he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concould be removed any part of his property since or within two months before the dute of any unsatisfied decree or order for payment of money obtained against him.

108. If any ereditor, in any bankeuptev composition or 132 & 33 v renatty on false arrangement with creditors, wilfully 62, a 11 j claim, Ac. and with intent to defraud unikes may false claim, or any proof, declaration or statement of account which is notrne in any material particular, he shall be punished with independent which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

109. Where a deleter makes any composition or arrange-ichts beurred by ment with his crediters, he shall in, a. 15; frand remain Lable for the impaid balance of debt which he incurred or increased, or whereof before the date of the arrangement or composition he obtained for bearance, by any fraud, provided the defrauded creditor has not assented to the arrangement or composition otherwise than by proving his debt and necepting dividends.

than by proving his debt and needpting dividends.

110. Where the official receiver or a finited in any (32 & 33) bulkingley reports to any Court excess, a in bulkingley reports to any Court excess, a in bulkingley reports to any Court excess, a in bulkingley reports to any Court excess, a in bulkingley reports to any Court excess, a finite receiving introduction in lankruptcy 62, a 164, a finite resistant in his opinion a debtor against whom a receiving order has been made under this Act, or under section 421, 122, 423 or 424 of the Indian Penul Code, or where any such Court is satisfied upon the xLV of 18 the debtor has been guilty of any officese as along with that

the debtor has been guilty of any officere as aboresnid, that then debtor has been guilty of any officere as aboresnid, that then t shall, if it appears to it that there is a reasonable probability that the dettor may be convicted, order the official receiver or trusted to prosecute him for such uffence.

111. Where a debtor has been goldty of any offence in the 17 y-compatible of shady shall not be exempt from being pro- 52, 4, 167, after declarate or composition.

111. Where a debtor has been goldty of any offence in the 17 years of the 17 years of the 18 years of the a composition or scheme of arrangement has been accepted or approved.

PART IX

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS. Application of Act.

112. A married woman shall, in respect of her separate the & 47 To Application to mar-property (if may), les subject to this \$2 * 152 red woman.

Act in the same way as if she were \$75, 8, 1 151 numarried

113. A receiving or ler shell and be made against any [6.3, 17 Vic Scheson of patters or insociation, or urainst any partnership 53, 8, 123.] on insociation, or company registered under any concernent relating to companies for the time being in lotee.

114. (1) Any coolitor of a decensed debtor whose debt (40 & 47 Va Administration in word) have been sufficient to support 52, 8, 125. In harkrests or estate of a bankunptey petition against such person dying marked. debtor, had be en alive, may present to the Court a petition in the prescribed form playing for an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased debtor according to the Law of Bankeuptey.

(2) Upon the prescribed notice being given to the executor, administrator or other legal representative of the de-

or, administrator or other legal representative of the deceased debtor, the Courl may, in the prescribed manner, upon proof of the petitioner's debt, unless the Court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the estate will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the

will be sufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the decreased, make an oder for the administration in bank-ruptey of the decreased achter's estate, or may upon causo shown dismiss such petition with or without costs.

(3) An order of administration under this section shall not, in cases where a grant of probate or administration is required to establish a title as legal representative, by made until the expiration of two months from the date of the

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1855. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 115-124.)

grant of probate or letters of administration, unless with ! the concurrence of the legal representative of the deceased deliter, or unless the petitioner provis to the satisfaction of the Court that the deliter committed no act of bankroptey

the Court that the deltor committed no act of bankroptey within three months prior to his decease.

(d) A petition for administration under this section shall not be presented to the Court after proceedings have been consened in any Court of justice for the administration of the deceased deltor's estate; but the Court may, in such cose, on the application of any creditor, and on proof that the estate is insufficient to pay its debts, transfer the proceedings to the Court exenusing jurisdiction in hinkruptey, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court may, in the prescribed minimer, make an order for the administration of the estate of the deceased lebtor, and the like consequences shall cashe as under an administration order made on the shall cusue as under an administration order made. petition of a creditor.

(5) Upon an order being made for the a ministration of a degree of the tree state, the property of the debter shall vest in the dlicial accever of the Court, as trustee thereof, and he shall forthwith proceed to realize and distribute the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(6) With the modifications hereinafter mentioned, all the provisions of Part III of this Act, relating to the administrations of the same in accordance.

tration of the property of a bankrupt, shall, so far as the sum are applicable, apply to the case of an administration order under this section in like manner as to an order of

adjudication umber this Act

(7) In the admir istration of the property of the deceased debtor under an order of a liministration, the official reserver shall love regard to any claim by the legal representative of the deceased debtor to payment of the proper functional destamentary expenses incurred by him in and about the debtor's estate, and such evaluate shall be decembed, a presentative for the destance of the state ferential delt under the criber, nod be payalde in full, out of the debtor's estate, in proceed to all other debts. (8) If on the administration of a deceased debtor's estate,

any surplus remains in the hands of the official receiver, after payment in full of all the delits due from the deliter, together with the costs of the administration and interest as provided by this Act in case of bankruptey, such surplus shill be paid over to the legal representative of the deceased deliter's estate, or dealt with in such other manner as may

be prescribed.

(ii) Notice to the legal representative of a deceased debtor of the presentation by a greator of a petition under this section shall, in the eyent of an order for administration being made thereon, he deemed to be equivalent to notice of being made thereon, he deemed to be equivalent to notice of an act of landicuptey, and after such notice no payment or transfer of property made by the legal representative shall operate as a discharge to him as between himself and the official receiver; save as aforesaid nothing in this section shall invalidate any jayment made or any act or thing done in good faith by the legal representative before the date of the order for administration.

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires, "Court," in

(10) Unless the context otherwise requires. "Court," in this section, means the Court excressing jurisdiction in binkruptey within the level limits of the jurisdiction of which the delitor resided or curried on business for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease: "er plifor "means one or more crolitors qualified to present a bankruptey petition as in this Act provided.

(11) General rules, for currying into effect the previsions of this action, which a read in the same regularized to the

of this section, may be made in the same manner and to the

like effect and extent as in bankruptey.

General Rules.

115. (1) The High Court of a province may, from time Power to make generated to time, with the concurrence of the rairules.

Governor General in Council, make. revoke and after general rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act.

(2) All general rules made under the foregoing provisions of this section shall be judicially noticed, and shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(3) Such general tules as may be required for purposes of this Act may be made at any time after the passing of this Act.

(4) Provided that the said general rules so made, icvoked

or altered shall not extend the jurisdiction of the Court.

(5) After the commencement of this Act no general rule under the provisions of this section shall come into opera-tion until the expiration of one month after the same has been made and issued.

Fees and Remuneration.

116. (1) The High Court of a province may, with the Fees and remanera- previous sauction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribe a scale of fees and percentages to be charged for or in respect of proceedings under this Act, and direct by

whom and in what manuer the same are to be collected,

accounted for, and to want account they shall be paid.

(2) The High Court may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to the official receives a

(3) This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act.

Evidence.

117. (1) A capy of the Gazette of India or of a Local [16 & 47 Vic., e. Gazettes to be even Government, containing any notice drace.

Act or the rubs made under this Act, shall be evidence of

(2) The production of a copy of the Gazette containing any a tice of a receiving adder, an of an order adjudging a alchter bankrapt, shall be conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.

118. (1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of credition of proceedings at a meeting of credition of the next ensuing meeting by a person describing of the next ensuing meeting by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chainen of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the precedings whereof a minute has been so signed shell be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had therent to have been duly passed or had.

119. Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, [36 & 47 Vic. 6. Explence of proceed any order or pertificate or copy of an ⁵², 8. 133.] are in bankruptcy. order or certificate made by any Court having purisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument or copy of an instrument, affiliavit or document made or used in the of an instrainent, and avid of document made or used in the course of any bankrupter proceedings, or other proceedings ball in little the scal of tox Court having jurisduction in bankrupter, or purports to be signed by any shidge thereof, or is rertified as a true copy by any Registrar thereof, be rescivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.

120. Subject to general tules any affidavit may be used [11 & 12 Vic. c. Successing of affida- in a Banktuptey Courl if it is sworn—

21. s. 86.
44. & 47. Vic. c. 62, s. 195.] becaring of anda- in a Bankroptey Courl it it is sworn-

(1) in British India, before-

(a) any Court or Magistrate, (b) any officer whom the High Court of a province [1882, 5, 197.]

(b) any other whom the right control a provided may appoint in this behalf, or
(c) any officer appointed by any officer Court which the Local Government has generally or speci-

the Local tiopernment has generally or specially empowered in this helalf;

(2) in England, before any person anthorised to administ ter onths in Her Majesty's High Count of Justice, or in the Court of Chancery of the County Palastine of Lancaster, or before any Registrar of a Bankruptey Court, or before any officer of a Bankruptey Court authorised in writing on that behalf by the Alabre of the Court.

ly the Judge of the Court;
(3) in Scothard or in Iteland, before a Judge Orlinary,
Magistrate or Justice of the Peace; and

(4) in any other place, before a Magistrate or dustice of the Ponce or other person qualified to administer oaths in that place (he being certified to be a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or qualified as aforested by a British Minister or British Consul or Political Agent or by a notary public).

121. In case of the death of the debtor or his wife, or of \$\frac{10.3}{62.6}\$ 17 Vic., 6.

Death of widness, a witness whose evidence has been reserved by any Court in any proceeding under this Act, the deposition of the person so deceased, perporting to be sealed with the scal of the Court, or a capy thereof purporting to be so scaled, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed to.

122. Every Court having jurisdiction in bankruptey unplace and describe 21, × 1
have scales and the Act shall have a seal describe 21, × 1
have scales ing the Court in such manner as may 46 & Vec., c. 52,
be directed by order of the High Couct of the Province, and
judicial notice shall be taken in all legal proceeding of the
scal, and of the signatuce of the Judge or Registrar of any such Court having such purediction.

123. A certilicate of the Court, that a person has been 140 & 47 Vie., c. Certificate of appoint-appointed truster moler this Act, shall 62, 8, 138 be conclusive evidence of his appointment,

124. (1) Whereby this Act any limited time from or [46 & 17 Vm., a. after any date or event is appointed or 52, w. 144.]

Computation of time. allowed for the doing of any net or the taking of any proceeding, then in the computation of that

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1885. (Part IX.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 125-134.)

limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day limited time the same shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following doy, and the net or proceeding shall be done or taken at latest on the last day of that limited time as se gomputed, noless the last day is a day on which the Court does not sit, in which case any act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

(2) Where by this Act my act or proceeding is directed to be done or taken on a certain day, then, if that day happens to be a day on which the Court does not sit, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards

due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court sits.

Notices.

[46 & 47 Vic, 6 58, s, 142,],

125. All notices and other documents for the service Service of notices. af which no special mode is directed may be sent by prepaid post letter to the last known address of the person to be served there-

Fermal Defects.

Format Defects.

126. (1) No proceeding in bankruptcy shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity, unless the Court before which an objection is unde to the preceding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the detect or irregularity, and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment or election of a receaser trustee or mentles of a commutee of in-

tion of a receiver, trustee or member of a committee of in-spection shall virtate my net done by him in good faith.

Rankrupt Trustee.

127. Where a bankrupt is a trustee within the Indian

Aprication of Trustee Act, 1846, section 35 of that

Artification for the bankrupt (whether voluntarity resign is; a substitution for the bankrupt (whether voluntarity resign is; or not), if it appears expedient to do so, and all provisions of that Act, and of any other Act relative therete, shall have effect accordingly.

Corporations, &c.

[46 & 47 Vie. c. 128. Fer all or any of the purposes of this Act. a corposes, a. 188.] Acting of corpora-tion, partners, &c. authorized in that I chalf under the anthorised in that remain inger the seal of the corporation, a firm may net by any of its members; and a lumitic may act by his committee, curuter louis or manager, or, when the matter is one in respect of which he has been placed under the care of a Court of Wards, by that Court or such person as it may appoint in this behalf.

Construction of former Acts, &c.

748 & 47 Vie., c. 129. Where by any concinent or instrument reference 52, s. 149 (2), 1 Construction of one action is made to the H & 12 Via, cop 21 (on Act to consulidate and amend the native referring to 11 Laws relating to Insolvent Debturs in India) the approximate in India) the approximate is in India), the emetment or instrument shall be constructed and have effect as if reference were made therein to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

130. The previsions of this Act relating to the remedies national the Crown.

Communications to making the property of a delitor, the provision of arrangement, and the effect of a composition crychene of arrangement, and the effect of a discharge shall bind the Crown.

111 & 12 Vie., c.
181. Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of jurisdication of authorized thereby, shall take away fights of authorized and all solicitors or other persons who had the right of audience before the Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the like right of audience in bank uptey matters in the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid.

Unclaimed Funds or Dividends.

1 & 17 Vience, 62 & 162 |

Enclaused and inspection or solvine pursuant to this Act, distributed dividends shall have under his control any unclaimed for more than six months, or where, after making a final dividend, such trustee shall have in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed moneys arising from the property of the debtor, he shall forthwith pay the same to the bankruptcy estates account of the Court. The treasury or bank at which the account is kept shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof. 132. (1) Where the trustee, under any bankruptay, com-

(2) The Court, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, appoint a person to collect and get in all such unclaimed or mulistributed son to collect and get in all ancic mediamed or undistributed funds or dividends, and for the proposes of this section the Court shall have, and at the instance of the person so appointed or of its own motion may exercise, all the powers conferred by this Act with respect to the discovery and realization of the property of a debtor, and the provisions of Part I of this Act with respect thereto shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to proceedings under this section. section.
(3) The provisions of this section shall not, except as

The second secon

expressly declared herein, deprive any person of any huger or other right or roundly to which he may be entitled

against such trustee.

against such trustee.

(4) Any person claiming to be entitled to any moneys paid in to the backruptcy estates account pursuant to this section may apply to the Court for an order for payment to him of the same; and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming is entitled, sladl make an order for the payment

to such person of the sum due

(5) The Court may, with the previous sauction of the Governor General in Council, at any time after the passing of this Act pen the account referred to in this Act as the

bankruptey estates account.

Interpretation.

133. (1) In this Act, nuless the con- [46 & 47 Vic. 52, 8, 188.] Interpretation, text otherwise requires,—
"Province" means the territories under the administra-

tion of a Local Government

tion of a Local Government

"High Court of the province" means the highest Civil
Court of appeal for the province:

"the Court" means the Court having jurisdiction in
bankruntey under this Act:

"attidavit" includes declarations under any legislative
enactment, affirmations and attestations on honour:

"available act of hankruptcy" means any met of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the
presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is
made:

"debt provable in bankcuptey" or "provable debt" in-chiles any debt or liability by this Act made provable in bnukruptcy:

bankruptey:
 "general tules" include forms:
 "oath" includes affirmation, declaration under any legislative smeathent and attestation on bonom:
 "ordinary resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the credities present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of credities and voting on the resolution.

"prescribed" neans prescribed by general rules within

the meaning of this Act:
"property" meludes money, goods, things in action, had and every description of property, whether movemble or immoveable, also obligations, easements and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incident to property as shove delined:

resolution " means onlinery resolution :

"secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, or any part thereof, as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor: "schedule" means schedule to this Act: "sheriff" includes any officer charged with the execution

of a writ or other process:

"special resolution" means a resolution decided by a ma-

jority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and vating on the resolution:

"trustee" means the trustee in hankruptcy of a delitor's

estate, and includes the official receiver where no other per-

son is appointed trustee of the estate.

(2) The schedules to this Act shall be construed and have effect as part of this Act.

Repeal.

184. (1) The enactments described in the third schedule [48 ± 47 Viewell are hereby repealed as from the cum- 42, s. 169.1 mencament of this Act to the extent mentioned in that schedule.

(2) The repeal effected by this Act shall not affect —
(a) anything done or suffered before the commencement
of this Act under any quantum trepealed by this Act; nor

(b) any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability or disqualification incurred, under any ennetment so repealed; not

(c) any line, for citure or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed or to be committed against any cunotment so replaled ; nor

The Indian Rinkruptcy Bill, 1885.

(The First Schedule .- Meetings of Creditors .- The Second Schedule .- Proof of debts.)

(d) the institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any emotions or repealed or otherwise, for a certaining any such lightly or disqualification or enforcing or recovering any such fine. forfaiture or proceedings are ing any such fine, forfeithra or punishment as aforesaid.

(3) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Act, all proceedings in any Court or before a Judge of any Court under any of the contenues repealed pen ing at the commencement of this Act shall, except so far as any provision of this Act is expressly applied to pending proceedings, continue, and those enactments shall, except as

seedings, continue, and those engethierds shall, except as aforesaid, apply therefor as if this Art had not pussed.

(4) The person for the time being holding the office of afficial receiver for any of the High Courts of Judicature aforesaid or for the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. shall, for the purposes of any such proceedings before that Court or any dudge thereof, he deemed to have been appointed official assignee under the said Act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 14.)

MERTINOS OF CREDITORS.

1. The first meeting of creditors shall be summoned for a day not later than fourteen days after the date of the receiving order, unless the Cent ter any special reason deems it expedient that the meeting be summoned for a later day.

later day.

2. The official receiver shall summon the meeting by giving not less than seven days' notice of the time and place thereof in the prescribed manner.

3. The official receiver shall also, as soon as practicable, send to each crediter mentioned in the debter's statement of affairs a notice of the time and place of the first meeting of creditor-, accompanied by a summary of the debter's statement of affairs, including the causes of his fabre, and any observations thereon which the official receiver may think fit to make; but the proceedings at the first meeting shall not be invalidated by reason of any such notice or summary not having been sent or received before the meeting. the meeting.

4. The meeting shall be held at such place as is in the opinion of the efficial receiver most convenient for the

opinion of the official regiver most convenient for the majority of the creditors.

5 The official regiver or the trustee may af any time summon a meeting of creditors, and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court, or so requested in writing by ane-fourth in value of the creditors.

6. Meetings subsequent to the first meeting shall be summoned by sending notice of the time and place they if to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or it he has not proved at the address given in the debtor's statement of allairs, or at such other address as may be known to the person summoning the meeting. to the person summoning the meeting.

7. The official receiver, or some person is minuted by him, shall be the charmon at every meeting: Provided that, if the Court so directs, the charmon at any meetings subsequent to the first shall be such person as the meeting

by resolution appoint.

8. A person shull not be entitled to vote as a creditor at

8. A person shall not be entitled to vote as a creditor at the first or any other meeting of crediters unless be I as duly proved a debt provable in bankruptey to be due to him from the debtor, and the proof has been duly belied before the time appointed for the meeting.

D. A creditor shall not vote at any such meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.

10. For the purpose of voting a secured creditor shall, unless he surrenders his security, state in his proof the purticulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be centiled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt, he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertence.

11. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or

11. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any deht on or 11. A creditor shall not vote in respect of any dem on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissors note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his proof.

proof.

12. It shall be competent to the trustee or to the official receiver, within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in the value of a security to require the creditor to give up voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up

the security for the benefit of the creditors generally on payment of the value so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per contain: Provided that, where a creditor has put a value on such security, he may at any time before he has been required to give up such security as aforesaid correct such yaluction by a new proof, and deduct such new value from his debt, but in that case such addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the trustee requires the security to be given in

13. If a receiving order is unde against one partner of a firm, any creditor to whom that partner is indebted jointly with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may

with the other partners of the firm, or any of them, may prove his debt for the purpose of voting at any meeting of creditors, and shall be emitted to vote thereat.

14. The chairman of a meeting shall have power to admit or reject a proof for the purpose of sating, but his decision shall be subject to appeal to the Court. If he is in doubt whether the proof of a creditor should be a 'mitted or rejected, he shall mark the proof as objected to and shall allow the creditor to vote, subject to the vote being declared invalid in the event of the objection being sustained.

15. A creditor may vote either in person or by proxy.

16. Every instrument of proxy shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be issued by the official receiver, or, after the appointment of a trustee, by the trustee, and every insertion therein shall be in the handwriting of the person giving the prixy.

giving the prixy.

17. A creditor may give a general proxy to his manage or clerk, or any other person in his regular employment. In such case the instrument of proxy shall state the relation in which the person to not thereunder stands to the results.

creditor.

18. A creditor may give a special proxy to any person to vote at any specified meeting or a houroment thereof, for or ngainst any specific resolution, or for or against any specified person as trustee, or member of a committee of in-

19. A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the official receiver or trustee before the meeting at which

it is to be used.

20. Where it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that any solicitation has been used by or on behalf of a trustee or receiver in obtaining proxies, or in procuring the trusteeship or receivership, except by the direction of a meeting of creditors, the Court shall have power, if it think the trusteeship that he allowed to the fil, to order that no remuneration shall be allowed to the person by whom or on whose behalf such solicitation may have been excressed, notwithstanding any resolution of the

committee of inspection or of the coditors to the contrary, 21. A crediter may appoint the official receiver of the debter's estate to act in manner prescribed as his general or

22. The chairman of a meeting may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and

from place to place.

23. A meeting shall not be competent to act for any purpose, except the election of a charman, the proving of debts and the adjournment of the meeting, unless there are present, or represented therent, at least three creditors, or all the creditors of the number does not exceed three.

21. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum or crebbers is not present or represented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, or to other day as the chairman may appoint, not being less than seven or no re than twenty-one days

25. The chairman of every meeting shall cause minutes

of the procee ingent the meeting to be drawn up, and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the minutes shall be signed by him or by the chairman of the next

ensuing meeting

26. No person acting either under a general or special proxy shall vote in tayour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer in a position to occuve any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than us a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor: Provided that, where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as trustee, he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 33.)

PROOF OF DEUTS.

Proof in ordinary cases.

Every creditor shall prove his dent as soon as may be after the making of a receiving order.
 A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the past in a prepaid letter to the official receiver,

The Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 1888. (The Third Schedule. - Enactments repealed.)

if a trustee has been appointed, to the trustee, an

affidavit verifying the debt.

3. The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself or by some person nutherised by or on hehalf of the creditor. If made by a person so authorised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

4. The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the delt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The official receiver or trustee may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

5. The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is

not a secured creditor.

6. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt,

unless the Court otherwise specially orders.
7. Every creditor who has ledged a proof shall be entitled

to see and examine the proofs of other creditors before the first meeting, and at all reasonable times.

8. A creditor praying his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount, not exceeding five per centum on the net amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.

Proof by secured Creditors.

9. If a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove for the hilance due to him, after deducting the net amount realized.

10. If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the official receiver or trustee for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his woole debut.

11. If a secured creditor does not either realize or sur

render his security, he shall, before ranking for dividual, state in his proof the particulars of his scenarty, the datawhen it was given and the value at which he assesses it. and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only in respect of the halares due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

12. (a) Where a scennity is so valued the trustee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the

assessed value.

(b) If the trustee is dissatisfied with the value at which a scenrity is assessed, he may require that the proposi-comprised in any security so valued to offered for sale at auch times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the trustee, or as, in sale be by public auction, the creditor, or the tristic on be-

half of the estate, may bil or purchase.

(c) Provided that the crelater may at any time, by notice in writing, require the trustee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of relecting the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the trustee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power, he shall not he entitled to exercise it; and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the trustee, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at e security has been valued.

13. Where a crediter has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the trustee, or the Court, that the voluntion and proof were underhood fide one a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value. its previous valuation; but every such amendment, shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the trustee shall allow the amend-

ment without a plication to the Court.

14. Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the for going role, the creditor shall for hwith repay any surplus dividend which he may have received in excess of that to which he would have been cutibled on the assended valuation, or, us the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid out of any money for the time being available for dividend any dividend or share of dividend which be may have lailed to receive by ross n of the innocurrey of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend, but he shall not be critifed to disturb the distribution of any dividend decher d before the date of the nmendment.

15. If a crollitor after having valued his security subsequently realizes it, or if it is realized under the provisions Rule 12, the net amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously unde by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an emended valuation made by the creditor.

16 If a secored creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded from all share in any divi-

dend.

17. Subject to the pravisions of Rule 12, a creditor shall in no case receive more than sixteen annus in the rapec and interest as provided by this Aut.

Proof in respect of Distinct Contracts.

The state of the s

18. If a debtor was at the date of the receiving order . able in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two a more distinct trues, or as a solo contrictor, and also as men ber of a lirm, the circumstance that the lirms are in whole c m part composed of the same individuals, or that the so contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts against the propertic respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical Payments.

19. When any rent or other payment falls due at state periods, and the receiving order is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person cutitled to the rent o payment may prove for a proportionate part, thereof, up to the date of the order as if the rent or payment, grew, du from day to day.

Interest.

20. On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed, for and which is over be at the date of the receiving order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding lour per out non-per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and, if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing his been under giving the debter natice that interest, will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

Debt pryable at a future time,

21. A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debter committed meach of bankruptcy as if it were payable presently, and may receive dividends equally with the oth receitors, deducting only thereon a relate of interest at the rate of five percentam per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the delt would have become payable, according to the terms on which it was contracted.

Admission or Rejection of Proofs, 22. The trustee shall examine every proof and he grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it in whole or in part, or require further evidence is support

whole or in part, or require further evidence is support of it. If he rejects a proof, he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

23. If the trustee thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the trustee, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, examine the proof or reduce its amount.

24. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the trustee in respect of a court the facts.

24. If a creditor is dissatished with the decision of the trustee in respect of a proof, the Court may, on the application of the creditor, riverse or vary the decision.

25. The Court may also expange or reduce a princf upon the application of a creditor if the trustee elemes to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or reduced to the application of the deletes. scheme, upon the applicate u of the debtor.

26. For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs, the trustee may administer ouths and take allidavits.

27. The ollicial receiver, before the appointment of a trustee, shall have a lather powers of a trustee with respect to the examina non, admission and rejection of proofs, and may a stor decision of his in relation thereto shall be subject to the like around. to the like appeal.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Sec section 134.)

ENICTMENTS REPEALED

A -Statute repealed.

d ar and Chupter	Tille,	Extent of repeal.
11 & 12 Vic., c. 21.	An Act to consolidate and amends the laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.	not been repeal-
	B - Acts repealed.	
Number and year.	Nubject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVII of 1841.	An Act for appropriating the unchained Dividends on Insolvent Estates	So much as has not been repeal- ed.

XVII of The Burna Courts Act, 1875. Section 66.

Drafts referred to in paragraph 5 of despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 32, dated 12th June, 1885.

DRAFT ACT OF PARLIAMENT NO. 1.

It it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this pre-out Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Bankruptey

(Extension of Powers) Act 1885

(Extension of Powers) Act, 1885. Short title.

2. This Act shall have the same extent as the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

3. If the Governor General of India in Council by heyond applying purpose of making laws and regularity law of the Indian Councils Act. 1861, as Operation beyond India of Act applying English bankruptcy law to India.

amended by subsequent Acts, applies or adapts any of the provisions of the Bankingtey Act, 1883, or of any Act amending, supplementing or substituted for the same, to any of the following cases, namely.—

(a) the case of any debtor who at the time when proceedings in bankingtey are commenced by or against him is in pitton in British India inder a decree of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or within a year before that time less ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place dinarily resided or had a dwelling house or place of business in British India : or

(b) the case of any deceased debtor who resided or carried on lusiness in British India for the greater part

of the six months immediately before his decease, the provisions so applied or adapted shall, except so far as their local operation is expressly limited by that law, have effect beyond the limits of British India as if they had heen enacted by this Act, and shall be taken notice of by all Courts of Justice in the same namuer as if they were the provisions of a public Act of Parliament.

4. Where under any such law a r ceiving order or a lindica-Provisions appliedly to properly situated n. England. to bankingley is made against a debtor, or an order is made for the administration in bankingley of the

estate of a deceased person who dies inside at, the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, specified in the schedule to this Art shall apply to such parts of the debtor's property or deceased debtor's estate as may be situate in England as if

the order or adjudication had been made in England.

5. The certificate of appointment of a frustee issued under any neb law shall, for the purposes of appointment of the beauty who have shall, for the purposes of any law in long in any part of the British dominous beyond the limit of Bruish hadre requiring registration, encolment or occalling of convenues or assignments of property, he deemed to be a convenues or assignment of property, and may be registered, anolic and recorded accordingly.

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS OF THE BANKRUTTRY ACT, 1983, REPERRED TO IN SECTION 4.

Scotion 45

Section 46.

Section 50, sub-sections (?) and (4). Section 42.

Section 55

Section 56, sub-section (f)

Section 70, sub-section (2) except in so far as at reters to the Board of Trade.

DRAFT ACT OF PARLIAMENT No II

BR it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Mejesty, by and with the advice and consent of the bords Spiratnal and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament, assembled, and by the nutle rity of the same, is follows.—

1. This Act may be cited as the fedure Baul runtry Short title (Extension of Powers) Art, 1885.

2. (1) The Governor General of India in Council shall Power to Legislative Council to apply or adapt. English Bonks rapply Law operation of laws passed under this power. In the control of the provisions and the control of the particle of making this power. Power to Legislative Council to apply or adapt English Benk-ruptey Law operation of laws passed under this power applying or adapting any of the purpose of making law and regulations, to make laws ruptey Act, 1883, or any off r Act amending, supplementative expectation and the council or the same of the Cank-ruptey Act, 1883, or any off r Act amending, supplementative expectation of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the same of the council or the cou ing or passed in substitution for the same. -

(a) to the case of any debtor who at the time when proceedings in bankruptcy are commenced by

or against him is in prison in British India under an order of a Civil Court for non-payment of money, or within a year hefore that time has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of basics in British India; in the case of any decreased deliterarily resided on the case of any decreased deliterarily resided on

(b) to the case of any deceased debtor who resided or [Bill, . s. 114 carried on business in British India for the greater (10) } part of the six months immediately prior to his

decense.

(2) Every such law shall have effect beyond the limits of British India to the extent and in the manner by this Act provided, it shall be taken notice of by all Courts of dustine in the same manner as if it were as public Act of Parliament, and its operation shall not be affected by the repeal or amendment of the Bankruptey Act, 1883, or of any other 46 A 47 Vie. Act us aforesaid.

Certain orders and proceedings under such have and provisions thereof to have effect throughout British do-minions.

3. (1) The following or lers and proceedings under any such law shall have, as nearly as may be, the same effect throughout the British dominions as in British India, that is to say :-

(a) a receiving order and the rescission of the same, (But, sa S & 13 c. 20 (1). (b) the appointment of an official receiver as interim

receiver, and the appointment of a special manager * 11 (1), 1 of the debtor's estate or business;

of the debtor a catage or page 25.

(c) the acceptance and approval of a composition or (Bill, a 17 (8)) scheme, and the annulment of a composition or (16, a, 18, a, 22 (3)) scheme:

scheme;

(d) an adjudication of bankruptcy, the annulment of [1 ii], s. 15 (3) such an adjudication and any order passed thereon s. 17 (11), s. vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in 10, s. 20 (1), s. 22 (3), s. 37, t. 38, s. 41, s. 42, s. 38, s. 41, s. 42, s.

(c) the appointment, removal and release of a trustee in [BBI, s. 17 (12) a bankraptcy or under or in pursuance of a con- & (13), s. 20, a pasition or schem, and the revocation of any such 47 (2) & (3), f. 22, s. 74, s. 76, s. release

release,

(f) an order of discharge and the revocation of any such [min, 20, 27, 2

(y) the decision of a Court on any question of law or [min, a, so (i),] fact ; and

(A) an order for the administration in bankruptcy of a FBdl, s. 114.1

dec as al per on's estate.

(2) The provisions of any such law defining the status, thus, a 11, a 5 powers, rigids and duties of an official receiver, an interim (except subsected with receiver a special manager or a trustee in bankingtey, or tast sentence under or in purnatures of a camposition or scheme, or presentation (6 scribing any rule of evidence, shall have us nearly as may he, as considered the same tores throughout the British dominions as in British 40, 8, 67 (1), 60, 8 at 2 (a), (7), 13 lindia).

3H, s. 41, s. 42, s 43, s. 47 (1). Uill, s. 22 (2), s

(2) Provide 18, that when not rany such law a receiving order has been in ide against a person or he has been adjudged boolerupt, or on or for has been made for the administration of the estate of a deceased person, who dies administration of the estate of a deceased person, who dies made ent, sections 11, 46, sub-rections (2) and (4) at section 55, section 55, sub-section (5) of section 56, and (2), (except in so the as it refers to the Backford of Trade), while 4s, 840 (1) (element in so the as it refers to the Backford of Trade), while 4s, 840 (1) (element in Section (1) of a color of 70 f the Pretruptey Art, 1883, (2), & 302 (3), shall, so far as they are approach anapty in respect of such 36 graph of the property of estate as a situate in England in Color of the super analysis of the order as a situate at the section had been the same manner as if the order or adjudication had been

4. The certificate of appointment of a trust e usued [462 47 Vic., there is a country and such law shall, for the pur- 52, s. 54 (4).) of appointment of tres power of may low in force in my law. pows of any law in force in any part of the Pritish dominious beyond the hunts of British India requirence regulation, corollared or recording of conveyances or assignment of property, he deemed to be a conveyance or assignment of property, and may be registered, enabled and recorded accordingly.

5. No action for a dividend shall be against a trustee [45, 2, 47 vie., mater any such liw in any Court in 52, 8 63.] the Pritish dominious

6. Any Court in the Bretish dominious beyond the limits [40, 2, 47 vie., mater any such liw in any Court in 52, 8 63.] the Pritish dominious of Fritish India in which proceedings of a problem growth that a least receive that a least receive the large received in the large rece proof that a bunkreptey patition has been presented by or against the debter under any such law, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just

* The provisions of the Rankropher Act 1883, incommod no this provise either will not be re-produced in the Indian Actor will be re-produced in such a form that they would be unsuitable for application to property in England.

From the Right Hon'ble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Conneil,—(No. 41, dated 19th November, 1885).

I have considered in Conneil the letter of Your Excellency in Conneil, No. 32, dated 12th of June last, forwarding, with connected papers, a copy of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Bill and of two alternative drafts prepared with a view to obtaining the Act of Parliament necessary for carrying out your proposals with respect

2. I have thought it right to consult the Board of Trade on the subject, and I new forward, for the information of more, to heard of Trade, 6th August, 1855 and of Trade, to hum Office, in October, 1885 appendence noted in the margin which has taken place with India Office, to Hoard of Trade, 6th August, 1855 Board of Trade, to India Office, 18th October, 1885

Board of Trade, to home one-control of the August, 1885

3. As regards the necessary Parliamentary legislation, I think there may possibly be some difficulty in obtaining, in the first instance, as Act of Parliament such as the Draft No. I conforming upon the Governor General's Conneil the large powers required. That difficulty, however, would probably be much diminished if the scope of the Act of Parliament were extended so as to include the Colonal Governments in the manner suggested by the Board of Trade. The precise shape, however, which legislation in this country should assume cannot be finally determined pending the decision on the proposal of the Board of Trade, respecting which it will be seen that the Board is in communication with the Colonial Office.

4. Your Lordship in Conneil is desirons of proceeding with the Bill during the coming sittings in Calentta and passing it through the stages at which discussion is likely to arise before the return of the Government to Simla next year, the final stages of the Bill being deferred until the requisite Parliamentary legislation is completed. To this course I see no objection. The Bill seems well calentated to effect the reforms which experience has shown to be necessary, and I have no doubt that in passing it through the Council you will derive much assistance from the criticisms which you have invited upon it from the judicial authorities and commercial hodies who are especially familiar with the subject.

From J. A. Godder, Esq., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, to Secretary, Board of Trade,-(No. 1234-S5, dated 6th August, 1885).

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Conneil to transmit, for the information of the Board of Trade, a ropy of a despatch received from the Government of India, dated the 12th of June hat, with enclosures, namely, (1) a copy of a Bill which it is proposed to introduce in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of indiating the English Bankrup'cy Act of 1883 to Indian circumstances; (2) a copy of the Sintement of Objects and Reasons appended to that Bill; and (3) copies of two Draft Bills, one of which (perferably the Draft marked No. I), it is suggested, should be passed as an Act of Parliament, entitled the "Indian Bankruptcy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1885."

The present law relating to insolvents in India, as it is to be found in the Statute 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, is very defective, and frequent proposals for its amendment have been made from time to time. The subject has recently been again very carefully considered, with the result that the Governor General in Council now proposes that an Act of the Indian legislature should be passed alupting the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to India with the necessary modifications, and that in order to give fill effect to the provisions of that measure an Act of Parliament should, in the first instance, be obtained in the terms of Draft No. I) conferring upon the Council of the Governor General the extended powers which are necessary to give effect beyond the limits of British India to such of the provisions of the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act as ought to have operation beyond those limits.

I am to say that in requesting the attention of the Board of Trade to these proposed measures, and to paragraphs 4 to 9 of the despatch from the Governor General in Council Lord Randolph Churchill does not suggest that the Board should undertake the labour of considering the details of the Bill to be introduced in the Council in India, except so far as may be necessary with reference to the question of the provisions of that Bill having effect beyond the limits of British India, his Lordship's object being to obtain the opinion of the Board as to the accessal which as at recent advised he is inclined to a proposed which as at recent advised he is inclined to a proposed which as at recent advised he is inclined to a proposed which as at recent advised he is inclined to a proposed that an Act of Parliament has a large large. proposal (which, as at present advised, he is inclined to approve) that an Act of Parliament based upon Draft No. I should be applied for.

From R. Giffen, Esq., Secretary, Board of Trade, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. J. & P. 1933—85, dated 19th October, 1885).

[No. J. & P. 1955—85, dated 19th valorer, 1955].

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th August last, transmitting, by direction of the Secretary it State for In ba in Council, copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from the government of India, with reference to a proposed to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council of the Governor General for the purpose of adapting the English Bankruptey Act of 1883 to Indian circumstances.

The Board observe that Lord Randolph Churchell desires to be informed of their opinion as to the suggestion that an Act of Parliament should be obtained conferring upon the Governor General in Council the extended powers which appear to be necessary in order to give effect in other portions of Her Majesty's dominions to such of the proposed Indian Bankruptey Act as ought to have operation beyond the limits of British India. With reference to this point I am to request that you will be good enough to inform Hie Lordship that the Board of Trade see no objection to the proposed draft Bill No. I which accompanied your letter and which has been framed with this object.

India. With reterence to those point i am to represt that you will be good enough to morain the horizontal the Boarl of Trade see no objection to the proposed draft Bill No. I which accompanied your letter and which has been franced with this object.

The consideration of this matter has, however, given rise to a further question as to the desirability of obtaining a general electricant which should enable the Courts of the United Kingdom or any of the colonies or possessions to give effect to the provisions of the bankrupte, have of any other part of the British Empire, as is now the case under the provisions of sections 117-1120 of the English Ae with regard to the different portions of the United Kingdom. Another point which appears also to call for attention in putting forward any suggestion for a general chartment such as that referral to as the advisability of obtaining power to extend, if accessary, the provisions of section 14 of the Backruptcy Act of 1883 with a view to enabling the Courts having bankruptey jurisdiction in this country to suspend proceedings in cases occurring where, in the opinion of such Courts, India or any other portion of the British Empire would note properly be the place for such proceedings, and also to confer upon Indian and Colonial Courts the exercise of similar power where it is obvious that the proceedings which held in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

These, however, are points upon which the Earl of Trade are mushle to express any decided opinion without a reference to, and consultation with, the Colonial Office, more especially as a manifest difficulty arises in connection with the self-governing colonies. The Board have, therefore, caused a copy of your letter and its enclosures, and also a copy of this communication, to be forwarded to the Sceretary of State for the Colonies, in order to ascertain whether it would be considered expedient by the Colonial Office that a Bill should be brought before

49 1 springerspring communications upon 1 to 100 springers and with the communication of the

proceedings similar in nature to those which the draft Bill No. I which accompanied your letter is designed to cover as regards Indian cases, or to concur in a more general Bill with that object which would include India as well as the colonies. The Board have also suggested to the Secretary of State the desirability of recommending the subject to the authorities of the self-governing colonies in the event of the course proposed being found practicable.

As soon as a reply is received from the Colonial Office the Board will cause a further communication to be

addressed to you upon the mutter.

It may of course prove undesirable to delay the Bill relating to India in order to include the colonies, but it appears desirable in the first instance to obtain the opinion of the Colonial Office on the question and to ascertain whether the proposal to include them will involve delay.

Extract from a Demi-official letter from S. DIGNAM, Esq., to the Hon'ble MR. C. P. ILBERT, -(dated Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1855.)

Bankruptcy Bill.

I have been acting as attorney for the Official Assignee of the Court for Relief of Insolvent debtors at Calcutta for a period of nearly twenty years, and have necessarily bad considerable experience on the working of the existing Act. I have lately seen in the Times of India a copy of the draft Objects and Reasons accompanying the draft Bill now noder consideration, and observe that it runs closely on the lines of the Bankruptey Act, 1883, with which I am to great extent familiar, and some of the provisions of which, namely, as to proof of debts, I consider, already apply to India, under section 40 of the existing Insolvency Act, 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21—

Gray v. Chick, Corvton 136. Re Shib Chundra Mullick, 8 B. L. R. 30. 8 .. Re Parke Pittar, Re Howard Brothers, Re T. Agabeg, 118. 13 (App.) 9. 13 ,. (App 12 Cal. Rep. 165.

And it appears to me that an Act framed on the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, will be a great improvement on the existing Act, and will relieve the Court of a great deal of dotail business which can as well be done (if not better) by the Official Receiver.

Some of the provisions of the Act of 1883 are, however, in my opinion, not suited to this country, such as the meeting of creditors under section 15, and the appointment of a private trustee under section 21, of the Act of

I should much like to peruse the draft Bill, and, if you see no objection thereto, to be furnished with a copy thereof and of the draft Objects and Reasons.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me that no Act analogous to the Bills of Sale Acts. 1854 and 1866 (re-enacted with alterations by the Bills of Sale Act. 1878—11 & 42 Vic., cap. 31), has been passed in India. It is a matter of every day experience to find the whole of the stock-in-trade of an insolvent assigned to some bank, or other individual creditor, who, if he gets wind of the insolvency-proceedings, takes possession before a vesting order can be made by the Court, and so sweeps off the whole of the assets.

Registration is at present voluntary only, but even if the parties to the bill of sale agreed to register, the public would be none the wiser, as Rook 1 of the register, which is confined to transfers of immoveable property, as the only register which the public are entitled to search.

I drew the attention of my friend Mr. Pitt-Kennedy, when he was in the Legislative Council, and also of Mr. Whitley Stokes, to this, but nothing has ever been done to remove this evil

I venture to bring this matter to your notice now, as such a Bill as is required would be a valuable adjunct

I venture to bring this matter to your notice now, as such a Bill as is required would be a valuable adjunct to the proposed new Bankruptcy Law.

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 2551, dated 22nd September, 1885).

Wirn reference to your let. r of the 17th June last, No. 1039, I am directed to forward copy of the opinions With reference to your letter of the 17th June last, No. 1039, I am directed to forward copy of the opinions of the Houble Mr. Justice Hard v., the Advocate General, the Chamber of Commerce and of certain scheded officers on the druft Bill to mark the hiw of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India, and to state that His Excellency the Governor is a circle approves generally of the provisions of the Bill arks contained in the minute of Mr. Justice Handley the views of the other Houble Judges will be requested upon the point raised by him, and any remarks which they may offer will

be communicated in due conte

From the Government Solicitor, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, -(No. 261, dated 27th July, 1885).

ABSTRACT. - Forwarding the following opinion of the Advocate General, dated 27th July 1885 .-

Opinion.

With reference to the order of Government, Judicial department, datal the 30th June, 1885, No. 1722, have the honour to make the following observations upon the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India.

2. From sections 5 and 7 read in conjunction with section 82, it appears that the provisions of the Bill are not applicable to up-country traders not having a place of business in one of the towns maned in section 82. Naw, as there must be many instances of traders, European and Native, so circumstanced for whom in the event of their failure the machinery of this Bill would be more fitted than that of the Procedure Code, I would suggest that an exceptional jurisdiction should be given to the High Court in such cases. The jurisdiction might be limited by reference to the amount of the debts and to the proportion of the creditors not residing within the jurisdiction of the Court to which the debtor would ordinarily be subject.

3. With a view to the common case of the wealthy member of a firm keeping in the back-ground and allowing a comparative paper, in whose name the business has been carried on, to file his petition and schedule. I would suggest that the debtor be expressly required to disclose the name of his partners, and that concealment of the existence of partners should be made penal. This disclosure is required in the case which section 102 is designed to serve. Where proceedings are taken in the name of a firm under that section, I apprehend that only the persons named as members of the firm could obtain their discharge. All who desire to obtain their discharge as members of a firm would thus, in their own interest, take care that their names were disclosed. It is not clear, therefore, why, for the case to which section 102 applies, provision to the disclosure of partners, names should be made, and why it should not be extended to all cases indifferently

4. Unless I have misunderstood the Bill, it seems that the secured creditor may, notwithstanding that the property was vested in a trustee under the Act, still proceed to realize his security. If this is so, I would ask why he is not protected against the operation of section 40.

5. I would suggest, too, that the phrase "secured ored

I would suggest, too, that the phrase "secured creditor," which is used in section 8 (2), in section 33

and in the rules should also be used in section 39.

II. H. SHEPHARD, (Signed) Acting Advocate-General.

From R. S. Benson, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,-(No. 2136, dated 31st July, 1885).

WITH reference to G. O., dated the 30th June, 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, forwarding, for the opinion of the Hon'ble the Judges, copies of the draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India with draft statement of Objects and Reasons, I am directed to state that Messrs. Hutchins and Parker, J.J., have no observations to offer on the Bill.

2. Any minutes that may be recorded by the Hou'ble the Officiating Chief Justice and the other Judges will be forwarded hereafter.

From the Hon'sle T. Rama Row, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,-(dated 1st August, 1885).

WITH reference to the order of Government, dated 30th June 1885, No. 1722, Judicial, I have the honour to submit the following memoran lum contaming my op don on the provisions of the Bill to amend the Law of

Indian bankingtey and Insolvency.

It is an admitted fact that the present insolvency law of the Presidency-towns, namely, 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 21, is very cumbrous and detective, and I am glad to find that the bill in question has been very properly prepared in conformity with the latest English Statute, 46 & 47 Vio., cap 52, instanch as the various decisions of the English Courts on that Statute can serve as a safe guide to the construction of doubtful and difficult parts of the Bill.

of the English Coarts on that Statute can serve as a safe guide to the construction of doubtful and difficult parts of the Bill.

3. In section 88 of the Bill provision is made for the delegation to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Coart by the High Coart of its insolvency judy-liction within certain limits. This, I think, was very much needed, and will enable the High Coart to transfer to the Court of Small Cause and Leaves all perty business in the matters of insolvency. Further, the Small Cause Coart at Madros did formerly possess this insolvency jurisdiction, and the present Bill simply restores this power, of which it has been reachly deprived by legislation.

4. Having made those general observations, I now presend to back a few remarks on certain sections of the Bill having in view the peculiar orientistances and states of the people in India.

5. Section 5.0/1 a.—A creation media to see samot present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor, unless the delet due to him amounts to Rs. 500. It is true that the English Statute, 16 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, section 6. contains similar provision, and taxes the amount of £50, but considering the nature and extended for dealings among Handus and the provisions in the Left restoring the insolvency journalistion to the Presidency Small Cause Courts. I think the amount may be reduced to Rs. 250.

Section 15, subsection (1).—All the penal clauses in the Bill appear in Part VIII.—I therefore suggest that the penal clauses in the latter part of the sub-section may conveniently be inserted in Part VIII.

Nection 27, subsection (1), clause for 1 believe that the present Bill is intuded to metable within its acope the cases of insolvents who are not trafers before the excess of insolvents who are not trafers before the excess of the delete of insolvents by the release they failed to keep propus bods of a count showing their financial position within the very desirable that some distinction and it will be a very great hardship to releave an order of disclering to a case, b

rate of interest proable by the trusters; pendity on the evers amount retained by him. I then it would be better to bare to the decention of the Court testific the rate of interest in each case, but fixing the maximum rate only in the Bill.

Section 112—The section read rea mater d woman subject to the Act in respect of her separate property. I do not find any definition of "separate property" in the Bill. The words "separate property," when applied to an Feed so woman, me will an errored, but account difficulties will arise the mean at we begin to apply the same to limity women. No doubt, section 2 of Act. 111 of 1874 contains a definition of the words "separate property," by that emetiment has compile them whatever to the cases of matrid women professing Hinding Malanamadan fault, &c.—Incher, the seed definition does not include all kinds of submain respectly of a High matrid woman. There are several blocks of subbanam property under High law, and a Rundu woman does not process the same powers of disposed, a location and enjoyment over all of them. Again, the Hondin law, as admin, the law of this Presidency. I therefore that this section must be altered to meet all these difficulties.

Section 171.—This section does not allow while to appear for bankunpts before the High Courts in the exercise of their resolvency in ladest in. In Medius, yakeds have been allowed to appear and act on behalf on all suitors in the High Courts in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurishi tion, and this concession appears to mave been nate owing to the comparatively indepent state of circumstances of suitors, and their inability to combe request of a related vial larinster. It, therefore, appears to mainthing but just and charitable to permit bankingts to employing a double agency to defend their cause. I therefore propose that this section may be altered as follows:—"Nothing in this Act, or in any transfer of this jurishiction effected thereby, shall take away or allect any right of audience that any person may have bea

In Part VIII no provision is made for the punishment of a debt r who does not disclose the names of ull his partners under section 102. I think that the consealment by a debtor of the existence of partners must be endered penal, inasmuch as it is a very common case for an affluent member of a firm to remain in the background and allow a pumper, in whose mame the trade is carried on, to apply for the benefit of the Act.

From F. Rowlandson, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, - (dated 3rd August, 1885).

I have the he hour to forward, herewith, a memorandum on the draft Bill to amend, &c., the Law of Bankraptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Memorandum.

Preliminary remarks. - As only opinions on the provisions of the Ilill submitted are asked for, it is probably not intended at this stage to open for discussion the necessity or expediency of passing an Insolvent Law in India which shall apply alike to the English speculator and the Hindu Chetti. Commercial tradition in Southern India asserts that the large and wealthy body of traders known as Nattucotti Chetties had not known the sin of insolvency but for the Insolvent Act.

The past history of the relations between commercial creditors and debtors amongst them differs tota calo from the cruel story of the causes which led English legislators to force upon English commerce an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Nor does the Native merchant recognise that necessity for the "whitewashing" of Basinghalt Street which arises out of the Englishmun's practical ideatry of the fetish "CREDIT,"

No native, unless denaturalised by a business connection with Europ ans, gives chance the place in his transaction which every European firm accords to it.

action which every European firm accords to it.

Where he gives credit against goods he sees them, when to an individual he goes into his circumstances in a way which is impossible to Englishmen.

The result is that no great crash amongst narryes takes place. The wealthy man of one day has "bad book," and his wealth goes to other, but no irrevocable rum to either him or his creditors is worked; there is simply a change in relations. If a large trader facks in a Presidency town, it will be found that the suffering creditors are Europeans, and this more especially where the bankrupt is himself a European. If is therefore no a retain benefit that we give the native commerce of Imila in offering it a Bankruptcy. Law of general application, and it would perhaps be better to let the similarity of procedure which Mr. Hhert alludes to in paragraph 9 of hes "Statement of Objects and Reasons" be confined to a law which shall affect only those who trade in both the places he refers to on the same lines. It is, however, to be assumed that it is settled that a Bankruptcy Art is to be passed.

As far as I can form an apinion, the Hill now submitted will work well, but I offer the following remarks upon it.

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Notion 4. Is it intended that this "receiving order" should have the same force as the "vesting order" under the old Tusolvent Act? It would seem so, for it stays action on the part of creditors (section 8), and renders the debtor's alienation of property invalid (section 43 (1)). It is possible under section 19 for a receiving order to be made, a debtor to be adjudged bankrupt, and his property to be vested in the (receiver or other) trustee, all in one clay, but such prompt action cannot be olten expected.

It is possible for a receiver to be appointed, and whilst no property of the debtor is vested in such receiver, because no adjudication order has been made, the debtor is practically powerless to deal with his assets. In some cases, as, for example, where the debtor is a intel-keeper doing a business which should be carried on for the benefit of the creditors, this position of affairs might seriously prejudice the value of the bankrupt's assets.

The old "vesting order" which (section 7 of Indian Insolvent Act) "by virtue of this Act" related back to and teak effect from the filing of the petition by a debtor or creditor, prevented any possible hards in the title to the assets, such as it would seem may arise under the provisions of the Bill.

I note extents of sections have no effect; whereas the old "vesting order" related back by vertue of the Act.

Section 5 (1) (d) and section 7 (1).—The use of the words "local limits" in these sections will be confusing, if not actually observative, where the High Court is concerned. A creditor who gets his debtor imprisoned in some small place will prevent his obtaining relief in bankruptey by means of a debtor's petition, and a debtor who

some small place will prevent his obtaining relief in bankingdey by means of a delitor's petition, and a delitor who gets himself incorrecated in such a place by a colluding criditor will prevent his being adjudicated a banking the recample, in the recent case of the insolvency of Stephenson, Nivon & Co., a firm tinding at Cocanada and Gopal-

For example, in the recent case of the insolveney of Stephenson, Nixon & Co., a firm tracking at Coemada and Goyal-pur, but the balk of whose unseemed exclitors were in the Presidency-town of Madras. The case of no partner complied with the conditions as to "local limits" of the High Court of Madras. The words may have a special meaning attached to them in the Bill, but they already have an accepted meaning in connection with the High Courts. The confusion has been successfully avoided in the Probate and Administration Act of 1881, whereas in this Bill a possible clashing of jiniscitations had to be guarded against. The Bankruptey Act, 1883, section 6 (1) (d), has "England," where this Hill has "local times"

Section 27 (2).—Under this provision the Court will make allocations from a come similar to those made under the Insolvent Act. The following difficulties have been experienced by the Official Assignee in working such orders. In one case an insolvent drawing between Rs. 300 and 400 a month was ordered to pay Rs. 84. He did so for a few months, and then wrote to say that the moiety of his salary and been attached by creditors subsequent to his insolvency, and that he could not make any more payments. In the unaparity of cases the Assignee every few months has had to enforce the order by the cambrons process of obtaining first a rule actional then a rule absolute against the defaulter—a process which cost the estate Rs. 12 each time. To meet the contingencies I would suggest (1) that in the case of Government and quasi-Government employee the alterator do have the force of an attachment for a specified amount probably one-third of the schoduled debts would be a have the force of an attachment for a specified amount probably our-third of the schoolied debts would be a proper sum to name; (2) that where the employers are private firms or individuals the creditors be compelled to name one of themselves as the trustee for the receipt and disbursement of the allocated amount and the entorce-

name one of themselves as the trustee for the receipt and disbursement of the allocated amount and the entorcement of the order on default.

Section 39.—This provision is likely to give the trustee much trouble as it stands. The receiving or vesting order ought to averride every other order of any Comt which has not been given full effect to. For example, if assets have been sold under an execution order in pursuance of a decree, but the sale-proceeds have not passed out of the control of the Comt ordering the execution, such sale-proceeds, subject to previous of expense, should pass to the trustee. The throwing on the trustee the enus of proving "notice" is objectionable, and a knowledge of the bankruptcy proceedings may safely be assemed.

Section 12 (1).—This section will be found to work mischievously in practice I fear, and I would omit the words from "if the person making "down to "or suffering the same "allogether. If the intention is to give an unfair prefer rec. tele intention should be absolutely defeated without reference to any question of time. I would allocate meaning by the following isolated defeated without reference to any question of time.

X, Y & Co. carry on husiness in boulou, and have the reputation of wealth, X being on the bould of W, an Exchange Bank having a branch in Madras. Y & Co. are a smaller firm carrying on business in the Madras Presidency and enjoying considerable coding because of their known connection with X, Y and Co. and

The following the following the second of th

because they are known to have large credit with the W bank. X, Y & Co. stop payment in London, but for fifteen weeks Y & Co. in India struggle on and apparently have the W bank as much at the r backs as ever. The 16th week after X, Y & Co. stopped, Y & Co. do the same, and then it proves that the W bank is more than sufficiently secured to the prejudice of the general body of creditors.

Section 88.—In Madras it will certainly prove a great benefit to delegate to a Small Cause Caurt Judge the disposal of a large personage of land containers.

the disposal of a large percentage of hankruptnes.

It appears from the administration report of the High Court (now in the press) that out of 199 applications

in the year 1884-85 only 28 were from traders and over seventy returned assets 'nil.'

Section 116.—If, the services of an efficient officer are to be secured for the post of Odicial Receiver it will be necessary—at all events in Ma leas—to make large estates that go note liquidation continuous Liquidation should not be allowed except with primission of the Court, for the presence of bankingtey proceedings to hold in terrorize ever a lebtor is an advantage to his creditors for which they are to pay, even if they wish to come to some private arrangement.

A clique of influential cred tors will often secure the manipulation of a lankrupt estate for themselves, to

the prejudice of the bankrupt himself and of the creditors outside the clique.

From R. S. Bryson, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court, of Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,—(No. 2266, duted 12th August, 1685).

In continuation of my letter, dated 31st ultimo, No. 2136, I have the honour to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by Mr. Justice Handley on the draft Bill to amend the Law of Rankruptey and Insolvency.

Minute.

I nave not had time to consider the details of the Bill, but there is one part on which I should wish to In two not had time to consider the delads of the fift, but there is one part on which I should wish to express an opinion, and that is on the powers proposed to be given under section 8s to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court. I consider that the power of dealing with small insolveness would be much better delegated to the Registrar or some other official of the High Court who will be constantly in the way of seeing the working of the Act by the High Court.

2. The Small Cause Court has not the machinery for discharging the daties of a Bankruptcy or Insolveney Court, and such daties would seriously interfere with the ordinary work of the Court, whereas the Registrar or other officer of the High Court would be always conversant with the practice of the High Court under the Act, and would have no difficulty in dealing with such a sees himself.

3. My experience as a Judge of the Small Court of the Insolvent Juris botton under the Act with which that Court was for a time entrusted is again a gringiving it a invisitation in bankruptey or insolveney.

which that Court was for a time entrusted is against again giving it a jurisdiction in bankruptcy or insolvency.

From J. A. Boyson, Esq., Chairman, Clember of Commerce, Madras, to Chief Secretary to Government, Madars,-dated 9th September, 1885).

I fixed now the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, Julieial Department, 30th June, No. 1722, and the accompanying copies of the dust Bill of the Government of India to much the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India.

2. The Chamber observes that this Bill is not designed to be of general application throughout British India, but it will for the present affect only the Presidency-towns and a few commercial centres in India and Burner, the number of which the Government reserves the right to increase.

- 3. It has been ascertained by the Chumber that the present Insolvency Law in India (11 & 12 Vie., cap. 21) came into operation on the 1st August 1848. Since that time there have been no alterations in the law in India, whilst in England the following five Acts have been passed.—

 - (1) "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849" (12 & 13 Vie., cap. 106) (2) "The Bankruptcy Act, 1854" (17 & 18 Vie., cap. 119); (3) The Bankruptcy Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vie., cap. 134); (4) The Bankruptcy Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vie., cap. 71); and (5) The Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vie., cap. 52).
- 4 The present Indian Bankraptcy Bill has been prepared on the lines of the English Bankraptcy Act of 1883, which, as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, embodies the accumulated experience of the thirty five years which have clapsed since the passing of the Indian Insolvency Act. As the Chamber cannot claim to have any practical experience of the working of the English Art, it would be presumptions on its part to criticise the details of the present Bill. It may suffice, therefore, to point out one or two matters which might be provided for in an Indian Insolvency Act but of which no indice is taken in the Bill.

 5. There should, the Chamber considers, be only one insolvency have administered in the three Presidency-towns and in Bancroon. Moulimein, Akyah, Bassa in and such towns is the Act may be eventually extended to, and it is suggested that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code abould not apply to any Courts in those towns which have consider to administer the proposed new law.

- and it is sugge ted that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code abould not upply to any Courts in those towns which have jurisdiction to administer the proposed new hav.

 6. It seems to the Chamber desirable that the High Court should have jurisdiction in insolvency matters over European British subjects within the presidency of such High Court. Hitherto the Madras High Court has teld that European British subjects reading in the Madras Presidency were cutified to petition the Court for the benefit of the Act. It is contemplated by the proposed Act to give jurisdiction only in cases where the debtor is in prison within the local limits of the High Court, or his, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, or hisrary resided or but a place of business within those limits. A European merchant up-country would, therefore, have to be arrested, and put into the civil goal before he could obtain the benefit of the Act. of the Act
- 7. The omission of section 116 (2) of the English Act, 1883, from the present Bill, is deprecated by the Chamber. The section is as follows:—"No Registrar, or Official Receiver, or other officer attached to any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, shall, during his continuance in office, either directly or indirectly, by himself, his clerk, or partner, act as solicator in any proceedings in bankruptcy, or in any proceeding of a debtor by order of the Court, and if he does so act he shall be liable to be dismissed from office." The Chamber is assured that experience has proved in England that this is a desirable change.
- 8. I am further to suggest for consideration that some provision should be made to prevent proceedings in bankruptcy against a debtor continuing in two Courts at the same time. For instance, last year, in the High Court at Madras, a debtor was adjudicated an insolvent on the petition of a creditor; on the following day the debtor filed his petition in the High Court at Bombay, and insolvency proceedings have been going on ever since in both Courts. This thust be an additional expense to all parties, and prove most inconvenient, for both Courts

have concurrent jurisdiction, and claim the right to wind up the affairs of the insolvent. Section 85 of the

have concurrent jurisdiction, and claim the right to wind up the affairs of the insolvent. Section 85 of the proposed Act does not meet a case of this sort, for it only deals with the trussic of proceedings from the High Court of a province to itself, or to any other Court appointed in the province under section 82.

9. It has been abjected to the Bill that it is unsatitable to Mudras, because the cases of a large majority of insolvents in this city are of a petry nature, involving no intricate points of law, or any points that the existing law, with a few amendments, would not amply uncet. But as the Chamber could not reasonably ask for special legislation for this Presidency, and as it approves of the great advance that it is proposed to take in the direction of a clearly defined bankruptey law for the trading centres of the whole country, it trusts that the United to now become law since it seems to the Chamber to be a very countries of the whole country. the Bill may become law, since it seems to the Chamber to be a very complete measure.

From W. Morgan, Esq., Deputy Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, -(No. 2827, dated 24th October, 1885).

In considuation of this Court's letters, dated the 31st July and 12th August, 1885, No. 2136 and 2256, respectively, I am directed to forward a transcript of the minute recorded by the Officiating Class Justice on the draft. Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. I am to state that Mr. Justice Muthusami Aiyar has no remarks to make.

Minute by Officiating Chief Justice, Madras.

The proposed Bill, being drufted on the lines of the last English Bankruptcy Bill, is a satisfactory and

convenient guide and rule of law and practice, no doubt

The following list will show the class of cases and of persons that are brought before the Insolvent Court in Madias .-

Yoar.	Merchants and amount of debts.	Petty merchants.	Government servants.	Private compleyes.	Pensioners.	Unemployed
1880	<u></u>	19	17	73	11	30
1881	Rs 21.221 15 8 78.346 15 10 9.081 12 8 1.25,280 0 0 2.63,016 9 10 75,101 0 0 7 Re 1,19,513 1 8 1,19,513 1 8 1,19,513 5 0 92,952 5 0 24,973 5 3		21	Œ	б	21
1882], 21,721 2 1 3	12	48	80	12	33
1843	Rs. 2.858 9 9 9 34,174 3 1 85,831 7 9 16	4	30	90	11	60
1884	Rs 24,504 8 10 1,919 9 4 4,194 6 9 5,312 10 9 7,55,677 13 4 9 721 0 5 5,154 14 10 3,060 3 1 9,876 13 0 53,600 0 0 10,504 4 8 12,80,316 10 3 No schedules filed in four numbers.	5	38	99	12	55
Transfer to the second	Rs. 32,281 10 2 82,739 11 6 5,87,974 1 7 1,10,146 2 8 35,712 2 9 No schedule filed in one case.					

1st.—It will be seen that the number of cases of traders owing large debts is small—about between 15 and 20 per cent, of the whole. In many of those trading cases there are no assets available. Some 70 or 80 per cent, of the rest of the cases are Government and other clerks, who have no means except their salaries.

2nd.—During the last 14 or 15 years. I have been the Judge who principally presided on the Insolvent Court, and I have found that the present Insolvent Act was capable of being worked satisfactorily in the class of cases brought before the Court.

3rd.—Section 103 of the proposed Act will apply to most cases in Medical and the class of the proposed Act will apply to most cases in Medical and the court.

3rd.—Section 103 of the proposed Act will apply to most cases in Madras, as much of the procedure suitable for cases where the debts are large and assets considerable will be unsuitable.

4th .- In the proposed Bill power is given to a creditor to put the Court in motion and to force an act of bankruptcy (but only after decree).

5th.—However, to enable the creditor to prevent concealment by the debtor of property, I think the procedure formerly in use in England and Ireland of "trader debtor summons" would be very useful. The proposed Bill, however, does not contemplate such procedure, and that procedure has been designedly abandoned in the

man and all and and the state of the state o

English Act. A debtor, in many cases, insteed in most cases, when sued, defects, and in the meantime, or perhaps

before suit, puts out of the reach of creditor his property. It is very difficult, however, to prove the fact so as to establish as an act of bankrup tev, and when a degree is obtained there is no property to soize.

614.—There are considerally failures in the Mufassal of European and Native traders who possess considerable property, and it may be worth while cansidering whether, at the instance of creditors or in particular circumstances at the instance of the debtor, the parties might not be allowed to avail themselves of the new Act in the Court at Madras.

7th -It has happened several times that the Official Assignee has receive of large assets, and that the debtor then effects a settlement out of Coert and ments the insolvency by consent. I thunk it advisable to make provision that such cases should bear a portion of commission of the Ollicial Assegnee

8th .- I have read the proposed dualt of the Act repealing the present 8th ute, and think it requires no observations.

From W. Wilson, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department, -(No. 50.33, dated 16th November,

I am directed, in continuation of ony letter of the 22nd Sent other, 1885. No. 2554, to forward copy of a letter from the Registrar, High Court, containing the name ks of the other Judges on the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Handley with reference to section 88 of the Banko aprey and Insolvency Bill.

From H. T. Ross, Esq., Acting Registrar, High Court of Julicature, Madras, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras,-(No. 2900, dated 4th November, 1885).

ADVERTISING to G. O. dated 22nd September 1885. No. 2553, Judical. I amothered to sente that the Officinting Chief Justice and the other Horbite Judges of the High Court field thems does unable to agree with Mr. Justice Handley in his suggestion that the powers proposed to be given under see on 88 of the Rankruptey and Insolvency Bull would be better delegated to the Registian or some other official of the High Court than to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

2. It is certainly reason value with the Judge who pointed in Bank meter and I colveney should be familiar with the principles and practice of this branch of the law, but it does not appear to the Honble duriges that the acquisition of this peculiar knowledge by one or other of the Small Cause Court dudges is likely to be a small value.

a matter of difficulty.

3. It is possible that the measures now under exceed ration, for transferring a portion of the original work of the High Court to the Court of Small Causes, and to creating an additional dudgeship in the latter Court, may result in the appointment to the Small Cause Court of a Judge with precisely that experience which Mr. Justice Handley thinks wanting.

From H. Byrry, Esq., Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Govornment of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 8025, dated 17th December, 1885).

Lan directed to acknowledge the recent of your letter No. 1950 of the 17th Jana last, forwarding a draft of a Bill to used and consolidate the Law of Backit pley and Insolvency in British India, and requesting to be favoured with an expression of the opinion of this Government, and also of the Horbbe the dudges of the High Court and of such school officers, commercial bodies and other persons as His Excellency the Governor in Couneil may think fit to consult on the subject.

1 Letter, A., from the Chof Jurge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, No. 11 of 7th August, 1882. 2 Letter from the Hor ble the Advocate General, Bombay, No. 59 of 14th Sept inter, 1885. 3, Letter from the Secretary, Chander of Commerce Hom-bay, of theh November, 1885.

In reply, I am do ited to enclose copies of the opinions already received by Government in this matter, and to state that no teply has been received from the ext. At, from the Chart Junge, Court of Small Causes. Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, though it has been twee expedited
3. Hrs Excellency the Governor in Conneil,

2 Letter from the flot ble the Advocate General, Bombay,
3. Letter from the flot oble the Advocate General Bombay,
4. Letter from the Secretar Chander of Commerce Bombay, of Sch Notember, 1885

3. His Excellency the Content of the purposes,
usert in the enabling Act of Parliament, legalising retrospectively the inless made by the High Court of Bombay on the 31st July, 1878, is sufficient for the purpose.

4. His Excellency in Council is disposed to acree with the Houble the Advocate General, Bombay, that the large powers given to creditors (sections 17, 20, 21 and 22) to control the administration of a binkurpt's estate are likely to be dangerous in this country and to reproduce the abuses which were prevalent under Bombay Act XXVIII of 1865. It will be seen that the Chander of Commerce express the same apprehension.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Conacil is not, as at present advised, in favour of the delegation of an insolvency-presshe from to the Court of Smill Conses in Bombay. In England such powers may be delegated to the Registral but the officer has the staff of the Bankinptcy Court at his command, while neither the Judges of the Small Cause Court not its establishment have any knowledge of such business. Moreover, the Judges are already overwork by ad the new duties would involve the expressor adding to their number. On the other band, the Clerk and S also of the Insolvent Debtors Court in Bombay is a barrister of standing, with large emoluments and very Litle to do. It would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Concoil, be better to releve the High Court by delegating to this officer jurisdiction to Judges of the Small Cause Courts be retained, there does not seem, in the opinion of His Excellency in Conneil, to be sufficient reason for withholding from them the power of consideration whether in this country it is necessary to arm the creditor with all the weapons which are placed at his disposal by the English Lankruptey Act, seeing that he already has the Court of Small Causes at Hombay appear t

Causes at Hombay appear to deserve attention.

From W. E. HART, Esq., Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 41, dated 7th August, 1885).

In compliance with paragraph 2 of Gavernment Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4604, dated 1st ultime, I have the boung to Forward the accompanying memorandum embedying my opinion on the draft

Indian Bankruptey Bill.

I may add that my collargues, to whom my memorandum has been circulated, concur in the opinion. I have expressed that the jurisdiction proposed to be given to this Court should be conformed on an officer of the existing

Insolvent Court.

Memorandum by W. E. HART, Esq., Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes,—(dated 16th July, 1885).

againspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadainspeadains An an Ann an an Ann Annaigh an Annaigh an Annaigh an Annaigh an Annaigh an Annaigh an Annaigh an Annaigh an An

I have not sufficient leisure to be able within any reasonable time to edfer anything like an exhaustive opinion on all the pravisions of an enactment of the scape and length of this Bill. This is, however, the less to be regretted, as Government will doubtless have the advantage of the administration of the Commissione in In-olveney and the Official Assignee, whose knowledge and experience of the working of the present law will enable them to offer remarks more likely to be valuable in matters of detail than any I can make; for anne would, for the most part, be based on hearing and conjecture, since no portion of the present insidence has even been administered in the Small Cause Court of this Presidency as it has in that of Mudeas. I shall, therefore, enlarge only on those particular provisions which seem most likely to affect the Small Cause Court.

2. Part VI is that which deals with the constitution, precedure and powers of the Bankinptey Courts section 88 provides for the delegation by the High Court of certain of its powers in banking-box to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

Presidency Small Cause Court.

- 3. In commenting on a proposal in 1879 to give the Presidency Small Cause Courts an insolvency jurisdiction I expressed a strong opinion against the advisability of such a course. To that advisor, and to the reasons there given, in which I pointed out various objections and difficulties, I still adhere, and, for the sake of brevity, beg to refer Government to the nunexed extinct for an expression of my apinon on the general question of conference and manufactures, jurisdiction on a Court constituted in the manufacture and for the jurposes of the Smail Came Court.
- 4. As regards the particular provision of the present Bill, I would point out that with our present staff it is quite impossible for us to undertake any more work than we have at present. Of course this objection could be downted by additions to the Court and office-establishment; but this would entail an additional expense which I think would not be compensated by the value of the work done in insolvency. On the other hand, it seems to use that all the work which the Bill proposes should be done by a Judge of the Smull Cause Court could be equally well done by the Clerk and Scaler of the Insolvent Court. This is an uppointment which, so far us I know, has always been held by a barrister at-law; but to ensure the selection of a person of position, capacity and character for the post, some provision might be inserted in the Act. I once held the acting appointment of the acting appointment of the acting appointment of the post, some provision might be inserted in the Act. I once held the acting appointment of the acting acting acting a second acting a person of the acting acting a second acting a second acting a person of the acting acting a second acting a seco capacity and character for the post, some provision ungit be inserted in the Act.—I once held the acting appointment myselt for a short time, and am therefore speaking from experience when I say that the duties are extremely hight while the emcluments are considerable.—If to the present duties of the Clerk and Scaler, which (except on Wednesdays, when he is engaged in Court before the Commissioner for the whole day) occupy about half as hear a day or less, were added those which section 88 proposes to confer on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, the object which that section has in view (namely, the reflexing of the High Court of a portion of its less responsible would be with high court of a portion of its less responsible would be with the retirement. sible work) would be attained without incurring any additional expense, and the vibra and Scales would be usefully

employed to an extent more commensurate than at mescut with the income he enjoys.

5. If the jurisdiction in brukeuptey is conferred on a studge of the Small Cause Court, I do not think the power to commit for contempt should be taken from lain, as in section 88 (3), at most for accontempt committed in his presence. It is advisable that every Court should have this power for its own protection; and in the disclorige

his presence. It is advisable that every Court should have this power for its own protection; and in the disclarge of its ordinary functions the Small Cause Court enjoys it under the provisions of the Small Cause Courts Act. I do not therefore see why it should be taken away simply by reason of the Small Cause Court acting as a Bankruptey Court, and only while it is so doing.

6. It also seems to me open to objection that while the appointment with limited powers contemplated by section 85 is one in the builds of the High Court, it should be possible for the Local Coverement to appoint the same person not only without such limitation but even with a prissiliction more extensive than the High Court itself. This lets in a pressibility of conflict, or at least of confusion, which ought in all matters of parisdiction to be most recupulously avoided. Section 82 (c) confers bankruptey-jurisdiction on any Civil Court in the Presidency appointed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government. Section 83 (a) limits the bankruptey jurisdiction of the High Court to the local limits of its original civil jurisdiction. But section 83 (c) heaves it to the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to fix the Limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed under section 82 (c). There is nothing apparently to prevent the Local tiovernment appointing the Presidency Small Cause Court under section 83 (c), we wise defined to a chale, say, the township of Courla, the Small Cause Court would rajoy a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court, Such provisions seem liable sementant to conflict with the authority to delegate limited powers converted to the High Court by section 88. If it is considered necessary that such authority should be exercised rather by the High Court time by the Local Government, I should alives the use ratio of words in section 82 (c) restricting the High Court time by the Level Government, I should advec the usertion of words in section 82 to restricting the power of the Local Government to the appointment of Courts situate without the local limits of the jurisduction of the High Court.

7. In section 91 (a) I should prefer the insertion of words making it clear that no appeal from the order of a Small Cause Court Andge appointed under section 88 of that section be enceted) has to the High Court 8. These are all the sections that seem to me specially to affect the Smell Court I will now offer a few temarks, as shortly as possible, suggested by a cursory perusal of the general provisions of the Bill as tiny now stand.

9. Section 3 (1) (b).-It would be advisable to define carefully what conveyance is fraudulent in a country

9. Section 3 (1) (b).—It would be advisable to define carefully what conveyance is frandulent in a country like thus, where beind on transactions are rather the rule than the exception, and in an Act which, to judge from section 82 (c), is intered do to be capable of appliented by Native Judges in the Mufassal, who for the most part have not the apportunity of acquainting form elves with the English densions.

(i) Section 3 (1) (d), (e) & (g).—These provisions put into the hands of creditors a very principal weapon, capable of being used for purposes of intuidation, appression and extertion. In England, a rich commercial country, such provisions may have been found necessary for the protection of creditors after the power of inquisating then debrors in execution of their decrees had been taken from them. But in this country where the system of imprisonment for debt still exists, and where the majority of the population are non-traders, but little removed above the degree of purposes, and of whom the greater number are insolvent in fact, if not in name, I think such provisions are not only nunecessary but unwise, as they are sure to be used by the foreign mon y-lenders, who constitute the bulk of the creditors, for purposes of extintion, with the result of further decreases

I think such provisions are not only nanecessary but unwise, as they are sure to be used by the foreign mon y-lenders, who constitute the bulk of the crediters, for purposes of ext ation, with the result of further depundencing their already sufficiently impoverished victions, on whom they already have a sufficient bold in the facilities ufforded down in Fact, attachment of person and goods both before and after judgment, attachment of wages, debts due, property in lands of third parties. See, &c.

11. Section 7 (I)—Is it intended that a judgment-debtor under a decree, say, of the Calentia Small Cause Court, who, after partial satisfaction of the decree by attachment of his goods at Calentia, abscords to Bombay, and is there arrested under the Calentia decree sent for exception to the Bombay Small Cause Court, shall be adde to invoke the assistance of the Eunkraptey Court at Bombay, where he has no creditors? This would cause great unconvenience to the creditors at Calentia, where the original act of bunkraptey was committed (section 3 (I) (C)), and where all the proofs are, and would give a good deal of unaccessary trouble to the Bombay Bankraptey Court. I think, too, the limit of the period for which, as well as of the period within which, a debtor has "originarily resided" should be defined, so as to prevent a person changing has residence merely for the purpose of getting his discharge from a Court in the purisdiction of which he has no creditor:

12. Much of the procedure laid down in Par' 1 of the Act, seems to not to be unsuitable for universal application in this country. In this Presidency, at least, the majority of insolvences are for comparatively application in this country. In this Presidency, at least, the majority of insolvences are for comparatively

small amounts, and a large proportion of them are of persons not engaged in trade. In such cases I am inclined to think a proce are copied from Statute 46 & 47 Vic. cap. 52, which was framed for general application in to think a proce 'nre capied' a great connerval country, will here in many cases be found innecessarily combersoms and expensive. If the assimilation of the bunkrupter law in two countries so differently circumstanced as England and India be really considered necessary or advisable, I should recommend the assimilation, at least at first, to be confined to persons occupying somewhat similar positions; and to this end I will preserve the distinction between traders

persons recopying somewhat similar positions; and to this end I will preserve the distinction between traders and non-traders which this Act abolishes, applying only to the former those pravisons which are spenally adapted to and useful in the case of a commencial bankrupter, but which in the case of a non-trader will impose rather than expedite the distribution of his assets among his creditors.

13. Section 31 (2) — Prinick this provision will be found to work very barshly against the debtor, and not to benefit the general body of creditors. In this country the very great majority of the population are entirely dependent, even for the newessaries of life, or the money-leaders. These men at present often obtain a decree on a promissory note mently to cave the statutory bar of limitation, and then proceed, perhaps, to purtial execution against the goods, but still centrone the debtor's credit in making him further petty forms. This, of conse, they will not do if they are to be debarred from proving these, in case of the debtor's altimate bankruptey no matter at how long a period after, by reason of the act of bankruptey committed by execution of the lirst decree. I would recommend the bar to be, not notice of the first act of bankruptey, but notice of the presentation of a bankruptey-petition cutter by a creditor or the debtor.

14. Section 39 (1).— For the same reason I would omit "or of the commission of any available act of

14. Section 39 (1). For the same reason I would omit "or of the commission of any available act of bankingtey by the debtor."

bankinptey by the debtor.

15. Section 40 (2).—This exemption apparently only protects the purchaser at a Court's sale from the consequence of the cot of bankinptey committed in that sale. But it often happens that several sales take place at different times in partial essention of the same decree. Apparently the purchaser at a subsequent sale would be protected from the consequences of the act of bankinptey committed in that sale, but not from those of one countitted in a prior sale in respect of the same decree.

16. Section 43 (2).—80, again, it would appear that if a debtor, against whom his creditor had obtained by the sale of the habitance decree.

16 Section 11 (2).—So, again, it would appear that if a debtor, against whom his creditor had obtained a decree which was partially satisfied by execution, afterwards paid to the creditor a portion of the balance due on his decree, such payment in ght be avoided in case of the debtor's subsequent bankingtey, because at that date there was "available" the "act of bankingtey" in the partial execution which, of course, was known to the execution or eleditor at the time of the finite in part-poyment.

17. I think the objection already noticed in respect of the general application of Part I also applies in a great measure to that of Parts V and VI.

18 Sections 105 to 110. I think these previous, so far as they relate to debtors, are open to much the same objection as that pointed out in regard to so too 3 (I) (a), (a), (a). They are taken from a English Act framed when imprisonment for debt had ocen a case of A which it has not yet been in limit, where the creditors consequently do not require so much motivate as in England, and where they are now likely to use such provisions for purposes of intimidation, appress a and externor. Section 105 (a) I consider especially objectionable both on these grounds and on those pointed out in regard to section 31 (2).

19 Section 11 (2) and Arand section 3 - 1 think it would be advisable to make some provision for the validity of rules and to the general scope of the proposed. Act, as disclosed by the Seatement of Objects and

20. In right to the general score of the troposed Act, as dichosed by the Statement of Objects and Reasons the dualt man would appear to have formed the machiner mandy on the lines of the present bankrun by he of England is last amended by the Statine 46 A 17 Vie., cap 52, because, as he says appropriated 100, "at is emainably desirable that the circumstances in dar which a debtin may be declared insolvent and nuclei which he have obtain his discharge, should be a state of a whole amount be declared insolvent and nuclei which the new Act should be "adapted in details to Instance commistances," it "should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there is come substantial cason for taking a different course."

21. If for one do not see this "eminent cosmolality" in the case of two countries so differently errennstrated as India and England. No doubt it way of a convenience to English merchants in Calcutta and England it at they should all he subject to the same law, but in legislating for India generally we have to consult a convenience to the the the the new that the area may conclude to work well in his changes that the English. Act does work well that a new and concluded to work well in his changes that the English. In right to the general score of the proposed. Act, as di-closed by the Statement of Objects and

a c rain emetment is lound to work well in England (assuming that the English Act does work well that , us to when there would appear to be some difference of opinion (mong experts), it is not a safe more even probable, inference that it would in any way be suitable to a country so differently encumistanced as India. English as a rich to immercial and manufacturing country. India is a poor expreditional one. The ordinary Englishman is satisfant allowed red pendent; the ordinary Indian is an insolvert purpor, hopelessly in leftered to his Mirwari money lander. The money-len'test profits of England are, as a rule, spent in the country; in India, they are, as a rule, sent allowed, the sacting a lan meessant draw on the resources of the most improvershed classes. A as it rel. some already the scatting at an increasing theore on the assumes of the most improvershed classes. A hard proportion of the English bankrapts are traders; in India a large proportion are non-traders. England has been for centimes in the van of Europeon progress, prefitting by the slow growth of a civilization born of relativity. We form does, soft-acquired and assumed del into her very being, findia has barely emerged from oriental senseban areas; and soch civilization as slic has is, for the most part, of foreign origin, which had already attend a mostly abreed before its importation, and has as yet see only very partially adopted here. The lowest are keep weakers in English scatety term, conquered with Indian, a small proportion of the population, and is a less in a gether poorer classes are an insignificant atem; in India the lowest ranks of workers form a very large unjointy (she at 7 ths) of the ent recommunity, while the non-workers form a considerable proposition of the poor (classes). In England, degreement-delited has for your been relieved from the depressing and resolving effects of the system of impression at or do by which in India, is still a powerful engine of extention in the hards at the money-lender, and freely used for the farther depreparisation of the most impoverished class.

22. The poorest classes in England, as compared with those in India, are infinitely superior in material wealth in resources of empty town, in otherwise the womities chemistated an differently in regard to the bath of the great community. When we find the two countries circumstanced an differently in regard to the bath of the great community. When we find the two countries circumstanced an differently in regard to the bath of the great community. When we find the two countries circumstanced an differently in regard to the bath of the great community. When we find the two countries circumstances have a dark countries from the sufference of circumstances, the necessity for a difference on the law to be applie

difference of circumstances, the necessity for a difference in the law to be applied to the m.

Extract, paragraphs 13 to 19, from letter from Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, to Societary to Government, Bombay, - No. 9, duted 7th April, 1879).

[&]quot;43. Against the advantages so to be goned by the proposed change (namely, the saving of a few house for the trial of long causes on the conjunt side and the saving of a few rupees in professional costs) must be set all what appear to use to be far now than temperating inconveniences which will result to the general public, to the insolvents and the creditors and to the officials of the In elvert Court.

[&]quot;14. In the first place, supposing only these unimportant or mapposed cases which at present take up adout these hours in a fortnight of the Commissioner's time were transferred to the Small Cause Court; to this-

extent at least the Judges of the Small Cause Court must divert to insolveney-matters the time which would otherwise he spent in the interests of the general body of litigants. During the three bours so spent from 30 to 40 of those small causes might have been heard and decided the speedy adjudication of which is the raison d'etré of the Court.

of those small cruses might have been neard and decided the speedy adjudication of which is the raison detre of the Coint.

"15. In the next place, if the insolvency-work be divided between the High Coint and the Small Cause Coint, it will be necessary either to have two separate office establishments, or to be constantly transporting the Insolvent Coint officials, with their books, papers, &c., from their present head-quarters in the High Coint huilding to the Small Cause Coint, a distance of dont a mile, and back.

"16. The former of these two courses would probably be both the more expensive and the more inconvenient to the public. It would involve the appointing of a new Clerk of the Coint and a new Official Assignce, which appointments, having regard to the provisions of the Statute 11 Vic., enp. 21, I am inclined to think it is not within the competence of the Indian legislatine to make. It would further occasion considerable inconvenience to creditors seeking inspection of books, &c., and sometimes more stiffer occasion considerable inconvenience to creditors seeking inspection of books, &c., and sometimes more stiffer the payment of scarching-fees in both office, especially after the lapse of some years, when it would become necessary to make inspection of old cases. Again, much difficulty and loss to the estate would be occasioned if different members of a llinear family, or different partners in a firm, because insolvent, separately, and went some to the one Official Assignce and some to the other; the difficulty would be doubled of giving titles to purchasers, and consequently of getting fair prices for the properties sold.

"17. On the other hand, if the present establishment were required to work in two places at such a waste of time and almost infinite inconvalue of the officials of the Insolvent Court. About six additional clerks would have to be employed; and considerable expense would be incurred in the carriage of books, papers and proceedings, whele more than the time gained to the Court seco

rundo morando et revertendo between the two Courts.

"18. I believe that in Madus the sections of the Civil Procedure Code relating to insolvency have been applied by Resolution of the Local covernment to the Small Cause Court. This has not been done here, and 1 do not think, if it were done, any material a wantage would result, or that many applications would be in de-by persons seeking the benefit of these sections. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code cannot avail uptid after independ to the provisions of the provisions of the vivil troscome come comes available after independ to the provisions of the Statute II Vie. cap 21, at any time, and thus avoid greet, or obtain his discharge. Almost all debtors would, therefore, I presume, naturally prefer to take advantage of the Inst-mentioned emetment.

Inst-nucutioned enactment.

"19 For all these reasons, and because I am unable to suggest any other method than these abready discussed, which will not be open to the same objections, whereby an insolvenes spirisdiction could be conferred upon the Presidency Small Cause Courts. I am of opinion that no such unsolvenes spirisdiction could be conferred. I will only add that if the real object of the proposed extension be menchy to reflect the High Court of a portion of its labour, by removing from its cognizar ce the bulk of unumportant and unopposed insolvenes cases, precisely this result could be attained without incur ing any expense and without adding to the work of any other Court by the abidition of the present system of preprisonment to debt; for it is simply to avoid arrest, or to escape from unprisonment, that the great unjointy, it not all, of the unopposed insolvents apply for the benefit of the Act."

From the Hox'BLE F. L. LYCHAM, Advocate General, Bombay, to Under-Secretary to G. v. ernment, Bombay,-(No. 59, dated 14th September, 1885).

WITH reference to the proposed Bill to amend and convolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in

With reference to the proposed full to amend and source date the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India. I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

The Dill is swowelly an adoption almost a tracecript, of the last English Bankruptey Act, that of 1883. So many systems of bankruptey have been tried and found defective in England that I cannot help thinking that it would be well to see how this litest system bears the test of experience before transplanting at to India. A short time will show whether the Act of 1883 is litted to become the permanent law of binkruptey and worch of its provisions require repeal or alteration; and the present has decored by the adoption to whole work holly, may without any serious meanyeapers by allowed to repeat or after the does not on the whole work bully, may without any serious meonvenience by allowed to remain in operation. For that short time.

that short time.

2. The most striking difference between the proposed Bill and the possent liw is the large power given to creditors to control the administration of the bankrupt's estate. Section 17 allows the creators before adjuil action by a majority of three-fourths, and subject to the approval of the Court, to resolve on a composition or on a set into of assignment of the debton's affairs; section 2019 allows the creditors if the Court of characteristic or on a pointment desimble to appoint a person other than the Official Receiver to be trusted of the property of the bankrupt, section 21 allows the creditors to upp and a constitute of inspection, section 22 allows the creditors, after the adjudention, to approve of a composition or seen me of assignment subject to the approval of the vent. I confess that I dread lest the effect of these sections should be to facilitate oran" and to lead to a manipulation of the provisions of the Act in favour of the bankrupt. If you now the schedules of insolvents are often fall dowing form of fraud was greater it was noteriously provident.—I might say univers a large condition to the events of these powers by the creditors. But such an approval of the bank forms a more formality when the responsitive of these initiative is not with the Centureself. I should put to have the Official Receiver trusted in every case, and to usist that any composition or scheme of assignment should be directed by the Court, either on the notion and after heaving the Official Receiver.

to have the Official Receiver trustee in every case, and to resist that any composition or scheme of assignment should be directed by the Court, either on the motion and after heaving the Official Receiver.

3. I think that section 2 will not in its present form have the effect desired by the Transfer of the Ibli Comparing it with section 2 of the English Act. I think it would be construed to refer to the extent at the Ibli as regards its effect as a form of precedure against a debtor and would millify the whole Ibli and Williams Bankenpten Law and Practice (3a) edition), page 1.

4. Section 8, which gives the debtor unnechate protection from process against his person as soon as a receiving order is made, is a most important change in the present law. At present the great struggle to insolvency-proceedings is as to the granting or refusing an interim order of motertial, there is computatively speaking, no court stars to the grant of thal orders. It seems to me that the section in its possent form is exapted to a state of the law in which imprisonment for debt has almost cased to exist, whereas in Indicate is still one of to a state of the law in which imprisonment for debt has almost clased to exist, whereas aclindicat is still one of the main remedies by which the execution of decrees in enforced.

5. Section 16 is, in my opinion, a most wholesome provision, though, unless the Court has power to depens with it in similard unopposed bands proces, an increase of the number of Judges will be required. I would notice it plain that the Official Receiver and also any creditor may examine the debtor by counsel or solitors. The requisition of signature by the debtor in (8) should be string out, as it will tend to nullify the effects of the sections. The official needed of the evidence is sufficient scenity for accuracy.

6. In section 59 I do not think that the Chief Justice should have power to remove the Official Receiver to biodiscretion without made cause.

at his discretion without good chuse.

AND THE PARTY OF T

The second secon

- 7. Sections 65 and 67 no not make it clear what is to be done with the interest accrning on the vistates of bankrupta It ought in justice to belong to the estate.
- 8. I doubt section 88, allowing the delegation of certain powers to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, being of any practical use. It is adapted from the provisions of the English Act allowing the delegation of powers from the Judge to the Registrar. But the Registrar has the command of the stull of the Bankruptey Court, which would not be the case with the Small Cause Court Judge. If anything be done in this direction, I think it should rather be to transfer bankrupteies of small estates to the Small Cause Courts. But I doubt may saying of indepint type or expense being so effected. I doubt any saving of judicial time or expense being so effected.
- 9. Part VII, as to small bankrupteres, is a wholesome provision as the Act now stands. But I am inclined to think that in Indicall bankrupteres should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by that Part.

From J. MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Chumber of Commerce, to Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(dated 25th November, 1885).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4606, dated 1st July last, forwarding copy

of a draft Bill to amend and consol·late the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India, and requesting that Gov runent may be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce thereon.

The Bill was referred to a special Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam. of Messrs W. & A. Geman. Co., t'naimm of the Chamber, Mr. A. F. Bennfort, of Messrs, Lyon & Co., Deputy Chairman, Mr. W. A. Baker, Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Mr. E. Miller, of Messrs, C. Muclamid & Co., Mr. J. H. Shight, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Vizhurandas Atmaram. of Messrs, Narandas Lejarom & Co.; and their report having been approved the Chamber has now the honour to submit to submit its opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

Some little delay has taken place in forwarding the report to Government, as the Clumber was anxions to obtained the views of business people at home on the actual working of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. These, however, not having come to hand, the Chamber will take the liberty of embodying in a supplementary report any additional information which may be entire the received in response to the inquiries instituted.

The Bill has been read through and discussed clause by clause, and subjoined will be found in detail the additions and emendations which the Chamber considers desirable. Before properling to the discussion of the provisions of the Bill, however, the Chamber and to consider two broad questions—first, whether in the existing state of things a new Insolvency Act was called for; and, second, whether in that event the general principles of the proposed Bill were thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the trading community and to the conditions attending insolvency in India.

To the first question the answer was unanimously in the affirmative. The necessity of a radical reform in the bankruptey law for India has long been keenly felt by the mercantile public, and has on numerous occasions been the subject of anxious consideration. In the address with which the Chamber had the honour to welcome the arrival in India of His Excellency the Viceroy the matter was pronuncully mentioned as one of pressing importance, and had it not become known that the Bill any under report was in preparation it was the interstron of the Chamber to memorialise Government begging that action might be taken at the earliest possible

The second question did not admit of so ready an enswer. The conditions under which trade here and at home is conducted are so widely divergent and then caucand cause of the majority of mentyenees so entirely diderent, to at inst sight the more fact that the Bdl is drawn on the same lines as the English Act carries with it a passure prior of possible mifitness. A abser examination of its provisions, however, shows that in its leading principle of object centred over bankrupt estates it is in a great measure a return to what has long been recognised as one of the last features of the present Indian insolving law. The signal failure in operation and the gross malpine are specified inder the Bombay Act for speedy liquidation.—AXVIII of 1865.—which was a district be arrived from this principle, is still well within the memory of several members of the Chamber; and there are be no question that efficient control by responsible, qualified allicials must be a fundamental principle of used year. It glatten in India—The absence of the separate supervision exceeded in Englant by the Board of Fact med not, in the opinion of the Chamber, interfere with the effect off working of the Act so long as another provision is node in the rules that only thoroughly competent officials are appointed to responsible posts and the they are placed under the guidance and direction of the Court.

As an axial difference between the law at postgroup large and in England worker, and there is a placed under the guidance and direction of the Court.

As we may! I difference between the low of posolvency here and in England exists in imprisonment for delectioning still maintained in India. In the opinion of the Chimber it would be mindyrsable as vet in dequive credit as in this country of that power. Then are no doubt weighty arguments in layout of following English legislation. Amongst the power classes their personal liberty in stality constitutes the security on which they are able to obtain a lyance, and were the power of utilizing that security once removed the ablity of contracting deless beyond their means of repayment would be done away with also, and much monecessary extravigance in the sneps of a positive on marriage and other festivities—which accounts for a considerable proportion of the misolveners amongst the lower classes—would thus be avoided. In other words, by removing the power of getting into dist, people would be compelled to live within their means. Whose admitting this as regards the power crasses the general opinion immorgst merebaots and bankers is decidedly adverse to the abolition of liability to noprisonate at for do his from a mercantile meant of view. The change would be too radical, and, by aftering the basis on which business has been conducted in this country from time mannermorial, might seriously interfere with the ordinary course of trade. As to whether or not the Bill in its present form fully contempates the existence of imprisonment for delit is more a question for skilled lawyers than a body of laymen, and the Chamber therefore would content itself as regards this point by merely expressing the opinion that it cannot be too carefully considered. A very mark of difference between the law of pisolvency here and in England exists in imprisonment for be too carefully considered.

So far as Bombay is concerned—and the same probably holds good in the other Presidency-towns—one of the greatest disastantages which electrors have to contend with is the facilities which fraudulent deblors have for escaping from the jurisdiction of the Court by abscording into Native territory. Amongst a certain class of Native traders—and that by no means the lowert—this is a very common means of evoding panishment, and owing to the case with which it can be accomplished it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. The Chamber quite appreciates the serious difficulties there are in the way of bringing about a remedy, but it would carnestly solvent the attention of Government to this point. Once make it possible for the writ of the Bankruptcy Court to take effect in Native States, and reckless trading amongst Native dealers will have received a dearthflow which no other form of Legislative enactment could administer. deathblow which no other form of legislative enactment could administer.

The Chamber observes that the dual't Bill omits the disqualification of a bankrupt to hold certain affices, as provided under Part II of the English Bankouptoy Act of 1863. The alvisability of this omission the Chamber is very much inclined to question as there is no doubt that, especially amongst Natives, the holding of certain appointments carries considerable dignity, and the deprivation of these as the direct result of bankruptcy might

have a wholesome deterrent effect. In the quinion of the Chamber the Bill should provide for the disqualification of a bankrupt for holding the following positions where not already settled by existing Acts, namely —

Member of the Legislative Council.

Instice of the Peace.

Member of the Town Conneil or Municipal Corporation.

Member of a Port Trust or Harbour Board.

Director of a Joint Stock Company.

The eligibility of bankrupts for these offices after obtaining their discharge might be made dependent on

the nature of the bankruptcy as certified by the Court.

Taking each section in order the Chamber begs to submit the subjoined remarks:

Section 5 (1) (d).—In addition to this clause the Chamber considers it important for the due protection of creditors that in the case of a firm which has carried on business at a place where a Bankruptcy Court exists. and has partners where there is no such fourt, the estate should be would up at the place where the Bank-ruptcy Court is, and the purtners elsewhere should be liable to have their assets at once taken passession of by the Official Receiver. Further that, if a firm so constituted becomes insolvent, the not of insolvency of any one partners should render all other partners, wherever situated, insolvent also, and liable to have their property

attached by the Court.

Section 8.—The Chamber is of opinion that this section should provide that in the case of a debtor with no available assets the Court should not be able to give a complete discharge, but should have power to compel him to proceed with his insolvency. An interim order might be granted in the first instance, but revoked unless

the debtor proceeded with the insolvency when called upon to do so.

Section 12.—The advertisement giving notice of the receiving order should, the Chamber thinks, be published in at least one of the leading local newspapers in addition to the Government Gazette, and this suggestion should be made applicable in every instance where notice by advertisement is provided for, notably in section 19,

(5), section 27 (5), section 30 (3).

Section 15. As the time fixed for submitting a statement of a debtor's affairs seems very limited, it is suggested that under subsection (2) (i), where an order is made on the petition of the debtor, ten instead of three days should be allowed, and where the order is made on the petition of a creditor (ii) the time be increased from

seven to twenty days.

Section 16.—The Chamber is of equinon that there is no necessity for making the public examination of a debtor compulsory where a compromise has been agreed upon, and it would therefore ask that the following

be added to sub-section (I):—

"Except that in cases where the majority of creditors in number mid three-fourths in value are prepared to accept a compromise, the public examination of the debtor may be dispensed with "

Section I7.—In all cases of compromise or composition the Chamber downs it most important that the creditors should have the fullest possible information before them as to the time state of the debtor's affairs, and a companion of the debtor's affairs, and a companion of the debtor's affairs and the creditors and the companion of the following words should be amended to subsection (3):—

eredit is another the innest passing information better them as to the time state of the debtor's allians, and descents desirable, therefore, that the following words should be appended to subsection (3):—

"with a full statement of the debtor's affairs,"

Section 21, the Chamber recommends, should be entirely omitted from the Bill. It may be that in England, where the backs of an insolvent are in English and information as to an estate can be obtained without much difficulty, a committee of creditors may prove of considerable assistance in securing a favourable logidation; but the experience of those who have been concerned with lanking testates here is of a contrary character. In all probability it might lead to the appointment on committees of creditors favourable to the debiors, as was found to be the case in working Rumbay Act XXVIII of 1865, which was admittedly a complete failure as a means of advantageous liquidation.

The omission of this section and the abolition of committees of inspection would necessitate some alterations in the wording of subsequent provisions of the Bill. For instance, the Chamber suggests that section 50 should

read:—
"The trustee may, with the permission of the Court, and after such notice to creditors as the Court may prescribe, do all or any of the following things":

and in sub-sections (3) and (4) of the same section, (2) of section 51, (1) of section 57, and (1) of section 63, the word "Court" should be substituted for "committee" or "committee of inspection"

Section 24.—The desirability of arranging to secure the arrest of an insolvent who has taken refige in a Native State has already been alluded to, and, if that he practicable, provision would have to be made for it under this section as also under (2) of section 26.

Section 25,-The same provision as for the redirection and delivery of letter should be made for

telegrams.

Section 27 (5) allows 14 days' notice only to creditors of the day used by the Court for hearing a debror's application for discharge. This would be insufficient for creditors out of India, and the Chamber would re-

application for discharge. This would be insufficient for creditors out of India, and the Chamber would recommend one month's notice being allowed.

Section 27 (6).—The Chamber suggests that a decree passed by the Court against a debtor when making an order of discharge should be in favour of the Official Receiver only, his office being continuous, whole a trustee might have to leave the country at times under very short notice.

Section 34 (5).—Considering that the current rate of interest in India is 9 per cent as compared with a per cent, in England, the rate of interest payable out of sugglas funds, as provided for in this classe, might fairly be increased from 4 per cent, as proposed to 6 per cent, per amount.

Section 36 (1).—The Chamber is of opinion that the preference extended to a landlard's claim for rent under this section is unduly large. It thinks that no power of distraints touch be granted after harbruptey, and that he should not be entitled to a preferential claim for more than four months' rent, subject, moreover, to assets of that amount, belonging to the insolvent's estate being on the premoses. that amount belonging to the insolvent's estate being on the pretoise's.

Section 52 (2).—After the words "application of" the Chamber suggests the insertion of the words "the

trustee or."

Section 64 (3),—It would be well to have the "prescribed officer" mentioned in this clause defined, as it is important to know in whose hands the very responsible power of regulating the charges may be placed it is also suggested that " leave of the Court " be substituted for " proof of such trustion having been made."

Section 67 .- Having regard to the constant fluctuations in the value of Government scentities, nessens to the Chamber that if it could be so arranged it would be preferable instead of investing surplus trands in Government paper, to hand them over to the Accountant-General, who on behalf of Government should pay the cent. Inment paper, to hand them over to the Accountant-General, who on behalf of Government should pay by second, meterest on the amount. Such interest, moreover, should go to the separate estates, or, in other words be for the benefit of the creditors, who are frequently kept out of their dividends for long periods pending the decision of sints and disputes. The system adopted under the English Act, and senght to be introduced into this Bill, of utilizing the interest oldained on funds held during hapidation towned minimising the fees payable in bankruptcy, has rather a tendency to favour deldors to the disadvantage of creditors.

Section 70.—In addition to rendering it incumbent on a trustee to grant acceditor inspection of the books kept in connection with the liquidation of an estate, it should also be provided that creditors should have free

access to the books of the insolvent. It should be further arranged that an experienced and trustworthy staff of Native mehtas or accountants should be maintained on the staff of the Court (either attached to the Official Receiver or Trustee), through whom reliable trunslations and extracts from backs kept in any of the Native languages could be obtained. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining information of this character under the existing law, and a creditor employing an outside mehta for the purpose of searching a debtor's accounts always runs the risk of the man being beneath man below that the purpose of searching a debtor's accounts

always runs the risk of the man being bought over by the other side.

Section 88 (3).—It appears to the Chamber somewhat anomalous that a Judge of the Small Cause Court should not have the same power to commit for contempt as is granted to the Court under section 23, clause (4).

The omission of clause (3) is accordingly suggested.

Section 103.—The Chamber would be in favour of raising the limit for small bankrupleies from Rs. 3,000
Rs. 5,000. In estates within the latter sum it is very unlikely that cases of fraudulent books, &c., will occur requiring the more complicated machinery of the previous portions of the Act; nor does it seem necessary that the examination of the debtor be insisted upon, as provided under clause (c).

From II. Batty, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,-(No. 784, dated 5th February, 1886).

WITH reference to your letter No. 113, dated the 18th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Acting Prothonotory and Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, Bombay, No. 21, dated the 28th idem, and its accompaniments, regarding the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

From G.H. FARRAN, Esq., Acting Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(No. 21, dated 28th January, 1886).

With reference to your letter No. 1605, dated the 1st July, 1885. I am directed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice to forward the accompanying report on the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankinptey and Insolvency in British India, prepared in accordance with his Lordship's directions, and to state that the Hou'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, who has been for some years presiding over the Insolvent Court, approves generally of the smue.

From G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Acling Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court, Bombay, and C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Bombay.

In accordance with your Lordship's direction, we beg to submit the accompanying remarks on the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

Remarks.

Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India.

Protection from arrest.—The proposed Act, which is principally taken from the Bankruptey Act of 1883 now in force in England, where imprisonment for debt has been abolished, provides that the receiving order shall have the effect of protecting the debtor from arrest in respect of any debt provable in bunkruptey. It does not contemplate any opposition on the part of creditors at this stage, but deals only with the granting or withholding of a final discharge. In Bombay, where imprisonment for debt is still permitted and no protection is afforded by the vesting order under the present Act, the chief object of the majority of insolvents is to obtain immunity from arrest at first by means of interim protection-orders, and afterwards by obtaining their personal discharge made rection 47, after which they but rarely trouble themselves about applying for their timal discharge; while the principal object of the opposing creditor is to prevent an insolvent from obtaining such innounity, in order that be may be able to seems better terms by making use of bis power of arrest. A practical result would be that the large propertion of pertitioning debtors, who come to the Court for the purpose solely of obtaining protection from arrest, would have no object in presecting with their pertitions, and would probably neglect to take any firstler steps after the receiving order was made. To remedy this it is suggested that the Court should have power both (1), to dismiss pertitions for want of prosecution, and (2) to cancel so much of the receiving order under section \$I (1) as gives protection from arrest. At would also seem necessary that the Court should have power to direct the discharge from jail of a debtor imprisoned before the making of the receiving order: there does not appear to be any provision to fine effect in the proposed Act.

Adjudication of bankruptey.—The change made by the proposed Act with respect to the adjudication of bankr

Property of bankrupt.—The words of section 38 (I), which deals with the property of the bankrupt, are not so wide is those of section 7 of the present Act, and it is important, especially when dealing with property in the Mulassal or outside British India, where the law is imperfectly understood, that the words of the abound clearly and distinctly cover the property of the bankrupt, whether within British India or without.

Discharge of hankrupt.—Under the present Act there are two sorts of discharge that can be granted to an insolvent by the Court—(1) freedom from personal imprisonment for debt, and (2) freedom from liability of after-acquired property. It is one of the greatest faults of the present. Act that a separate application has to be made for each, and the Court at the hearing of the matters of an insolvent's petition under section 35, where all the facts regarding his conduct are before it, makes no order as to the latter but only as to the former sort of discharge. In Bombay the principal object of the debtor in coming to the Court is to obtain his personal discharge, and the object of an opposing creditor is either to force the insolvent to buy off his opposition or to induce the Court to dismiss his petition. The reason is that a creditor in Bombay in opposing an insolvent is

invariably working in his own interest and not in that of the general body; and he considers that if the petition is dismissed he will succeed in obtaining a greater portion of the insolvent's property than if it were distributed by the Official Assignce. The power of dismissing petitions given by section 47, and used as a penalty for misconduct, encourages this system. The proposed Act will effect a great improvement in this respect, as under the Court will consider the whole question of the insolvent's course of dealing and conduct, and will either grant him his discharge (conditional or otherwise), or punish him under the Act uself.

Penaltics.—The provisions of sections 27, 105 and 107, which deal with penalties and punishments, are unch more, severe than in the present Act. It may be noted that a bankrupt cannot under them obtain an anconditional discharge more than once, and, if undischarged, he is liable to be punished by imprisonment if he obtains credit to the extent of Rs. 200 without informing his creditor. There is a class of penaltics under the English Act which has been omitted from the proposed Act, namely, disqualification of a bankrupt to hold certain offices. It, however, seems desirable that no penalty should be contited which may have the effect of causing the mercantile community to regard bankruptey as a disgrace, which in Bombay, since the share mania. counsing the mercantile community to regard bankruptey as a disgrace, which in Bombay, since the share mania, they have to a great extent consed to do. And for this reason it would appear advisable to make the disability

to hold cortain positions which may be regarded as bonomable the direct result of bankingtey

Decrees against bankrupt.—Passing a decree in favour of the trustees against the hankrupt is a punishment often enforced in England in cases where no assets are forthcoming to the bankruptey. The practice in Bombay has been to pass such a decree in every case, and, considering the great facilities bankrupts have in this country for concealing their property from the Court, that practice seems a good one, as affording a ready way of recovering from the bankrupt after his discharge property that he may be shown to be possessed of without having to prove that it was concealed at the time of the discharge. It would probably be found more convenient if such decrees were passed in all cases in favour of the Official Receiver, as a trustee might not be forthcoming some years after the bankruptey when required to act. Such decrees should also, if possible, be exempted from the operation of the law of limitation as provoled in the present Act, as it would be manifestly impossible, as well as oscless, for the Official Receiver to take the necessary steps for beginning all such decrees alive and consider any exercise. well as oscless, for the Official Receiver to take the necessary steps for keeping all such decrees alive, and equally impossible to foresee in what cases it would be desirable to do so.

Procedure.—The procedure under the proposed Act will largely increase the work of the Court—an essential feature of the Act in the public examination of the bankingt in every case. During the last three years there have been on an average over forty petitions presented each menth, which under the proposed Act would entail an equal number of public examinations, for the taking of which the time at present allotted for sittings in insulvency would be wholly inadequate. The provisions of section 99 of the English Act, or such modification of them as may be considered proper, might with advantage be inserted in this Act, and work of a farmal nature, such as taking such examinations in unopposed cases, granting receiving orders and other work of a similar nature, relegated to an officer of the Court. In any case, whether the public examination be taken by the Court or by an officer, the provision in section 16, by which the notes of examination are to be signed by the debtor, might, with advantage, be omitted, as it would involve not only the lass of time occasioned by reading over and interpreting his deposition to a Native witness, but, especially in the case of a debtor subjected to a searching examination, may result in a refusal to sign the notes of taken down or an endeavour in retriet previous admissions or statements.

searching examination, may result in a refusal to sign the notes as taken down or an endeavour to retrict previous admissions or statements.

Cinclaimed dividends* The proposed Act provides (section 132) for the payment of any unclaimed dividends under it to the bankruptey estates account, but omits the provision contained in the corresponding section of the English Act as to the disposal of the unclaimed dividends under the present Act. These unclaimed dividends in Bambay amount to upwards of eight laklis, of which between two and three laklis are in respect of proved claims in estates in which redistribution has been already made under Act XXVII of 1841, and which cannot be further distributed under any Act now in force. The renameder is to a large extent made up of dividends in respect of delits admitted by insolvents in their schedules as due, but which bave not been proved, and are for the most part mine wable, and it is doubtful whether these dividends can be distributed under the Act of 1841. Section 7 of Bill No. 3 of 1881, which was intended to remedy this state of a remissances, has never become acw, and it therefore seems needs are that some means of dealing with those funds should be provided by the propose.) Act therefore seems now scary that some means of dealing with those funds should be provided by the propose! Act. The interest upon the first class of these finds it least might be applied towards the general purposes of the Act; otherwise there may be a dimenlty at first in working the proposed Act, unless a very high scale of

Appointment of Official Receiver .- I'mler the present Insolvent Act the Official Assignee can only be removed from office in the cases specified in section 18. By the proposed Act the removal of the Official Receiver will depend solely on the pleasure of the Chief Justice. There does not appear to be any reason why the position of the Official Receiver should be less independent to in that of the Official Assignee, or his tenure of office less

seem e

A few remarks dealing with some of the sections more in detail are annexed.

Appendix.

Section 2. Regarding application of section 18 to England .- Section 18 could hardly be made applicable to England, but nevertheless cases may arise in which onerous property in England, may become vested in the trustee in India. Is not some provision necessary to provide for disclarmed by the trustee in such cases? Section 21 (2).—The committee of respection might v ry well be dispensed with, or at all events confined to cases in which an order is made moler section 20, sub-section (2).

In cases in which the Official Receiver is setting, reference to the Court for necessary powers and authority will be more satisfactory and cause for less delay than to committees of creditors.

Sec 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, 8 28.

In that event some such words as the following might be added to section 21 (9):

"by and with such notice to such creditors as the Court may think fit to direct."

Section 24. - As has been already pointed out, the value of this section would be very greatly increased if

it enabled delitors abscording to Native States to be also arrested.

In any case, however, the section would seem to be incomplete, as it does not distinctly provide for the case of a delitor who may have actually abscorded from the local jurisdiction of the Court to some other part of British India, but only deals with the case of a delitor who is "about to abscend with a view," &c.

Section 34 (1). Municipal rates.—Port-trust dues, &c., are at present only entitled to dividends.

Sub-section (5). Interest after payment of principal in fall.—As decrees in India carry interest at 6 per cent, in the same way interest after the receiving order should be allowed in India at 6 per cent, also.

Section 36.—Section 36 of the proposed Act gives a haddord the power to exercise, with certain restrictions his right of distraint upon the property of the bankrupt for rent due. This right was taken away by the present Act, and the change will considerably hamper the Official Receiver when an estate first comes to his lands, landlords, on the insolvency of their tenants, often put padlocks on the godowns of premises let to them, and claim a lien for rent; and us rent in Bembay is heavy, and the value of the goods so locked up uncertain, such claims, even under the present law, are not easily disposed of. The proposed change is, we think, to be deprecated; but if it is considered that the landlords should have any preferential claim, it would be more a nyement to allow a preferential claim for two months' rent (not exceeding the value of the goods on the premises let by them) under section 34, and leave the law otherwise unchanged. them) under section 34, and leave the law otherwise unchanged.

Section 38, clause (2).—The words "wearing-apparel and bedding" are hardly sufficiently wide. In India cooking-pots, &c., are more necessary even than bedding. The words of the Act 11 & 12 Vic., cap 21, section 7, are "wearing-apparel, hedding, and other such necessaries."

Section 51 (2). - The distribution of a dividend depends almost entirely on the creditors and not on the

The words "shall be declared and be payable" might be substituted for the words "shall be declared and distributed.

As to the period of four months prescribed by this section for the declaration of the first dividend, see note

It must be remembered that in all bankruptcies the bankrupt biaself has always influence in the liquidation

A considerable body of the creditors, either through friendship or relationship, or heranse they have received, or expect to receive, special preference, me always ready to support the bankrupt.

In large estates there will always be dauger of candidates for trusteeship making a bid for the bankrupt's

influence by promise of a good allowance if they are appointed.

Some limit of time is necessary, or an insolvent in receipt of a good allowance will be tempted to protract

the liquidation of his estate.

Section 61. Official Receiver's report -Before the discharge of any bankrupt under section 27 of the new proposed Act, the Official Receiver has in every case to prepare a report, which has to be taken into consideration by the Court at the hearing of the bankvupt's application under that section. In order to make such reports of any value, the Official Receiver must (in cases of insolvency of traders) have the assistance of experienced Native accountants capable of themselves reading and understanding Native account-books.

Account-books in Bombay are kept not only in different languages and character, but even on different principles.

riples, varying according to the particular trade or business carried on by the bankrupt or to the skill or ignorance of the mehtus employed by him.

The accountants would have to be high class men, well-paid, and in the regular employ of the office (not engaged for any particular estate), to casure trustworthy perfermance of their work.

The examinations of account-books so made would be of the greatest value both to creditors who might wish to entered and also to the Court itself at the homeour.

oppose and also to the Court itself at the hearing.

This would, however, seem to be a matter to be dealt with by rules under the Act, and not in the Act

itself.

Section 65 (3).—We do not consider that this provision can be of any value in India.
Section 67. Investment of moneys.—Under this section investment is made out of the "bankruptcy estates Section 67.

Section 67. Investment of moneys.—Under this section invostment is made out of the "bankruptcy estates account" generally, and not out of the moneys belonging to any particular estates, and the whole interest so realized is appropriated for the general purposes of the Act (section 67 (3)).

Were it possible to distribute the moneys to creditors as quickly as is contemplated in the Act, there would be no great bardship in the present provision. In Roubov, however, considerable sams have always to be reserved to meet the possible costs of the litigation that invariably en are on any large insolvency proving unsuccessful, and (as has already been pointed out) channs of creditors cannot be quickly adjusted.

It would be bard on creditors that money to locked up should not be invested for their benefit.

Perhaps the simplest way would be to leave the provisions of the Act as they are, and out of the interest accrning under the provisions of this section (67) to allow interest at 4 per cent, on all sums paid into the bankruptcy estates account "in til dividend is declared.

Section 88.—It appears from paragraph 29 of the draft "Objects and Reasons" that this section has been put in at the request of the Government of Madras. We also not think that the rection can be of any value in Bombay while the High Court and the Small Caose Court are so far apart. It would be necessary to have a special Official Receiver and Registrar, with proper office establishments, to carry on the insolvency business of two separate Courts.

We believe that in 1880 both the High Court and the Small Cause Court of Bombay were opposed to the in-

troduction of this provision.

Sections 92(4): 12t. Times —All "times" allowed for the act are far too short, and though full power of extension is given by section 92(I), yet the times mentioned in the different sections for each Act should, as far as possible, approximate the average time within which such act ought tube done.

There are several reasons why longer times will be required in Bombay than in England-

(1) the Courts sit weekly only:

(2) books of account are always in arrears, especially during the lusy season, and take a long time to make up, and σnly a very limited number of mehtus can be employed on them at once;
 (3) traders of any importance always have goods on their way to England or elsewhere, the accountsales of which are not received for a considerable time;

(1) no estate of any size can be realized without higation owing to the invariable attempts made by bankrands to conceal property or layour particular carditors; and litigation in Bombay is both tedious and expensive.

Section 99. Petitions of partners in different Courts.—Under this section we suppose petitions by partners of firms carrying on business in the different Presidency-towns would be transferred to the Court in which the first petition was ided, otherwise some provision is required on this point. See also section 13.

Section 103 (3).—Small lankingtons under Part VII. section 103, might, with advantage, be extended to

Ps. 6.600.

Where the gross assets of an estate are not more than Rs. 6,000, it would rarely be worth the creditor's

Where the gross assets of an estate are not more than Rs. 5,000, it would rarely be worth the creditor's while to attend meetings and take any ducet interest in the winding up of the estate, nor will the estate itself stand the expenses of proceedings prescribed by the Act and by the first schedule.

Creditors may of course in such cases wish to have the bankrupt's allairs more expensively investigated and the bankrupt himself purnshed; but provision is nacle for this by chause (c) of this section (103).

Section 116 (2).—If the suggestions contained above regarding business to be done before the Registrar be adopted, it might be convenient to provide for the reminientence of that officer also under this section.

Section 120, clause (4).—We could if this provision is sufficent in the case of Native States. Would it not be simpler to allow affidavits to be also made before the British Resident or Consul or Political Agent?

Lien on bankrupt's books of account by solicitors and others.—There have been several cases lately in Bombay of solicitors claiming a tien on insolvent's loads of account and so making it extremely difficult for creditors to get full and free inspection of them. Such clause might, moreover, be set up in collusion with an insolvent. insolvent.

Section 121 of the English Act of 1861 abelished claims for lien of an insolvent's books of account, and the same provision was made by a rule nuder the Act of 1669, there being nower under that Act to make the rule. -See Yate Lee on Bankruptcy, page 676.

A similar rule has been made under the present English Act of 1853, but it is of doubtful validity under section 127 (4) of that Act.

It would therefore seem advisable to put the provision into the Act uself

From F. B. Peacock, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of Imha, Legislative Department, -(No. 799J., dated 15th February, 1856).

LAM directed to acknowledge the recept of your letter No 1041, dated the 17th Jan. 1885, forwarding copies of the Bill to amend the Law of Hankrupt v and Insolvency in British India, with Statement of Objects and Reasons, and asking for an expression of the Laeutenguit-Governor's opinion and of the opinions of such persons as His Honom nught think id to consult on the provisions of the Bill.

enterprise de la familiar de la familia de l

2 In reply, I am desired to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying The Solicitor forth Government of India, No. 1006, dated the 3rd September, 1885, and the owner matter No. 68, and the 2rd Orober, 1885, and the owner Calcutta, No. 68, and the 2rd Orober, 1885 and Courses, Calcutta, No. 68, and the 2rd Orober, 1885.

The Superinfunder Court of Smili Course, Calcutta, No. 68, the Superinfunder Court and Remembraner of Legac Alans, No. 601, dated the 3rd Novembraner of Legac Alans, No. 601, dated the 3rd Novembraner of Legac Alans, No. 602, dated the 3rd Novembraner of Legac Alans, No. 603, dated the 3rd Novembraner of Legac Ala

The Superintender I and Remembraner of Legac Arans, No 1904, dated the 3th November, 1885.

Michael Sur Jatendro Mohau Tagne, k. e. s. r., dated the 3th Roughest, 1886.

Bahoo boorga Chura Law, dated the 7th September, 1885.

Bahoo boorga Chura Law, dated the 7th September, 1885.

Connection I am to ask the attention of the Government of India to the Presidency Small Cause Court shall have all or any of the powers therein inentioned. In this cutta Court of Small Causes, and to say that, even with the assistance treat this Government is about to ask should be given it, the Court of Small Causes. Calentin, has none werk on its heads than it can satisfactorily get the courts. through, and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore averse to throwing additional burdens on the dudges of that Court.

From R. L. Urros, Esq., Solicitor to Government of India, to Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, - (No. 1096, dated 3rd September, 1885).

REPURRENG to your No. 13365J.D. of the 8th nitimo, I have the honour to forward you herewith a copy of the Hon ble the Advocate General's opinion on the subject therein referred to.

THERE can be no doubt that the present Insolvent Act is antiquated and requires to be replaced by fresh legislation.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons very clearly and fully explains, the grounds on which the proposed change in the present Insolvent Laws are usted, and deals in an exhaustive manner with the principles which are to be followed in limiting a new Bankingley Act. I agree in the rain with the Origints and Reasons, and I think it advisable that legislation here should be supported by an Act of Pathament.

The provisions of the Draft Bill am principally taken from the English Bankingtay Act, 1883, with cer-

The English Bankruptey Act is the outcome of an extended experience of years, and has, I think, been properly adopted as a model for the proposed legislation. I have doubts whether the provisions in the English Statute in relation to composition or scheme arrangement, which have been malodied in the present draft Act, will be found useful or of any practical benefit in this country.

With regard to prinsdiction, I think that up-country traders, who have had large commercial transactions, and whose estate would be more satisfactorily administracil in a Bankruptcy court, should be allowed to petition the Bankruptcy Court of the Presidency in which they have carried on business, and such Court should be vested with powers to adjudicate such persons bankrupt on their own petition if it thinks fit, the powers to adjudicate being discretionary, to be exercised according to the encunistance of the case. The objection to such a proceeding would naturally be that it would be a hardship upon creditors twing at a distance to follow the proceedings in a Pandaraptey Court, but such a bardship must often occur where a debtor carrying on bissuess in Calcutta is adjudicated by the High Court of Calcutta, and has creditors up country as well as in the different Presidences.

The 29th August 1885.

(Signed) G. C. PAUL, Advocate General

From G. C. Scover, Esq., Officiating Chief Judge, Court of Small Causon, Calcutta, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 68, dated 2 of October, 1885).

With reference in letter No. 2946, dated 9th September, 1885. From the Under-Selectory to the Government of Bengal, calling my attention to No. 1342 J.D., dated 8th duly, 1885. I have the honour, after consultation with my colleagues, to say that we believe that the provisions of the diale Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India are a dualated to be of great benefit to the country.

We also approve of section 88, which enquotes the High Court, Tronc time to time, to direct that a dudge

We also approve of section 88, which empowers the High Court, from time to time, to direct that a sludge of the Presidency Small Cause Court small deal with the matters therein neutroned, but we do not consider it would be beneficial to deprive a sludge of the Small Cause Court of the power to exercise in matters relating to bankemptey and insolvency such authority as be has in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdation under section 83 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, Act, 1882, to punish for contempt.

His Thomair the Lieutenant-Governor is already aware that the sludges of this Caurt are unable, in the existing state of the files, to cope with the mass of business that comes before them. Any addition to the ordinary business will necessarily occasion farther arrears.

From T. T. Aller, Esq., Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,-(No. 901, dated 9th November, 1885).

Is reply to your office No. 1337 J.D., nated 8tl July last, I have the honour to say that the draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill is applicable to the presidency-towns, where at present a similar law is administered by the High Court in its original jurisdiction. As I have included a knowledge or experience of the working of the existing law, I am unable to form an opinion as to the meessity for, or improvements effected by, this Ital.

2. As to the mufassil, I consider the present Bill utterly and entirely unsuitable, but as there appears to no intention to make it current there, this is no detraction from its merits.

From Mahárájá the Hon'ber Sir Joiendro Mohun Tagore, R.C.S.I., to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(dated 31st August, 1885).

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1340 d.D., dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding, for the expression of my opinion on it, copy of a draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankimptey and fived-vency in British India, and in reply to submit the following remarks for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

- 2. The primary object of the project is consolidation. The law of bankruptcy and insolvency, as now current in India, is scattered in different Acts, which are in some respects detective, and in others discordant or not convenient; and this Bill moder notice proposes to reconcile differences, to supply unissions, to remove defects, and generally sa to aspend and after the present law us to make it fully suited for the requirements of the day. In so far the project is workey or commendation. The opportunity has also been taken to make it accord with the lat st English law on the subject, and provision has been made so to transfer cases from Indian to English Courts as to cause no inconvenience.
- 3. It is not noce says for me, however, to notice all the alterations, particularly as the hon'ble and learned gentleman who has dratted the Bull has fully and clearly trented the subject in great detail in his Statement of Objects and Reisons. I desire, therefore, to confine myself here to only those points which appear to me to require truther consideration.
- 4 In the Civil Precedure Code Act (XIV of 1882, sections 336 and 344), relief for landkraptey is made dependent on a prominity arrest or imprisonment; no debtor can obtain the benefit of the law until he is taken up under an execution warrant. This mode of making relief accessible only through the gates of a prison to honest but autorituate debtors is highly objectioeable, and clause (I) of section 7 of the Bill does well in doing away with it in the case of person residing or carrying on business within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts to, at least a year. The limit of time fixed, herever, appears to me to be too long. There are many causes which may, and not medica do, bring on insorvacy within a much shorter time, and that without any dishonest or fraudulent notive on the pure of a debtor; and in such cases it is not at all demable to misst upon a preliminary principlenent. The two provides ample safeguards ugainst Irand, and the punishment chould come when the Iranda I but have in the course of enquary, and at the time of granting the discharge, and not precede enquiry. The provision in relieve, appears to me to be totally ineffectual as a salutory measure. A debtor who becomes insorvent in six months time can easily avoid going to jail by getting upon creditor to petition against him, and the law is at encer elected. This appears blow is to the first part of the section, which missis upon lodgment in prison as a sore quid non in the case of a cordinary debtor. It makes a provision which can always be chemicreted, except in the improbable contingency of a debtor being so infortunate as not to be able to get a coefficion should be divested of the conditions attached.
- 5. Clane oft of section 26 gives pover to the Courf to compound with the debtors to an insolvent estate; and this is as it should be, maximen as, however, such a repositions must, as a matter of course, be off eted by the feetiver or the Trustee of the estate, and note frequently by his subordinates. It would be an advantage of prevision were made to give an opportunity to the courter, or the Commuttee appointed by them, to appear in Court and show can be wisy particular compositions about the made in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large insolvent estates having been made in a manual injurious to the interests of ereditors.
- th. Clause (5) of section 26 appears imperfect as it stands. There should be some provision made with reference to any counter-claim that the person concerned any laws against the debtor.
- 7. Among the lacts which would disquality a bankrupt from getting immediate discharge, mention is made of absence of books of account for three years immediately preceding his bankruptey aclause (a) of section 273). This would suggest the idea that the discharge would be withhold or delived if the books of account are not forthcoming, or should extend only to one or two years. Such cumod, however, he the intertion of the law in access in whoca insolvency superveness after one or two years trading. In regard to near hards and tinders, the law should be so would as to maply a period of not less than three years in the case of persons environg on business from a long time, and for the whole period in the case of persons who have then three years in the green landship to do a menticular backs of accounts. Such people do not or limitly keep any account of their count and expendence of a first hardship to do a menticular backs of accounts. Such people do not or limitly keep any account of their count and expendence of a first horder and expendence of the horder of a first horder and expendence of a first for a local horizon, see as a decrease of a first for the horder and in the problem counts, and on default subjecting him to panishment. The Court for all health paths be forced to seek the lands of a counts, and on default subjecting him to panishment. The Court for all health paths be forced to seek the lands of a counts, and on default subjecting him to panishment.
- 8. If red upon classe (a) of the same section as calculated to operate harshly. There are nonly merchants and trades now in Calcula who has a been unser the necessity through their mestorane, without any fraudulent or distance to turn or taking the locatified the lightent Act two, three, or more times, and there is no valid reason way in a or "at class should not read by obtain their discharge under the proposed Bankingtony Act. The broad line of a still tension was no between honest me for time and trand should never be lost sight of.
- 9 Chara (1) of section 46 appears to contractal to a certain extent the provisions of the current law of the country on the subject of pensions. Section 14 of let XXIII of 1871 says: "No money due or becoming due on account of any such epolitical consideration, or pet services) pension or allowance small be lable to seizure, actachment or sequestration by praces of any Court in British India at the instance of a reditor for any demand against the pensioner, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of any such Court." This provision is repeated in several subsequent Acts, not appear in Conscience 266 of Act XIV of 1882, and no circumstances have since transpared to suggest a depactive from at Pension are in theory binevolences, and to render them liable to seizure by a decree of a Court is to convert enamy mode ivil right. They are granted by Government to provide for the support of persons who never readered good service for extended periods, and are liable to stoppage at any time of the will of the demas and should not on any account in treated as a fixed asset.
- 10. When the I di regarding the areendm at althe Courts of Small Causes in Presidency-towns was under consideration a few years ago, the public I choose was strengly expressed against a section in the Bill which proposed to vest those Caute with in closincy parent on to a limit of Rs. 1,000, and in compliance with the wishes then expressed the section was with brown. Section 88 of the Bill now under notice rinews the project in a mortified form, that is, by d legation express by the High Court, but renewes the money limit. There are cases in which such delegation would proveuseful, but I would respectfully arge that the limit of value should be fixed by law and not exceed its. 1200

From Babu Doorga Churn Law, to Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, -(dated 7th September, 1885).

I maye the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1341d.-D., dated the 8th July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend the law of Bankinptey and Insolvency in British India, and requesting an expression of my opinion on it

sion of my opinion on it

2. In reply, I beg to submit the following remarks on the Bill for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

3. Time was when a bankingt or trader who secreted hims if, or did certain act with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, was looked upon as a criminal or offender. But that that there has long time passed away, and the aim of legislation has of late been to afford every protection to honest but unfortunate debtors. All the insolver y and bankingness has now current have been bound with this object, and the passed attempt is to effect a general amendment of the law abke in the interests of popular trade, and the principles of humanity and justice. The opportunity has also been taken for a consolution of the law as to make it fine t conveniently workable. The occasion has moreover been utilised to make the height Act around with the layest English law on the online. The opportunity has and need taken for a consordation of the law so as to make affine the conveniently workable. The operation has moreover been utilised to make the Indian Act as sort with the lastst English law on the subject and provision has been made so as to time levelses from India to Engred Ceruits as to caus no inconvenience. The necessity for these amendments and improvements, it is stated in the "Dualt Statement of Objects and Rensons," has been frequently of late years pressed upon the attention of Government, and in my lumble opinion Government does well in taking up the nearance.

4. The bulk of the Bill is node up of the law now in torse, with such afterations and improvements as the experience of the last four and thirty years during which the Statute II A12 of Victoria, 21. has been in opera-

experience of the last four and thirty years during which the Statute II A12 of Victoria, 21. has been in operation in the Previouser Courts has ving sted, and as the tomourable and learned gentleman who has drafted the Bell has fully and clearly explained the nature and draft of the alterations in his Statement of Objects and Rensons, there is no need for my notiong them itself therefore, contine myself here to only those points which appear to me to be susceptable of further maproximent.

5. For expeditions and satisfactory I qualified of an inselvent estate, it is necessary that power would be given to the Court to compound with the debt are tent, and this is done in clause (4), so that 26. Inasimally, however, as such compositions must, as a marter of course, he effected by the Regiver or the Trustee of the effect and more frequently by his subsectionless it would be an adventage it provision were made to give an opportunity to the circlitors, or the committee oppoints I by them, to appear in Court and show cause why a particular composition should not be made in the way proposed. Instances are well known of such compositions in connection with large in object estates his agreementation and nature injurious to the interests of receivors. maditors.

to it cannoction with large is given estates having been made in a manner injurious to the inferests of ereditors.

16. The provision made in clause (5) of section 26 is necessary and proper, but as it stards it appears imperfect. There should be some organism norde with refer ace to any counters laim that the person concerned may have against the debtor. In all such cases the counter-schim should be fully satisfied before any demand is made. In other words, the demand should be limited to the difference between the claim and the counter-time.

7. I am respectfully of opinion that clause (a) of so two 27 (7) is likely to act with hardship. In it mention is made of also metal discharge, and for three years immediately preceding a backupter as a ground for withholding nonneclate discharge. This would suggest the idea that the discharge would be withheld or delived if the books of eccent forthcoming should extend to one or two years only. Such cannot, however, he the intention of the law or cases in which insolvened separate ones of two years' (rading.—In regard to merchants and tradect, the naw should most on a period of not less than three years in the cases of persons for less than three years. This should, however not apply to debtors other than marchants or traders. Such people do not keep any account of their income and expenditure—they live upon what two year, and are satisfied. They may, however, be overtakened of their income and expenditure. A decree of a Civil Court may call upon a person of this class to pay beavy clamages for which he may be forced to seek the benefit of the Inselvent Court, and much a case it vailed be cruel to out upon bun to prachece regular books of account, and, on default, subjecting hum to punishment. The Court should be be forced to seek the benefit of the Inselvent Court, and is due to mervolable or a eigental circumstances, or to dishouest intention. The word "shall" in this 6 of the clause, p. 110, leave no room for such discretion.

there are, t believe, many rises of meiorants and traders in the Presidency two in which men have been finder the charge, there are, t believe, many rises of meiorants and traders in the Presidency two sin which men have been under the necessity, through shear misfortime, without any vicious or dishoust action, of ciking the ben fit of the Insolvent Act more than once, and there is no valid reason who men of that class should not really obtain their fits the contract of the

Insolvent Act more than once, and there is no valid reason why men of that class should not regally obtain their discharge under the proposed Bankruptev Act. The broad line of distinction between monest mistortime and fraud should be very rigidly fixed in ill such ease.

9. Clause (I) or soften the provides for the gropage for the benefit of early force of the pay and allowances of persons in the savie of traverstion; who have happens to become a several out the next clause appears to continuous to vertice of the province of in outer that of the containing the saliest of persons. Section 1) of Act XXIII of 1871, as a "No mone, one or becoming dividual and of any such (political considerations of persons of our pairs of or allowers excell by hable to secure, at a constant, on sequestration by process of any Court in Buth hadron at the lectures of a creditor for any document, in sequestration by process of a decree or order of may such Court. This provision has been upled to a several subsequent Acts, and appears list in a criou 245 of Act XIV of 1882, and no circumstances have one interest of suggest a departure from it. Pensons are in theory leng value, at incoment to provide for the support of persons who have become unlit for fartner work after each early goal service for extended percolasses, grow sions for old agos—and time liable to stopping at any time at the will of the donors and should not on any account, be treated as a fixed asset. as a fixed asset.

10. See ion 88 of the Bill mye to the High Courts with the power of delegating their powers for certain purposes to Presidency Small Cause Courts. These indirectly a revived of the clause in the Bill for the Presidency Court of Small Causes which propered to invest those Courts with insolvency paid betton. The public feeling against the project was then strong, and it was therefore withdrawn. The model of torm in which it is now proposed appears to me to be not unly another counties, but likely to prove very a cful. I would respectfully argo, however, that the among limit of the puishetion should be as a too law, and not left to the discretion of the Hoch Courts. In matters of numbers the law can never be too precise.

discretion of the High Courts In matters of purchation the law care never he too process.

From E. Hickie, Esq., Secretary, Calentia Trades Association, to Secretary to Government, Bengal,-(dated 14th December, 1885).

I HAVE now the honour to place before you, for submission to His Homor the Lieutenant-Governor, the views of the Committee of the Trades Association on the Bill to amend the law of Pankraptev and Insolvency in British India.

2. It would be impossible, the Committee feel, to overrate the importance of the proposed Act to the trading community throughout India; they have consequently given to its provisio is the most excell consideration, and are unanimously of opinion that the measure, as a whole, will afford assistance and protection to both debtor and creditor.

3. In order, however, that the protection to be given by the Act may be adequate and complete, the

* * (d) the delitor is in prison within the local inings of the jurisdiction of the Court molet an order of a Civil Fourt for non-payment of money, or has within a year before the date of the presentation of the periodic inclinarity resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business within those limits.

or had a dwitting-nouse of possible in the property of a backrupt of the property of a backrupt of the property of a backrupt of the backrupt

th) all wages or salary of any clock or sevent in respect of service, tradered to the Unikasial duting land worths before the date of the receiving order, not exceeding live bundred ripers,

The landled or other person to whom any rent is duction the banking mix at any line, either before or after no common this right of distributed for the rent due to him from the banking to the rent due to him from the banking to the rent due to him from the banking to whether before the property of the banking to the rent due to him from the banking to with this limitation, that it sure distributes for rent be lead after the commencement of the banking ty it shall be available only for one years tent merged due prior to the date of the order of adjactation, but the banking to the during the banking to the outputs due for which the distress may not have been available.

38. The property of the bankrupt divisible monoget his citedries, and in this Act refered to a settle property of the bankrupt, build not comprise the following particulars.—

But it shall comprise the following particular—
(in) All movedoe property being, at the commercement
of the bunkrapter, nothe passession, order or disposition of
the bunkrapter, nothe passession, order or disposition of
the bunkrapter, in this passession, order or disposition of
the form of the time down and or business, by the coosen't mal
permission of the time own and or business that
he is the regular lower there a Provided that there's marking
after than delived or growing due to the hard rapt in the
course of his trade or business, whill not be deared anywable
property within the meaning of the section

property within the meaning of the section

46. (1) Where a bandariat is an officer of the array of newy or. Here Majorty's Judean Mainne Appropriation of Service, each officer of delete of other partial of pay or wise employed or engaged at the Cyallsalary to creditors.

Service of the Crown, the runser's baddered are considered in the Cyallsalary to reditors, so much of the bandarights pay or solars as the Court, on the apparance of the trades, with the consent of the chief officer of the distribution and the payment section the court of the community which have a salary is energy a new in a life or making any other nuller this subsection the court of the community with the chief of the private to the trutter, and shall obtain in written consent of the chief of the trutter mass of such payment.

3. In order, however, that the protection to be given by the Act may be adequate and complete, the Committee would beg to suggest that the Government of India might be moved to amend the Bill in so far as it deals with the following important points, which appear to be deserving of further consideration.

4. In regard to this section, the Committee are of opinion that the jurisdiction clouse should be extended to all cases in which the High Court has jurisdiction. For example, a purson ordinarily resident in the Mulfossal is contained to present a banking part to the used in the High Court in respect of contracts made by him in Calentta, but a Calcutta firm holding with the High Court in the Indianal section. a decree of the High Court against such a person could not, under the Bill as drawn, avail itself of the provisions of the Bankruptey Act. This seems to the Committee to be a serious anomaly, and one which will materially lessen the usefulness of the Act.

oniount to be paid to clerks under this section should be equivalent to three months' salary. To limit the amount to five hundered rupes would to inflict an indeserved hardship on a large number of employes. Not a few firms employ assistants whose salaries range from Rs. 201 to Rs. 500 a month, and who belong to a class of employes and amounts, and who belong to a class of employes are amountable to an employer to the month, and who belong to the month employer. who condendate in no small degree to the proper carrying on and success of a business, and it appears to the Conmitter that doe regard should be given to this fact on a further consideration of this portion of the Bill. They

mitter that due right should be given to this feet on a bordier consideration of this portion of the Bill. They would strongly recommend that not less than there mouths' salary should be givented.

6. The Committee would beg to suggest that in this section "three mouths" should be substituted for 36. (1) The landled or other person to whom any rent to some to landled or other person to whom any rent to start making the feet in the containing of the banking of desirant (if may) upon the trip its of the hanking to the rent due to him from the lanking, with this himstation, that it such districts for recovering his dides, and for these reasons the Commutee submit that, if he should be permitted included in the lanking of the axialable only for one year's tent accord due prior to the date of the proposed. Act to levy distress "for one year's rent due prior to the date of the axial be axialable only for one year's tent accord due prior to the date of the axial be receiving an undue preference over all other which the banking to the careful or the prior for which he may recover under this section should not exceed three months. should not exceed three months.

7. In reference to this section, the Committee would observe that the Bill as drawn leaves the order and disposition clause still open to be defeated by the ruling in ex parte Gubboy re Morgan, which decided that the absence from the country of a partner in an insident firm prevented the clause in the Insolvency Act applying, on the logisly technical ground that properly left by the true corner in the possession of such a firm was not in the safe possession of the partner or partners who happened to be resident in this country.

8. In this section the words "with the consent of the chief officer of the department," and "the writen consent of the chief officer," deprive it, in the opinion of the Commutate, of all its value. The present laws under which Cours are empowered to issue attachments against a debter of the present and the present against a debter of the present and the present against a debter of the present and the present against a debter of the present ag of any third party to the appropriation of a movety of a debtor's pay. The Committee, therefore, think it would be inmidvisible that the Indian Bankrupt y Act should differ in this important particular from other Acts.

9. Finally, the Bill makes no provision for the registration of mortgages of moveable property, or bills of sale as they are termed in England; such a provision would, it is believed, be a very material protection to creditor, and I have accordingly to express the hope of the Committee that it will be conceded by the proposed Act.

The Committee trust that the suggestions contained in this letter will meet with the approval and support at the context the most effective man.

of His Honore the Lieutenant-Governor.

From J. O. Miller, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Legistative Department,-(No. 998-VII-78-7, dated 14th November, 1885).

With reference to your letter No. 1040, dated the 17th June, 1885, asking for opinions on the provisions of Note by Legal Remembrancer to Covernment, North-West-grid Provinces and Quelle, dated 3th October, 1885.

Letter No. 2704, dated 3rd November, 1885, from the Register, High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces. of the papers marginally noted on the subject.

2. As the Act is not to be extended to these Provinces at present, the Lieutenant-Governor and Cluef Commissioner thinks it nunccessary to add any remarks on the provisions of the Bill.

Note by Legal Remembrancer to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,-(dated 5th October, 1885).

I HAVE gone through the draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India, together with the draft Statement of Objects and Reasons for the same.

I note that in the draft Statement it is proposed to apply the Bill, if it becomes law, in the first instance only to the Presidency-towns and to certain commercial centres in Burms.

As regards the North-Western Provinces and Ondh we shall have ample opportunity of seeing how the law works before we extend it to any commercial centre. My experience as a daily decide and a think that it will be works before we extend a to may coming only of the source of a experience as a only of its area and that it will be some time before we shall require any extension, and that when it is extended we shall need stronger Courts and

some time before we shall require any extension, and that when it is extended we shall need stronger Courts and Courts with more leisure than they at present enjoy.

Many of the large a numerical firms in these i rownees have houses in the Presidency-towns, and, as I understand section 4, creditors would be enterled to present harmoupley pathons a fact of a limit so that some considerable partial of the class for whom the Asternative and the reversel by the probability of the units of the class for whom the Asternative and the voverel by the probability of the Could Proceed a firm and the data of the class for a look of the transfer of the Could Procedure Cole applications for except an of degree at a near the entry of explications for except and degree at the entry of the entry of a look of the entry of the entr

With a few alterations the provisions of there ex X would meet to present what of these Provinces, for the present paner is no place to discust these afterations.

I see little use in observance remains a convenient of a Bill which limit to be mobility these Provinces, and I doubt whether I could do so to much proper. It would need in reacquisition, with the remains a could wants of Presidency-towns to do so efficiently.

From Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh .- No. 2701, dated 3rd November, 1885).

I am directed to astromyledge the recept of your later No 674-VH-782, dated 26th June, 1885, in the Judicial (Civil) Department, forwarding a B.3 to an ull the Law relating to Biodraphey and lossly say in 2. The Houble Pie Cut I du ties used with the Cut is openion thereon, and in right to state as follows.

Legislative Member of Conneil.

3. The Hon'ble Me, Justice Straight to grays he has held no busine to consider the provisions of the Bill or offer any remarks thereon.

The Householder, datalise Brallinest believes it is not intended that any Court in these Provinces shall, for the present at adjections, have jurished receiving any posed Act, and he therefore retrains from offering any remarks on the processed legislation.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. dastee Pyriell ds c'aving remarks to offer on the Eril.

From C. L. Teppen, Esq., Oili duting Secretary to Government, Punjah, to Secretary to Goverament of Indea, Lygislative Department, -(No. 271, dated 20th November, 1885).

comment of India, Lygislative Depitlment, —(No. 971, dated 26th November, 1885).

(1) Johnston to Profession Record No. 2020, or 1

(2) Profession Average No. 390 V. Joed 2018 and tener, 187

(3) Brees Look notices the Robert No. 390 V. Joed 2018 and tener, 1885. I am deared by the India the 2nd 800 notes, 1880

(4) River Look notices the Robert No. 390 V. Joed 2018 and the Robert No. 1912, dated the 17th of diversity to the Rober

From T. G. Wylker, Esq., Regisery, Chief Court, Panjah, to Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjah,—(No. 2582, dated 13th August, 1885).

In reply to your letter No. 1634-S., dated 13th Jahr 1885, forwarding for the opinion of the Judges, a copy of a Draft Bill to a cool and consolulate the heavof Birckenptey and Insolvency in British India, I am district to say that as it is proposed to limit the application of the Bill to the Presidency-towas and ortain other commercial centres, the dadges have no remarks to ofter on the Bid-

From E. P. HENELESON, Esq., Government Advocate, Punjil, to Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjib, - No. 370-D.A., dated 21st September, 1886).

I may the honour to nevrowledge your 15 or No. 635-5 of Tha Ta'y Less forwards or companion draft Bill

I nave the honour to be rowh be and by a No. 655-5 of Bir by less forward an originion draft Bill to amount the law of B inkrupter on I how reach in Birt. In India.

2. I observe that the Action for the second reaching operation for the first of the Action of Argonia Balso observe that while prover is the monocorrection upon I and the arm interest in the arm of

From Busses Livi Ram Rarray, Rie Bahabu, to Under-Sacretory to Government, Panjah, -(No. 982, dated 2nd September, 1885).

As directed in cour letter No. 844-8, of 35 is July 1885, which you have a real landly sent for any remarks that I may wish to ofter, I have the pleas of to the low your information that the Drift Bell to much I the law of bankraptey and most end is not indicate wo. To dimension, and that the draft Sextenent of O'got and Reasons is worth of consideration.

1 beg to suggest to all not the following remarks after full examination of the documents you have so kind

Ist. - The cost of Court for advertising notices, &c should be defraved from the entate concerned, but the Court expenses should not exceed some fixed allowances at the rate of percentage when after full consideration the Legislative ought to fix.

2nd .- In India there are lot of persons who, in enticipation of being insolvent give the their estate, cash and property to their sens or brother, and they themselves remain to be insolvent. In this case, the Legislative

should pronounce some kind of punishment to be awarded to such it solvent.

3rd. - To avoid re-occurrence of an object the Log slative should conspler and order some kind of distinguished mark to be worn by the banken of morale, it the tenderupt go to another country or city, he may soon be recognized as such a man, as in I of a there are nearly men who are dealing nothis way, e.g., open a shop in a city. and, while their trade became popular, they abstract not of money by sending it to all our homes or making it away otherwise, and afterwards direct themselves as a polyent. It some distriguished mark be ordered to be worn by the insolvent, there will be a kind of check over them.

4th. In section 2! I beg that the committee should consist of 8 members, i.e., I from among the creditors and 4 who do not any way may be the cost, or be on the custom of the city, and the Judge should take their

opinion before passing any order on the like.

37% In my open or in so tren 38 the feredit by rights, such as villages or other landed property, should be ir cluded in the estate win a neart be sell too and recessed in the aluministration is average and essay portion tor the jusolvent only.

I beg to r turn the papers to all I with your better under reply.

From Ryi Milly Ryu, to Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated 27th August, 1885).

I must gone through the death Billi for evel with your forter No. S418 of the Both Anly, and and very gird for one to know that steps have been three to make to the deficencies which have been observed during the hard 35 years. That has, over the most fact the committee of creditors whose interest is clearly concurred in such and for verse that or cover the field of the committee point of completion, and I hope it will satisfy those proceedings is a green in two vertical to one which any extreporate of completion, and I hope it will satisfy those through the attroduction is seen a belief to completion that his keeper and Bankrupte. As they are not experience is conserved, I would bege to seen that Part VII of the Bill regarding the small bankrupte cas, would retword either the interpretable to the formation of the conserved with great satisfaction in Prosphere well other than swith the neighbour of the conserved with great satisfaction in Prosphere well other than swith the neighbour of the extensive iduation are sufficiently enabled to understand the docts and treasures the measure of an interpretable between his great satisfaction of the contraction of the term of the provided of the contractions of the term of the provided of the contraction of the

2. Decoration, as the number of the agree of a school shows the bull native with which they have often been held to a ratif from a process school shows the bull native with which they have often been held to a ratif fine in a year of a

From PANKISHAN PAS, II FORGA Magratino, Dellin, to Under Secretary to Government, Proposition Later 2 ath September, 185a.

In resty to your No. 544, he did not ably list and sing a draw Bill on the law of Bankruptey for opinion I have the a most co-sub-int to tollowing regard

In more constant to tollowing reactive and control of the Punish and North Western Previous artificate that Comments on the Livet of material control of an expectation of the B.C. computer of the Livet of which we have control of the B.C. computer of the Livet of which expects a chase control of the little of an expectation of the Livet of the best of the little of little of li Matheral

Matheral Straton dere and of near one fine dentation of these. There is no room mere keeping them separate. Straton 8 (2) — that is no borold black to be the to the injury testing he allowing a signed enditor to real elements the security. Experience of high-shoring less to to wands even there is considerable contain no mandage, considerable contains no mandage, considerable to properly and three entail more note, which are added all to ende out of the property and three entail more note, which are added all to ende out of the inside the first testing the property and three entail more note, which are added all to ende out of the inside that the property of the first days, and for 7 days 1 month. The time mentioned in the container of the first testing and the container of the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the container of the first testing mentioned in the first testing

the section of the latter of the transfer of the product of the section of the se

Secrees 17 (15) exp Secrees, 18 relative the same matter, and with some dight charge of language could easily go note on scattered at the state of the strength condensed a cently by Mr. Justice North

If it is considered advantage to happy the advance of he no reacting to the durit from of 3 months, which should to expung d.

Signor 28 (2) -Would depose the resource this or not a Section 31. To this section at 1.2 Harres delete, obligations without consideration - Voluntary bonds to the resource of the 2.2 to 1.2.2. shall not be prove, ble-

Section 36 should be coulded and it provides added to section 34, which is their proper place. Section 35. Additionating control which the a signed or receiver may perform Section 46,- "Or regaged in the Cives sivee". Dmit the wort "Civit."

Section 16.—"On changed in the Creas was a signed or one for may personn.

Section 18.(5).—Add "Provided that deep party does not agree and belsen garievel, he may institute suit for declaration as to quantum of damage, which he will be allowed to move as a debt."

Section 48 (6).—"And on heaving to be proof modely into "on learning the trustee or such other

Section 19.—Add "(f) Sur debt m_0 ". This power should be conferred on the trustee irrespective of the

Sterros 64. -- The world "solvetor" were have to be changed into "legal practitioner" or "pleader."

Adverting to the Statement of O'ijects and Reasons, it would of course in necessary to obtain the same on of the British Parliament to radify the measure. It is of no importance whether the same on anticodent or subsequent, but I consider Draft I to be the preferable of the two.

From RAI BAHANCE KALLIAN SINGH, Honorary Mugistrate, Amriton, to Unifor-Specialty to Government, Punjab,—(dated 14 September, 185

Wirm reference to your letter date I 30th July 1885, I have the honem to cable any few a more size to the Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptey and Disolvency in certain part of Baltich India, and Lay are as allows.

ollows.

2. In Section 3 it is necessary that the British In ho may be defined, that it may be more clear whether the foreign States comes within the definition. Although the Brueral Classes Act, I of Psecondenies that British India, but still remains doubtful as to its limits supported for instances + Billy cost to, Act, Act.

3. In the same section clause (t) is somewhat had not true s + Billy cost to, Act, Act.

decree cannot be said that the debter has committed the net of banking text.

In Section 5, choose (d) paragraph 2nd, who exists and within a year below the dote of presentation of

the petition or limity reside, &c., &c.

The above charse in the section is not else to fivith period gives use to a doubt.

5. In the Section 6 clause I is should be a bird that the copy of petition maistrobe formished to the opposite party, that the opposite party may come proper and innecessary delay may not economic.

6. In the Section 6 clause 5 that the words to take somity for payment of delat is to put the hundraness that the section of the control of the con

o. In the section of cruse of that the words to the senting for payment of delt is to put the hindraness in the way, but to ask security for the costs of the proceedings is not so.

7. In the Section 7, thatse L. where it is not only in the prison, &c., &c., should be added if he is left on security under Section 33 of Crul Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, as there is greatly the case with

en seemity under Section 3.6 of Croff Procedure Code, Act AIV of 1882, as there is a nearly of a case with pudgment debters in excention of decrees of rivil court.

8. Section 17, pringraph 10, provides that the order made on the application may be executed as if it were i decree. It ought to be but it has persons only who wish to get the dividend from the relative backenpt and not for others who do not wish to be benefited by the previous of the Act.

9. Section 27 is sthem. Clause to should be allel that whereout retailed excellently or earth style. Section 28, claused, should fix any period in war belowing believed to say 12 year as a reasonable time. After that he must declared free from the sacrable in course it would be only a contrapt always a tendenger.

bankrupt

From Chora Lan, House Proprietor and Contractor, to Under Secretary to Government, Punjah,-(dated 1 3th October, 1885).

Into to acknowledger count of your latter die disculation? Whi Amoust under even of No. 811 and sing a copy of a drift full to invert the low of Benk unity and In observe mentampent of Bensh India, with Unift Statement of Objects and Benom in my hond? In each on the some.

I have gone through the whote of the India and so the as I can see I begree with it, execut in two or through wes, for which I had to often the fall wings marks.

In Section (7). No. 3, the delater sportises ought to be withdrawn with in the I are of the Court, except in cases the Court thinks in the architecture as sets on the horizontal to heaven on the true Court meanth of the Society of the Court is the delater.

In Section (11) the uning cylor the delitor's estate ought to be appeared a lighthe Court newell as the receiver

In Section (11) the manager for the steadors estate organ to be appeared a specific Coast ne well as the receiver and the debtor also be consulted.

In (Section 6), No. 6, when persons owing the debtor acknowledge them, does as debtors to the debtor. Court ought to give decrease them in fivour of the receiver for the debtor.

In (Section 24) in cases where de dor is personally required to plant out parsons owing him, the expenses in so doing in the debtor ought to be given 1 in.

About there is required a see non-livewine cardebror may settle with his creditors, privately on by appointing abitiators

Hoping you approve of the above.

From LALA GAUAR MAL, Honorary Magistrate American, to Under-Secretary to Government, Purnal,-(dated 15th October, 1885).

I med to meknowledge the exempt of your your favor No. 510, did d Sc. i rent, a well as a copy of draft. Bill to miner I the Law of Brikingh want I hardren y for my opinion. In reply to Hardle grows than harden a separate cover, the said dealt with my notes theretopen. Some delay occursed raffack acting the dreft, as

I had to consider it there ighly. Please express hear Within a mar = Trissens to be a view buy time. For it is just possible that a property of tract large debts within a mar and the first possible that a property of tract large debts within a mean call to be realized an willing to contrible I solveney Cours, with a commay not be able to take may tops. There is it is a vopinion 3 months on it months coin most in all be the limit.

the limit. * Rather vaya . It should be Janea City, Land. or some definite time or develoudd in us it

Signed must be defened, and made to richide senang and marking

+ Vide note to section 15, clause (1).

Should be and. It is very easy to but the ead of Court on papers without the Judge knowing it Seals are always in the hands of peons and others of the same class.

Section 5, chanse (i). The debt a is in prison within the least limits of the pars become of the case and rain or least of a Civil Court leaving count of money, or his within a more before to other of the example the action or the partient order is a debt or leaf a live linear least of the example them. pure of branes, war at the clear

Section D, classe $(D\to V,v)$ or (v) to (v) has if in writing to be a (v) for v to (v) and (v) to (v) to (v) to (v) to (v) and also are (v) to (v) to (v) and (v) to (v)

Nection In elements. Such noise of the expecta-tion as the Court things people shall be taken expen-writing, and shall be received to and second by the distortion I may there flortly used to extince again t

deform in I may there the true as it to extend agon't him; they shall allobe up in the the inspection of any creditor at all restandble track?

Section II, where the representation is allowed by the scale of the Court being accepted to the instrument containing the terms of the compension or scheme, or they defend a period or scheme, or they defend a period of the there. the terms being embedied in an order of the Court.

in the same that her spring there were in the same to be a before being a south the same to the same t

Section 42. clause (1), -- Every conveyance or trans-Avoidance of preference in certain fer of property, or charge thereon made,

every payment made. every obligation incurred and every jude all proceeding taken or suffered by any person on a de to pay his debts as they become due from his own meney in favour of any crediter, or may passen in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a profit-ence over the other creditors shall, if the person making, taking, paying or suffering the same is ultimated. judged banking toma tankingter position presented within three most is a ter the date of making, taking, paying er sufficient the same, be deem I fraudulent and youl as against the trustee in the bankruptey.

PART V.

Tur Hrs.

Remonvation of Trustee.

Section 6%, clause (1) - Where the erelators appoint my person follo-tristic of a delete s Renewer armost trustee. estate, his renumeration (if any) shall I ofixed by an ordinary assolution of the enditors, or, if the creditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the native of a commission of percentage. of which one can't shall be payable on the mount realized after deducing any surespand to scarcel cos-ditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

Section 85, clause (2.—The local hours or the pars-

diction of a Court appointed by a Local Government shall be such as may, from time to the locked, with the previous same from it the Govern is General is Connect, by that Local Government watern the tea intories administered by it.

Section 91, clarise at -- An appeal shall lie 20 a

the conver of a Court appointed two Level Cover-ment and a section S2 of the High Court of the province

PART VII.

SMAIT BANKRIPICHS.

Section 105.—When a petition is presented by or Summery administration in small agreed to debtor of the Court is another by allelastic a otherwise, or the official receiver reports to the Court, that the property of the debtor is not bl. by to exceed in value three those and cupies, the Court may make an order that the deletor's estate be reliable-tered in a summary manner. Summer's bull-ber.

Section 105 - Any personagainst whom a receiving Problems of ferridates dust - or let has been made noted that the ferridates hall, problems that the trades are in problems with imprisonment was at a community of the instruction of was at a community of the community of

Section 125 "Air notices and other derivers for Service of table - the service of which Service of note in the speed on the is directed may be sent by proporting post letter to the first known address of the person takes aved those with. Section 133 (1).—In this Act, indess the centext otherwise requeses-Interpretation.

"Province" mean the territories under the admi-

ustration of a local Government
"High Court of the proyuce" "means the highest

Civil Court of appeal to: the province The Court " mean the Court having jarishiction m hankemptey under this Act.

"Affidavit' includes declarations under any degis-

lative emetment, affirmations and attestations on

Available act of hankruptey "means not not of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy postion at the date of the presentation of the petition on which the receiving order is made -

* Should be six months - three months is too little time.

The remuneration of the trustees should be fixed by the Court uself prevery instance. If will be very unproper to give the power to the creditors. It is sure to be almsed.

It will be quite unnecessary to obtain the Governor General's previous sanction of a matter like this. The words in italies should be omitted.

The appealable orders should be specified. At present the law (which is the same as this) is very insistisfactory. Some orders are appealable and some are not. Firther, why should an appeal lie to the Chief Court direct? This is a hard-hip. It will be convenient to give this power to the Divisional Courts in this Province and other corresponding Courts in other Provinces.

There should be a final appeal to the Chief Court or High Court, as sometimes intricate questions arise in such cases.

Small Bankrupteres -This should not be with regard to the amount of the deltor's property. It should be the reverse, i.e., with reference to the amount of debts due, and the amount to make a bankingtry small should be Rs. 1,500 only, and not more; otherwise some dishonest people may succeed in arranging that their property may not exceed Rs. 3,000

Impresonment -Simple or what P. Fine, -What amount:

. Tusert registived between the words "prepaid and "part."

These interpretation clauses should be piaced in the beginning

Application of the second section of the se

The second of th

Should be one hour.

24. If within half an hoor from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of creditors is not present or represented, the meeting shall be adjourned to the same day in the following work at the same time and place, or to such other day as the chairwan near appoint, not being less than seven or more than twenty-one days.

From Baugan Lat, Honorary Magistrate, American, to Under-Secretary to Government, Punjah,—(dated 1st September, 1885).

With reference to your lefter dated 30th July 1885. I have to submit, my few remarks as to the Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in a ratio parts of British India, and they are as follows.

- 2. In section 3 it is necessary that the British India may be defined, that it may be more clear whether the foreign States come within the definition. Although the General Clauses Act. I of 1868, defines the British India, but still remains doubtful as to its limits supposing, for instance Billuchistan, &c., &c.
- 3. In the same section, clause (c) is somewhat har her, that by issuing the process of sale in execution of decree cannot be said that the debter has committed the set of backruptcy.
- 1. In section 5, clause (d), paragraph 2nd, where it is said within a year before the date of presentation of the period ordinary reside. Ac., the clause in the section is not clear to fix the period gives ruse to a doubt.
- 5. In the section 6, chare 1, it should be added that the copy of petition must be furnished to the apposite party that the apposite party may come proper and unnecessary delay may not occur.
- 6. In the section 6, clause 5, that the words to take seemity for payment of debts is to put the hindrances in the way, but to ask security for the costs of the proceedings is not so.
- 7. In the section 7, classe f, where it is said andess he is in prison, &c., &c., should be added if he is left on security under section 336 of Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, as there is generally the case with judgment-delators in execution of decree of civil court.
- 8 Section 17, paragraph 10, provides that the order made on the application may be executed as if it were a decree,

It ought to be for those persons only who wish to get the dividend from the estate of bankrupt, and not for others who do not like to be benefited by the provision of the Act.

- 9. Section 27 is silent. Chause (c) should be added that who contracted debt recklevely or carelersly.
- 10. Section 28, chause 1, should fix any period in which debt may be liquidated say 12 years is a reasonable term. After that he must be declared free from that said debt, otherwise it would be once a bankrupt always a bankrupt.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.—(No. 1131—202, dated 24th October, 1855).

LAM directed to acknowledge your No. 1043, dated 17th June last, forwarding for opinion a druft. Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India.

- 2. The B I will affect only the Presidency-town, the four-chief towns, in British Burma and the few large commercial centres to which it may be cafe to be extended. There are no large commercial centres in the Central Provinces at present, and the fidelihood of the extension of the Bill to any town in these provinces in the future is remote. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary that he should make any observations on it.
- 3. The Bill was sent for opin on tot vor elected officers, Mr. & W. Neill, Officiatin studicial Commissioner, and Mr. Venning, Commissioner of Nagour. Neither of these officers law officed any criticisms on it.
- From U. S. Symbs, Uso, Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,—(No. 52 +28-L., dated 1 th December, 1885).

I curdio etel to a knowledge the record of over letter No. 1044, plated the 17th June last, regarding a draft bill to annock the law relating to broke and besoiveney.

- 2. Lart new to solarit copies of the letters et al in the margin, which contain expressions of the opinion to an above of Madmen, No. 120 2, dated 200 Against the Recorder of Rangoon, of the dated of Montmein, and of the Rangoon Chamber of the energy of the Rangoon Chamber of the provisions of the state of the Rangoon of the opinion of the provisions of the Secretary of the Rangoon of the massion of the Rangoon Chamber of the provisions of the Secretary of the Rangoon of the state of the Rangoon of the submitted in the course of the Chamber of Commerce and, it possible, of the dudiend Commissioner's desire to be in possession of the views of the Chamber of Commerce and, it possible, of the dudiend Commissioner, before taking the uniter interconsideration.
- 3. The Cluef Commissioner agrees that for the present, as regards this province, the new Act should apply only to the four principal scaped town: By Act MIV of 1885 power has been conferred on the Chief Courtes of Monlineth, Alvah, and Bassein in respect of the Recorder of Rangoom to the chief Civil Courts of Monlineth, Alvah, and Bassein in respect of those towns. So bject to the assent of the Governor General in Council, a similar power is conferred on the Chief Commissioner by sections 82 and 83 of the Bill. It would seem necessary to take care that the provisions of the Bill should not conflict with those of the Act above cited. But the Chief Commissioner does not support the suggestion made by the Judge of Monlinem that the power at present exercised by the Lecal Government of conferring insolvency jurisdiction on and withdrawing it from the Monlinen Court should be annulled by the constitution of that Court as an Insolvency Court under section 82 of the Bill.
- 4. The Chief Commissioner supports the proposal made by Mr. MacEwen that power should be taken in section 88 to confer on the Court of Small Causes in Rangeon the limited juri-diction in bankruptcy matters which it is proposed to enable the High Courts to confer on the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns.

- 5. Section 91 of the Bill provides for appears from orders in bankruptcy matters. Before the Bill is attention of the Legislative Council it is probable that the purisheron of the superior Courts in this province will have been satisfactority settled. But should the question of the constitution of a Chief Court in Burma be still unsettled when the Bankruptcy Bill is limitly dustred, it will be necessary to specify in clause of of section 91 the particular High court to which appeals under that clause would lie. Such appeals might appropriately lie to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.
- 6. The Chief Commissioner solicits special attention to the opinion of the learned Recorder of Rangoon, particularly to the views stated in paragraphs 7, 6 and 7 of his letter, which seem to be worthy of consideration. It seems very important that the application of the less cumbrons procedure (section 103 of the Bill) should be extended so as to indirectors s where the assets me, apparently, and more than Rs. 10,000. Alt Mack wen's figures, main by 91 massiveness, 18, 28,74,000 of ach s and only Rs. 43,000 class than 2 per central the debts; recovered by the Othell Assigned in all, do not waitant sungime hope that bankingtey proceedings will greatly benefit the mass of crecitors. There is perhaps, therefore, the more rason for attempting, when the law is mad revision, to be a another debtors from some part of the pains and possibles now accoung to themselves and their families from non-francialent debt.

The recommendation made in paragraph 8 of Mr. MacEwen's letter regarding the abolition of dual jurisdiction in the same Court also commends itself to the Chief Commissioner.

7. Mr. MacEwen's report contains a recommendation for the abolition of imprisonment for non-fraudulent debt. The learned Judge is clearly in favour of such abolition, though he mentions that the retention of this pealty has been practically decided upon. The Checl Commissioner does not know how this may be. His vertical (reviously tetter No. 679—1-1.1), dated the 21st July, 1882, to Home Department) to show cause for the total abolition of imprisonment for non-francolout debt. He still hold to the same opinion. He recently referred to the Judical Commissioner certain case of imprisonment for rivil debt in the hope that the learned Judge would advise or comment upon the matter. If anything of interest or value results from tins recent reicience and discussion, the papers will be lant before the Government of Insta.

From D. G. Macraon, Esq., Judge of the Town of Moulimein, to Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(No. 129—2, dated the 24th August, 1885).

Is compliance with the request made in your letter No. 100 -26L. (Andicial Department, Legislative), dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to offer the following opinion on the Indian Bankruptev Bill.

In dealing with the first question, rai ed in the with paragraph of the Statement of Objects a d Rensons, namely, as to the extent to which the proposed fare should be applied locally in British Iralia, it is necessary to near in mind the main object of a bankrupicy lies, which is to relieve honest debtors from the punishment of imprisonment for debt. The securing of the debtors property for too benefit of his creditors is really subsidiary to the relief to the debtor, and the question, there exists should not be entirely judged with a ference to too existing machinery for working the proposed law for the benefit of creditors.

The question, however, as discussed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, is not, as it was in the correspondence in 1882, whether it is advisable to abelish unprisonment for debt, but whether the reay leges of the proposed law should be extended to debtors in India generally, or only to a favoured, two who have the good fortune to be unfurbinants of the small local areas to be brought under the operation of that law.

Allowing even that there are altiferences between the encumstances of indebtedness urising in commercial semperts and those occurring in the Mufassal, it seems to me desirable to have only one moderney law for the whole of India, and this, as stated in paragraph (1) of Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Ball, might be effected by inserting in the proposed measure a chapter provaling the modifications and simplifications necessary to said the requirements of Mufassal Courts. Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code has been, if not long enough in force to pave the way for a measure such as the present, sufficiently tried to show the necessity for its very considerable and educate, if not for its abolition, and I consider it unadvisable to retain it in preference to a simplified but complete insolvency law

If it should in the end be decided not to frame an Act applicable to the whole of British India, it should, I think, at least be lett optional with persons resonant beyond the local limits of the Courts with insolvency jurisliction to avail the inselves of the benefit of the insolvency law. Cases are conceivable in which it may be a bess hardship to debtors and creditors to get insolvency affairs administered by a Court having jurisdiction under the propose measure than by the ordinary local Court with limited powers under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, such for instance as the use of a debtor who resides just outside the limits of an Insolvency Court or has considerable property within such limits.

Coming to that part of the Statement of Oigerts and Reasons which refers to the difference between the Bill and the law on which it is most lied. I would remark, in regard to the question of jurisdiction to entertain applications for a declaration of insolvency, that by reason of the difficulty in the case of natives of proving the fact of resolvency at all, it seems desirable to amend the provision by including the personal carrying on of laws as a very working, for gain as grounds of jurisdiction. This would afford creditors larger and easier means of proving the point of jurisdiction, which would probably be frequently raised by reason of the limitations imposed on it by the dualt Bill.

As regards the provisions of the Bill, it is not easy to foresee how details, for the most part adapted to English mades of business, would work in placing in Italia. My remarks, therefore, will be directed and confined to what appear to me to be omissions in the Bill rather than to criticising the propriety or officiency of the proposed procedure.

Section 8 (1)—If it is intended, as I think it must be, to give the Court power to release the debtor from jail if he should be there when the receiving order is made, provision for that should be made here by empowering the Court to order the release of the debtor wheresoever be may be confined. The power to release from jail, even if the path he without the jurisdiction of the Court, is necessary in view of the different grounds which confer insolvency presentation.

(2)—Under Act NAVIII of 1866 the power of sale is only conferred in respect of mortgages to which English law is applied by and unless the provision is limited to the exercise of such power, mortgages would be emitted to redire their securities by soit to the detriment of the interests of the unsemired oreditors, which the expenses of the suit would be easien. The remark should be read in someone with snother, which I shall presently make in reference to the rights of more gages infra 2nd Schedule 12c).

Section 19 (1) "Provision similar to the time of making the receiving order." The debtor from sail if not release of the debtor from sail if not release at the time of making the receiving order.

Section 26 (1) -The right to summon others than the debtor should be limited, as in the Civil Procedure Code, with reference to the means of communication between their place of residence and the court-house.

_ ___

I would add after the word "sum" the words "for his travelling expenses and subsistence." Section 45 .- It is, I think, desirable that the power of the Courts to serve the property of a backrapt should extend to any part of Her Majesty's dominious, sni able provoion being made for the procuration of the necessary authority from the Court having jurisdiction where the property is situate.

Sections 82 and 83. -- As the Bill was duffied before the amendment of the Barnes Courts Act 1875, by the Act of 1885, whereby the insolvent jurisdiction before exercised by the Recorder of Bangoon in Moulinein has been vested in the Judge of Moulinein, these sections should be alreed so as to give the Court at Moulinein jurisdiction in bankington by the direct operation of the proposed Act.

Part 171.—The usefulness of this rigidity would be extended by previding that the Official Receiver shall Part 171.—The usefulness of this religious would be extended by previding that the Official lice iver shall not be required to pay the court-fees prescribed for proceedings in Court for the recovery of debts, but that the amount due for such less shall be a first charge on any decreat at man be obtained by him, or that it shell be payable out of the general funds of the estate. The difficulty also of investigating small claims of insolvents must, I should think, act probliditively against the initiation of suits for the recovery of such claims. It such suits were allowed to be brought on the statements made by insolvents in their schedules, greater responsibility would attach to such statements, and the Tunden of the suit would be rightly thrown on the person who, but for the intervention of the Receiver, would be the party to suc. The Official Receiver of course would be noted to satisfy binned as to the legality of the claim as disclosed by the lacts stated in the schedule, but every other facility should be given him to realize the property of the debtor in the way I have imbeated. No 25 of the rules of the Calentia High Court, framed under the present insolvency Act, provides that the Official Assignce may suc without payment of office fies if he have no funds, but this does not include stamp-duty, to which my remarks are intended to apply. remarks are intended to apply.

Second Schedule 12 to).—To meet the case of mortgagees whose securities exceed in value the amount of the debt, corresponding rights should. I thank, be to the trustee to force a sate of mortgaged property at a reserved price equal to the amount due on the mortgage, as the trustee may not always be in a position to redecin.

The trustee should also have the right to sell the equity of redemption in mortgaged property it the more-

gages does not seek to forculose his mortgage within some specified time

From R. S. T. MACEWEN, Esq., Officiating Recorder of Ranguon, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(No. 164—51, dated the 20th August, 1885).

I have the honour to anknowledge receipt of your letter. No. 100-26-L., dated 6th July last, for an ling copy of a draft Bill to amond the law of Insolvency and Bankruptey in India, and asking for an expression of equiion on the provisions of the Bill.

- 2. The Dill itself is a large measure and deals with a somewhat difficult and complex subject. 2. The lift first is a large measure and deals with a somewhat infinite and complex subject. It is drawn on the lines of the peem English Bankruptey Statute and would require note innote time than I have at present at my disposal to examine its provisions in detail and consider their probable effect in the event of its becoming law. But I may say that a new Act dealing with in obvency and bankruptey in high lines long been felt to be a necessity, and I think the general feding has been, both amongst lawyers and commercial men, that any measure of the kind which is undertaken should be as ciear, simple, and effective as possible. Whether this bill fully answers these requirements it is difficult to say without a much more manute examination of its provisions than I am now able to give to it.
- 3. Part I tections 3-29) of the Bill deals with the procedure to be followed from an act of bankruptcy to discharge, and in cases of large bankruptcies, where the bankrupts are traders and the property for distribution is considerable, the provisions are no doubt to the advantage of creditors, but they are more combinus than under the present system, and will lead to greater expense in the administration of bankrupt estates. They will add considerably to the work of the Courts and of the Official Assignee tended Original Receiver in the Billy, and appear to contemplate (in large cases at least) the appointment of a truster, other than the Official Receiver, in each bankruptcy. The appointment of such a truster, except in large and introductions, seems nancessary and maksirable. If generally adopted, the effect would be to take all bankrupters likely to reach i reasonable remineration to the trustee out of the hands of the Official Receiver and Trustee and to betwee him with order small negation to the trustee out of the lands of the Official Receiver and Trustee and to beyon him with only such cases as would yield little or no returns; and as he is not a salaried officer, but dependent whealth upon commission for his own labour and the cost of his establishment, it would be difficult if not impossible, to seeme the services of computent persons as Official Receivers. If the commission to come to the Official Receiver is likely to be imadequate, the Government will rave to pay a high salary to the Official Receiver and the cost of his establishment. For the doties immedally the Bill on the Official Receiver are considered by a 2d important, and must services in composem persons as omona accepters. It the commission to come it the Ordent receiver is likely to be inadequate, the Givernment will rave to pay a high salary to the Official Receiver and the cost of his establishment. For the daties imposed by the Bill on the Official Receiver are considerable as a important, and must he performed by a perfessional lawyer. At present the Official Assignee and the exhibit an independent trustee, but the appointment might be applied for by the creations, the Official Receiver void an independent trustee, but the appointment might be applied for by the creations, the Official Receiver void personally the looky of a uniformly of the creditors. Such replactors would never be made in near-raying his implience, and the prestical effect might be to have these and neverber in the made of the Official Receiver. It so us to be considerable that there would be difficulty in thirting note of an approximate the independent of the Official Receiver. It so us to be considerable number of persons ready to often for any business that may be expected to pay, and subsection (2) of section 6k contemplate the aproximent of solicitors. It appears to be, where here, that unless some restrictions are placed upon the appointment of non-official trustees, there here, that unless some restrictions are placed upon the appointment of non-official trustees, there is likely to be a good deal of competition for the business, and if appointments were freely non to, it would be with the result prist indented. On the whole, I think the business is likely to be better performed in the hands of a responsible protessional Official Receiver, and, in indication to the discretion insposed upon the Court in the matter, I think no appointment of non-official trustees bould be note except upon a resolution of three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, and that section 20, subsection (2), should be altered to this effect.
- 4 The Bill iscetion 631 provides for the remineration of non-official trustees, but it does not appear how the Official Receiver is to be paid. Of course if it is intended that he shalf be a salaried officer and receive no commissions, then these observations will be inapplicable. But if he is to be on the footing of the present Official Assignce, they appear deserving of consideration; and if he is to be a salaried officer, it may be well to enquire from what source his salary and establishment me to be met. The only court-fee chargeable in insolvency cases from what source has a salary and establishment me to be met. is the ordinary petition fee of eight annas, and the fees for serving notices go to the messenger and not to the
- 5. The provisions of Part I are, it seems to me, nunccessarily complex for the large number of small bank-ruptons which occupy so much of the time of the Courts at present. It is true Part VII provides a summary procedure for some, but not for all of these cases. It is only in cases where the property to be administered does

1 to 2 to 20

not exceed Rs. 3,000 that this part applies. I annex a statement showing the number of insolvencies in this Court during the past three years, with the scheduled babilities, assets, and actual recovernes. In 1882 there were 20 insolvencies, uggregating Rs. 4,54 & 1 of liabilities, and scheduled assets amounting to Rs. 2,12 526, while the total recoveries amounted to Rs. 23,187, and of this sum Rs. 20,103 was secured, the sum which the Official Assignee recovered for distribution amongst creditors being only Rs. 3,324.

In 1883, out of 22 insolveners with total liabilities of Rs. 14.17.824 and scheduled assets of Rs. 6.32 792, Rs. 82.823 was all that was recovered. Of this sum, Rs. 60.080 was secured, and the balance, Rs. 22.743, the Official Assignce called in.

In 1884 the total liabilities in 'fit insolvences was Rs. 10,03,035. The assets as per schedule amounted to Rs. 7.82,933, the recoveres to Rs. 56,446, of which Rs. 39,782 was secured and the Official Assignee recovered Rs. 16,664.

It is not quite clear what "property of the debtor" in section 103 is intended to cover—If it means scheduled assets, then Chapter VII would apply to about one-half of the business in this Court—Of—the 91 insolveneres shown in the statement it would apply to 17. Having regard, however, to the results in the remaining 44 cases, it appears to me that the inint might very well be raised to 48, 5,000, and I think it might with safety and advantage be raised to 48, 10,000. In three only out of the 91 cases has property of the vidue of 48, 10,000 and upwards been a uninistered, and in seven cases his property between 48, 5,000 and 48, 10,000 been recovered. In the remaining 51 cases the property actually administered was less than 48, 5,000. In 53 cases absolutely nothing was recovered. The provisions of section 14 reliang to meetings of creditors would be inapplicable to the whole of trace 81 cases.

In 9 out of 40 of these cases the insolvents only come into Court for the purpose of obtaining a proceetion order. They are either in jud in execution of a Civil Court degree or are threatened with an est, they have little or no property—in many cases absolutely none. They are nearly all perty traders or imperations clerks and other pursons; the number of their credeters and the individual delus are small; there is soldom much, if any, opposition, and the whole business in their cases is of a simple and rudimentary clear ever. To apply the provisions and machinery of this B ll, to any great extent, to these cases would, in my openion, be a metake. The cost, trouble, and delay would far exceed the benefit to be derived. The estates would not be at the cost, which would therefore fall upon the troveriment.

6. I have very little doubt, although I have not the means of testing my opinion by returns, that it the presidency towns the results will be found to be much the same as here. I think that if there were no impossible month for debt there would be very little insolvency leasness in India; at all events it would be confined to lond fide trading backrupters. It seems to me that, no matter how stringent a bankrupter have may be made, it will be taken advantage of so long is in prisonment to debt continues, and the Courts will be insolved to by a class of debtors who ought not to be adde to get rid of their debts by means of an Act of this kind.

The true remedy is abelition of impresentment for dold. It would ential credit, and be immensely to the advantage of the public and the admenistration of justice. It would prictically abolish small bankingte es, save much legislation, the time of the Courts, and the expend time of public money. I understand the question has littly been considered and it has been decided to retain impresentment for debt. I think, lawyer, it is well worthy of further consideration in connection with the subject of insolvency and this Pall.

- 7. Section 103 (b) provides that the committee of inspection may be dispensed with in small bankrupferes, and (c) allows for other modifications by take. Big that is an inconvenient arrangement, and the power to make rules which absolutely mund the direct provisions of an Act is often questioned. I think where conditionions are considered necessary they ought to be made in the Act itself in this part. Than equation that all the provisions relating to meetings of creditors should be dispensed with in small bankrupteres, and that this modification should precede or follow charse (b).
- 8. I am also of opinion that in Coorts where the Bankraptev Act is in operation. Chapta XX of the Civil Procedure Code should not upply. The double purisheton and procedure level to confusion, doubts, and uncertainty, persons will not know which procedure to come an len, and objections and difficulties will be ruised. As it is, Chapter XX by been very little read in the Courts now exercising enselvent jurisdiction. There is not a single instance of it in this Court, and antil the Tigh Court of Calcular lately held that it had concentrant jurisdiction and it the Procedure Code, the power was doubted. At all events it had not been freely exercised. I am of opinion, their tore, their one of two courses ought to be followed with regard to this part of the subject
 - (1) Additional provisions ought to be added to Chapter XX to provide more fully for small breaking delegation, or
 - (2) Part VII ought to deaf with the months is and he the only law in the Courts to which the Act would apply, and Chapter XX of the Code should be restricted to Courts in which the Act del not apply.

I took the scool is the preferable comes, and that their proper place is in this Act; but the procedure should, a possible, be that of the Code.

- to Ti. Court has not at present the medinery necessary to carry out the provisions of the Bill, therefore, that the sunt at present the medinery necessary to carry out the provisions of the Bill, therefore, the Verticott should be constanted for British Burma, it will require some addition to its establishments to weath the Verticott should be constanted, where the property likely to be realized exceeds Rs. 3,000, were to include subject to the full provision of a Act. The principal Civil Courts it Moulinem and Akvab have betaly been revested with insolvency principle on and certainly they have not, and an and, likely to obtain the establishments necessary for the purpose. The principal circum might no doubt revert in the Recorder or be vested in a Chief Court, but I think it would be a vive great hardship to persons resident in these places to compet them to come to Rangouse in all cases of such a characters. The principal Civil Courts in these places are quite competent to deal with small insolvences, and with a simple procedure they would not require extra establishments. I think, therefore, that this is a nexter of considerable impurionce on far as the scaport towns of this provide are concerned.
- 10. Section 88 goulers certain power on the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts. I see no objection to this provision. It will relieve the High-Courts of a great deal of juriely formal work and of a number of petry nuccessed bankrupteies, and I procue the rules omitemplated by subsection (I) would fix a premiurly limit beyond which these Courts could not too ave or bear bankruptey petitions. In the draft Bill to constitute a Clarf Court for little Burma power has been taken to extend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act to Rangeon. Similar power might be taken to extend, at any time, the provisions of section 88 bothe Small Cause Court of Rangeon, although a could not at present recommend that the powers given by the Bill should be corrested by the Rangeon Small Cause Court. But it that Court is reconstituted under the Presidency Acts, and the necessary obtablishments are allowed, their is no reason why it should not exercise the same powers as the Presidency Court.
- 11. I entirely approve of the penal sections of the Bill. I think they are most necessary and will meet most of the cases which arise in practice.

Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignce during the year 1882.

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ii ·	2,35,947	•	478	1,21,500 ;	1,21,979	-	 475	·	" 475	Rupers 1 217 was also realized from rents at howes. This moneyed comprehensed with his creditors and Court for eight annas in the rupes.
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	6 K S , Pol (39742	2,234	1,7 (526	2,12,526	451	2,~80	20,163	23,157	

Statement showing Scheluled Lichilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1882.

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Statement showing Scheduled Liabilities and Assets and Recoveries by the Official Assignee during the year 1584.

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From J. STUART, Esq., Secretary, Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—(dated the 5th December, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 101 -26-L., dated the 6th July, 1885, asking the opinion of this Chamber on the draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy and insolvency in Butish India

In reply I am directed to inform you that, as this was a matter involving legal knowledge for a complete understanding of the proposed alterations, the members of the Chamber dal not feel themselves qualified to express an opinion. They, therefore, referred the matter to their legal advisor, and I am directed to forward to you his

an opinion. They, therefore, telering the matter action legal advisor, and rain directed by forward to you mis remarks on the proposed amendments.

I have further to apologise for the long delay in submitting an opinion on this master, a delay which was occasioned by the references which Mr. Gillbanks, the Chamber's advisor, had to make as to the course of legis-

lation in England on the same subject.

The second secon

Note by Mu. J. C. Gullbanks, Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon,—dated the 5th December, 1885).

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the proposed draft Bill to amend the law of bankruptcy it would appear that in 1870 a proposal of Sir James Stephen's to introduce virtually the English Bank ruptcy Act of 1869 was by general opinion negatived us being too complicated for the mofussil and because the principle of voluntary management by creditions was considered monaited to India. We think that for the same principle of voluntary management by creditors was considered manifed to India. We think that for the same reasons the present proposed Bill is manifed for the mofuscil in Burma. A proposal m 1881 to amond the existing insolvency law was rejected on the ground that the law required recasting in their than ancendment. We fully agree with this equiren, and we believe that nothing short of re-casting the law would be satisfactory. The present law does not seem to us to be combined, though it extingly is defer tive and out of date.

The proposed Bill adopts the English Bankinptey Act of 1883; thus we pass at once from legislation in 1848 (our present Insolvent Act is dated 9th dune 1848) to an Act of 1883, a gap 35 years in legislation. We consider that it is enumently desirable to assimilate the law in torce in India in insolvency to that in force in England

and thus to afford our Courts the advantage of English decisions.

In the face of the opinions elicited by previous proposals we are not prepared to recommend at present that the proposed Bill should extend beyond the funits of Rangoon, Moulinein, Akvab, and Bassem as no as Barner is conerrich, but we think it desirable that a proviso should be inserted giving power to the boul Government to extend the Act to other places to this province when it shall be deemed desirable or necessary. Further, we consider it advisable that the jurisdiction in bankruptev shall be vested in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon (or such Court as may be constituted in its place), except as to Monthiein, where there is already a Judge, in whose Court the jurisdiction might be vested with a right of appeal. Provisions on this point must, however,

whese Court the jurisdiction might be vested with a right of appeal. Provisions on this point must, however, await the possing of the new larma Courts Act.

Some of the most important provisions of the Bill are those which apply to a composition in satisfaction of the debts due from the bankrupt, or for a scheme of arrangement of his alliurs. These provisions remove some of the gravest defects of the existing Imlian insolvency law, and they show the enormous gap in our ligislative emetments, for the principle of deeds of management, by which the property of an insolvent finder was made samilable for the common benefit of his creditors without his being adjudicated a bankrupt, was introduced in English due fin lack as 1825. Now, without any preparatory legislation it is preposed at one to progress from our legislation of 1848 (which was then mere backward than English legislation) to the latest Legish concurrent. We must admit that we are legally advised that it appears somewhat doubtful, whether us the proposed. Bill is shorn of wherever advantages were expected from the control of the Board of Trade. It is desirable to follow so closely the English Act of 1883.

It may be locally stated that the chief defects of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869 were in the provisions

It may be locally stated that the chief defects of the English Bankroptey Act of 1860 were in the provisions for liquidation () the debtor's affairs by arrangement and composition. These debets, it has been alleged, anise mostly from the improper use of provies and the supmeness of recliffers, which led to the adoption of inadequate compositions through the nolineace of the debtors' friends and from the want of control over trustees in bankruptey in case of liquidation by arrangement, the frustees being exempted from the cut to I of the Court.

We presume that the principle of liquidation by arrangement under the voluntary management of creditors is no longer (as in 1870) considered magnified to India. Trom our experience in Rangeon and Borma we do not think the principle manifed for this province. We may add that many instances of a desire to carry out such arrangements have come within our experience. Sometimes they have been frustrated because there was no method of making them compulsary, and no control could be exercised by the Insolvent Court. A similar want has been feit when a petition bas been witholinwin monerar gement with creditors.

In so far as a provisional order is only made for the protection of the brokening's estate when necessary it, the first instance, and the creditors are to have a voice in decading whether the debtor shall be adjudicated a brinkript or his affairs be houndated by composition or arrangement, we approve of the protected of the proposed Bill. If it appears that the approval of the Court, which is necessary, was obtained by trace, or fit appears that in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, the composition or scheme remote proceed without unjustice or undue debty to the creditors or the debtor, the composition or scheme remote proceed without unjustice or undue debty to the creditors of the debtor, the composition or scheme remote proceed without underlying flow many forms of the provisions, and we think complicated. We should prefer an Act embedyin culty, rather than a close copy of an enactment, which has not been in force for two years, and of the working of which doubts have already been expressed.

or which dounts have arready peen expressed.

We are bardly prepared at present to recommend the abolition of imprisonment for debt or the introduction of more of the provisions of the Rebtors Act. 1869, than the proposed Bill contains.

The duties to be disclowed under the English Act by the Board of Trude can, we conceive, only be mader then by the Constst brough properly appointed officers. The appointment of such an officer is much needed in Dresson.

Ourma.

We can see no object in preserving any distinction between traders and non-traders.

The limitation of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the departure from the corresponding provisions of the English Act, are adapted to this province, and we think that domicile should be rejected as a ground of

With regard to bankruptey being a disqualification for certain officers. We consider that a provision for the removal of the disqualification on a bankruptey being annulled might be provided for.

In sections 39 and 40 of the proposed Bill the provisions of section 295 of the Uivil Precedure Code as to the In sections are and recording proposed our one provisions or section 205 of the Uivil Procedure Code as to the time at which an attaching creditor's title becomes complete as against vival decree-hoblers will be that at which it becomes complete as against the trustee in honkruptey. This seems to be a sufficient provision, and one which it is desirable to insert, for all cough it is in consonance with a decision in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon there are decisions which conflict with that law.

At assembly it would not be desirable to examinate the Small Court of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

At present it would not be described to everborden the Small Cause Court by invisibetion in bankruptey in petty cases transferred. I ut a provision for the delegation of such powers might be inserted, to be exercised petty cases transferred.

when desirable, as it appears to have worked well in Madras.

The following are instances of the stringency of the proposed Bill:—

Section 3, (1) (c).—"If execution issued against him has been levied by sale of his property in any civil proceeding in British India."

If this is intended to include a foreclosure of a mortgage or order of sale in a suit on a mortgage, it is, we

consider, too stringent; such a provision as that contained in the Bankruptey Act. 1869, would be sufficient.

"That execution issued against the debtor on any legal process for the purpose of obtaining payment of not less than Rs. 500 has been levied by science and sale of his goods."

Section 15 (2).—The time for filing a statement of, and in relation to, his affairs by the debtor is extremely short : it is true that the Court may, for special reasons, extend it. By the present Act a debtor is allowed such time as the Court may deem wasonable

Section 27, relating to the discharge of the bankrupt, especially 3 (a), which requires him to keep such accounts as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position for three years preceding his bankruptey. For the present the anologous provisions of section 48 of the Bankruptey Act of 1869 would suffice for Burma, which are shortly as follows:—(1) assent of creditors to closing of bankruptey by special resolution; (2) that he has paid eight annas in the rupes, assent of creditors to closing of bankruptcy by special resolution; (2) that he has paid eight annas in the rupee, unless prevented by trustees conduct or circumstances, for which the bankrupt is not justly responsible, and that they desire his discharge, unless he has made default in giving up property required to be given up by the Act, or that he is being prose uted under the Debtors Act, 1869. This might be coupled with the provisions of the Bunkruptey Act, 1869, as to the status of an undischarged bankrupt (section 54).

Section 28, is stringent enough as to those debtors who are likely to make settlements on their wives, but it does not touch the case of immoveable property which is bought by a debtor and conveyed to his wife or child. Such transactions are, unfortunately, not uncommon, and some provisions might be inserted as to them. Partially provided for in section 11.

Section 34, restricted to Rs. 500. Under the present Act, no restriction as to amount. The rate of interest, 4 per cent., is very low; the usual Court rate allowed is 6 nec cent., 9 per conf. being an average rate of interest.

Section 34, restricted to Rs. 500. Under the present Act, no restriction us to amount. The rate of interest, 4 per cent., is very low; the usual Court rate allowed is 6 per cent., 9 per cont. being an average rate of interest. Section 78.—Property not divisible among creditors, only Rs. 200. At present Rs. 300. In the present state of exchange this is much below the value allowed by the English Act, 1883, nearly £20 (111) of this section is less stringent than section 23 of the present insolvent Act on the words "in his trade or business" are inserted. Having regard to the abolition of the distinction between traders and mon-traders, it would seem hardly desirable to insert these words, but rather to continue the former provisions of the reput disvincible clause.

Considering the heavy stamp duties exacted in India, and that certain conveyances, letters-of-attorney, &c., are by section 75 of the present insolvent Act example from stamp duty, we hope that a section similar thereto, or to section 144 of the Bankruptey Act, 1883, may be inserted in the new Act.

The provision that a creditor new convey has dissum to a samposition or scheme by a letter in a prescribed form attested by a witness, section 17 (2) does not cover adapted to this country, a more formal attestation is necessary.

necessary.

In section 59 it will be necessary to insert such provisions as would meliele a senior Judge of a Court not

In section 59 it will be necessary to insert such provisions as would melade a senior Judge of a Court not being a High Court; but this will depend on the new Burma Courts Act as far as this province is concerned.

We consider that it is unnecessary at present to introduce the most stringent provisions of the English Bankruptey Act of 1883, as they are, we think, not adapted to the circumstances of this province. And for the present, and until the English Act of 1883 as been longer in operation, and its advantages practically demonstrated, we would suggest that the main principles of the English Bankruptey Act of 1869 should be adopted with the requisite amendments, alt advantaged, and with the adoption of the principle that the creditors are to have a voice in deciding whether the debtor could be adjudiented a bankrupt or his affairs shall be liquidated by composite in or arrangement. We hold that less complication and greater simplicity is necessary both to adapt the Act to Indian checkmatances and to render it possible for our Courts and their officers to work an Act which will be such an enormous stride in legislation. Finally, we are glad that there has been a return to the older and more usual nonneclature, and that the terms 'bankrupt' and 'bankruptey' will raplace' insolvent' and 'insolventy.' insolvency.

From E. S. Synes, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Secretary to Government of Inlia, Legislative Department,-(No. 269-3L., dated 15th January, 1886).

Wirm reference to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 352-26 L., dated the 15th ultimo, I am directed to sulmit a copy of a note by the Judicial Commissioner on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptev and Insolvency.

Note by Judicial Commissioner, British Burma.

I have compared the Bill with the English Statute, 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52. With very few alterations the Bill reproduces the Statute. To criticize the Bill is in effect to discuss the Statute, which became have in England after very full consideration, and which is the outcome of the experience of some twenty years of the working of the Statutes which it displaces. That Statute came into force just two years ago. I have no experience of its working and I can find very few cases bearing upon it.

It is desirable that the bankraptcy law of the Presidency-towns should us closely resemble that in force in England as local conditions will allow. I approve of the proposal to restrict the operation of the Bill to selected areas in which business is usually conducted on Western usages. As far as my own experience goes the greater part of the provisions of the Bill are insured to the small bankruptcies which askally come before the Courts of the interior, and those Courts have no agency for working the Bill.

tim interior, and those Courts have no agency for working the Bill.

From E. STACK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,-(No. 1017, dated 7th June, 1885).

In reply to your lefter No. 1045, dated the 17th June, 1885, I am directed to say that the Chief Commissioner thinks it as necessary to offer my remarks on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankimptey and Insolvency, as the proposed Act is not likely to be wanted in this Province.

From A. MARTINDALE, Esq., Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,-(No. 610-70, dated 3rd July, 1885).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1046, dated the 17th of June, 1885, forwarding, for an expression of the Chief Commissioner's opinion, a draft Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

2. In reply, I am to say that, so far as the Officiating Chief Commissioner is able to judge, the Bill seems suited to the circumstances of the places to which it is proposed to apply it in the event of its becoming law.

From Lieut.-Colongi Sir E. R. C. Bradford, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,-(No. 867, dated 20th July 1835).

. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1017, dated the 17th of May, 1885, for-Draft Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolven y in British Lolia, with draft Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Warning curies of the papers noted on the murgin, and in reply to state teat I have no observations to offer on the provisions of the draft Bill draft Bill

From J. R. FITZGERAID, Esq., Secretary for Berar to Resident, "Hyderalud, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,-(No. 57001., dated 7th December, 1885).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1048, dated the 47th June, forwarding for the opinion of the Resident at Hyderabad, a dust Bill to unend the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British

2. In reply, I am to inform you that, as the operation of the Bill is by purigraph 11 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons expressly and closely limited to certain scaport towns and commercial centres, at which none exist in the Hyderabal Assigned Districts, Mr. Condery has no observations to offer in the matter.

From R. Belghambers, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department,-(No. 107, dated 13th February, 1886).

I send herewith copy of a letter from the Official Assignee and the original note received therewith-

From J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Official Assignee, Calcutta, to Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, -(No 76, dated 13th February, 1886).

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a note on the Draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptey and Insolvency in British India.

Note.

This draft. Hunkru tev Bill is, in my opinion, edenlated to effect a great improvement on the existing law but I think that it follows the knes of the English Statute ton closely, and requires pertain after itions and modifications to adapt at to the requirements of this country. In the following note I have attempted to indicate

section by section the amendments which so in to me to be most increasing or desirable.

Section 3(2) (d).—I would add the words " or closes his piter of business". A considerable comber of the persons who pass through the Insolvint Court are Maryanes, who reside in Native States and carry on business. in the Presidency fowns by their gamiashtas. Some such words as I have suggested we also seem to be required to meet their cases

I think the following clause, or one to the same effect, might be added with advantage: -- or suffers himself

I think the following clause, or one to the same effect, might be added with odyantage; —" or suffers hinself to be arrected or taken in execution for a delation due, or submits collas we', or fraudeleastic to an adverse decree, or produces himself, or his property, now obt- or namoverbe, to be attached or taken in execution."

**Section 3 (1) (e) and (g) — These clauses are very succepting; I trunk they should be modified.

**Section 7.—I think the question is werthy of generation when they should be modified.

**Section 7.—I think the question is werthy of generation when they have obtained as Native or European, should not be allowed to see k relief in the Brakinites Courts. The provisions of Chapter XX or the Cryl Procedure Code apply only to purpose decree they be very defective in many respects, and residents in the Muiassal have practically increased error insolvency law.

**Section 9 (2).—The power given to the Brack previour to stay suits, executions and other proceedings against the debtor in any Court should grove begin a viour to stay suits, executions and other proceedings against the debtor in any Court should grove begin a viour to stay suits, executions and other proceedings against the debtor in any Court should grove begin a viour to stay suits, executions and other proceedings against the debtor in any Court should grove begin a viour to stay like in the Mufassal his property, and, as the stay it; of some proceedings is under the present law, a matter of some difficulty, the trouble, cost and delay of winding up of sets de are greatly increased.

**Netion 11 —The Official Receiver should be composed to appoint a special increase at the court like such as the proceedings in the classical property and without hiving imposed upon him the decrease of thing a courted ine special manager should be continued so long as the Official Receiver down his services for any

Receiver decembles services one stry. The Official Receiver, who makes the appendment, might aborde allow it to saile what scenarity should be given by the special in imager, and what resumeration, within certain limits prescribed by tide, he should be dlowed. For reasons of economy, as well as of expedition, it is desirable to dispense, as far as may be, with frequent applications to the Court.

Section 11. -The provisions as to meetings of creditors do not seem to me to be suited for belia. that, in one cases out of ten, ereditors will not take the trouble to attend, or, at any m, e, that only two or three of them will do so. In my opinion it would be well to omit all the provisions and rules as to nothings; or the proceeding by meetings night be made the exception instead of the rule, power being given to the Court to detect that, in any particular bankruptcy, meetings should be held. When no such direction egiven the holding of meetings should not be compulsory but should be delicated in the Official Reviver or Trustee. It might also be compulsory but should be called our reconstitute viewed by a gastron of the official Reviver or Trustee.

meetings should not be compusory our should to the discretion of the Official Reviver or Trustee. It might also be provided that a meeting should be edited on a requisition signed by a certain up also of coditors.

Section 15 (2).—Provision should be made for the preparation of the statement of adams in the event of the debtor absconding or neglecting to propare it. The present practice seems a convenient one and a high be adopted. The Court, on the application of the Official Assigned or a creditor, directs the Chief Clerk to issue alverticements.

and control on the apparentian of the Omerai Assignee or a greation, directs the Unief Clerk to issue alverti ements calling upon creditors to bring in statements of their claims supported by affidivit before a fixed date, and the Chief Clerk prepares a schedule from such statements.

The proviso to section 62 (2) authorizes the Official Receiver to employ some persons to assist "in the preparation of a statement of affants" when the debtor himself cannot prepare it, but that does not go far enough, and will not be found sufficient in the not amountment cases of residents up-country who hide in their patrice villages and but the Cappet at definings.

native villages and put the Court at defiance.

Section 16 (9).—The declaration that the debter's examination is concluded should not prevent his being brought up for further examination in the event of fresh facts transpiring which render such further examination

Section 17. -If, as I have suggested above, the provisions regarding meetings are omitted or not omde compulsory in all cases, this section must be altered. The best plan would seem to be to enact that when a debtor makes a proposal for camposition such proposal shall be submitted, in the first instance, to the Official Receiver makes a proposal for camposition such proposal shall be submitted, in the first instance, to the Official Receiver who, if he considers it reasonable, shall either call a meeting of, or submit the proposal by 5z

tors. If the creditors, or a sufficient majority of them secept the proposal, it should then be submitted to the

Court for sanction.

Section 20.—The power to appoint some pers n other than the Official Receiver to be trustee of the bankrupt's property is similar to that which the Court now possesses, under section 17 of the present Act, to under the election of a special assignce. I have not known a single instance in which that power has been used, and I believe the instances are very rare. In this country there will always be some difficulty in finding a lit and proper person who has the leisure and inclination to negative very tromblesome and responsible office. Again, it is a fact person who has the leisure and inclination to nee qut a very troublesome and responsible office. Again, it is a fact that native creditars are generally suspicious of one another, and prefer a responsible public officer to one of their own body. Nor is it! key that the creditors will often agree as to the person to be appointed, and the making of a selection by the Court will almost always involve delay, and possibly a telious and contentious enquiry, attended with some considerable expense. The frequent changes among the European population would involve constant that g in the office of trusto of European banks aptees and the cest and delay of repeated applications to the Court fer appointment of a new truster in place of a forner one who has died or gone home. Management by a public officer has the further intentions of being cheaper than management by a private trustee. The former would not himself under the constant accessity of consulting a solicitor, while, as a responsible permanent officer in the Court, he might be safely entrusted with a wide discretion and be allowed to take steps for which a private trustee would require the previous sanction of the Court. I have already adverted to the advisability of avoiding frequent applications to the Court. The little use that has been made of the existing power to appoint a special assign e seems to show clearly that administration of insolvent escays by efficial agency is better adapted to the circumstances of this country than their administration by private agency. I believe that if this section is passed in its present form it will be marely, if ever, used, and I think, therefore, that it would be well to omit altogether the power to app int a private trustee, and to entrast the administration of all bankrupt estates to a public officer.

officer.

If, however, it is thought expedint to refain that power, then I am clearly of opinion that the person appointed private trustee should always be one of the creditors of the bankinpt; otherwise there will be some danger that the provisions, if used at all, may give rise to a class of professional trustees, and that, when an estate which is takely to be hierartive is brought into Court, we may see several such persons can vassing for the trusteeship and trying to cutbid one another.

Section 20 (6).—If it is thought expedient to remain the provisions as to appointment of private trustees in certain cases, then I would suggest that a trustee once appointed and up, roved by the Court should be removable from his office only by order of the Court on cause shown. It seems to me that this sub-section will increase

from his office only by order of the Court on cause shown. It seems to me that this sub-section will increase the difficulty of getting proper persons to accept the office, in smeeth us it makes their tenure of office depend at upon the will of the creditors. The trustee should hold effice, during good behaviour and not at the will of the meditor .

Section 21. I think the power to appoint a commette of inspection will be as little used as the power to appoint a trustee, and tout, whenever it is used, the committee will serie no useful purpose but will be a hind-rance to the proper discharge of his duties by the trustee. I would, therefore, entirely omit this section. In the event of a private trustee being appointed the inections which the Bill gives to the committee of inspection might be excreased by the Official Receiver, while in case, when that other is acting as trustee no controlling or inspecting authority other than the Court would seem to be messary.

Section 22 - Sie my note on section 17, outc.

Section 23. This and the three following sections should prove most useful. One of the great defects of the present Act is that it is comparatively easy for the insolvent to keep the Court and the Olikial Assigned at mins' length.

Section 26 (1) .--I would add " or of any creditor who has proved his debt" after the word " trustee.

Section 26 (1).—I would add " or of any custime who has proved his debt" after the word " trustee."

Section 26 (1) and (5).—Instead of the words." If any person on examination before the Court dulits." I would say "If I shall appear to the Court on such examination that my person is indebted," &c. I would faither siggest that the Court should be copowered to order the person examined, or any other person, to deliver my money or property which the examination showed him to have received from the debtor under such circumstances as to render it a fraudule of preference, idso any property which the debtor has settled upon him by a settlement which would be void nodes settlen 41, and also any property which he appeared to hold bendmi for the debter.

Section 27 (3),—The following might be added to the list of forts proof of which shall render a bankrupt hable to have los discharge refused or suspended, namely: -(1) failing to give proper assistance in the realization of his assets; 2) procuring or assisting any person to take a fulse claim to property of the bankrupt; or it would perhaps be better to add these to the offeners quantitative funder section 105, in which case it would be unnecessary to repeat them here.

numecessary to repeat them bece.

Section 27 (3). —When there are creditors residing out of India longer notice than 14 days should be given.

Section 27 (7). —The onght to be useful. One of the great difficulties of the present Act is that, in the great majority of cases, insolvents after obtaining personal discharge take no forther trouble and give meassistance. The outerway of punishing them is by refusing their final discharge, but this is practically ineffectual, as about 90 per cent, of the persons who become insolvent never apply for final discharge.

Section 32.— Would it not be well to specify who shall take the account—whether the Court or the trustee?

Section 34 (1) (b) and (c).—The present Act gives six months' wages, which seems reasonable.

Section 38 (2).—The present Act gives Rs, 300 as the limit of value of excepted articles. That does not seem exception 38 (2).—The cancellating woulds of this clause seem to be numerously in India.

execusive, especially in the case of Enropeans.

Section 38 (2).—The canchading words of this clause seem to be nunecessary in India.

Section 48 (I).—The true allowed to the trustee to disclaim operans property is the same as that given by the English Statute; but the circumstances of the two countries are so different that that time would frequently not suffice in India. I think the various periods mentioned should be doubled.

Section 50.—I have already said that I believe a committee of inspection will be rarely appointed, and even when one has been appointed I do not think the trustee should be obliged to ask its permission before he can exercise the powers specified in this section. To obtain that sanction will almost always involve delay, and in many of the matters specified expedition may be of the utmost importance. In cases when a person other than the Official Receiver is noting as trustee I would suggest that he should obtain the permission of the Official Receiver to exercise these powers. When the Official Receiver is noting as trustee them on his own reponsibility and without sanction. See note on section 20.

on his nown reponsibility and without sanction. See note on section 20.

Section 31 (2) and (3).—In a large number of cases it is quite impossible to declare a dividend within four months after the adjudication, or indeed to specify any time within which it will be possible to declare a first or any subsequent dividend. I would omit these two subsections. The words in subsection (1)—" with all convenient speed"—will suffice to show that the truther is to avoid all needless delay, and it will always be open

consented spece.—will stime to show that the tribles is to avoid all needless delay, and it will always be open to the creditors to bring updue delay to the notice of the Court.

Section 52 (2).—It will not always be possible to declare dividends of point and separate property together, for instance, in the not uncommon case of a partner whose separate estate is not sufficient to pay any, or more than one, dividend, while the joint estate may soffice for several dividends; or the perhaps still more common case when the separate estate can pay 100 per coot, at once, while the difficulties connected with the winding up of the business render it impossible to declare a dividend on the joint estate for many months.

Section 57 (1) and (2).—For the reasons given in my notes on sections 20 and 50 I would omit the reference to the committee of inspection and would substitute the Official Receiver as the authority to give the requisit permission to a private trustee, while in cases in which the Official Receiver is acting as trustee I would allow him to exercise the powers without previous permission.

Sections 59 to 62. Part IV, which trues of Official beceivers, is one of the most

Sections 59 to 62. Part IV, which treats of Official beceivers, is one of the most important parts of the Bill, and seems to me to require a good deal of amendment to make it, as it should be, one of the most

In the first place I would observe that the tyle "Official Beceiver" will be likely to cause some confusion. There is already in Calcutta an officer whose efficial designation is Receiver of the High Court, but who is remainly described as the Official Receiver. With not retain for the efficient to emploated under the new Act the title of "Official Assignee," with which the Indemped lie are now familiar?

I would submit that in common justice it should be expressly provided that the persons who, when this measure passes into law, may be Official Assignees of the present Insolvent Courts should be appointed to be the first Official Receivers (or whatever other title recy begiven to that efficer), and that the rights of their respective establishments to employment not less remementative than they now engay, or to employment as hould be expressly preserved. The full to mainly the last long of aw, introduced by So. J. F. Stephen in 1871, proposed to substitute Comptrollers in Bankemptey for the Official Assignees and contained an express prevision that the existing Official Assignees should be the first Comptroller in their respective Presidencies. Similarly the English Act of 1883 (sections 94 and 183) saves the rights of all persons holding office under the old Act. Act.

The only reference to the Official Assignee made in the Bill is in section 134 (4), which provides that proreadings pending when the measure comes in to force shall be centroned as if the Act had not been passed. that for the purposes of such proceedings the Official Receiver shall be defined to have been appointed Official Assignee. This shows that the framers of the measure consider the new office analogous to the old one, and it would certainly save much contusion, so long as my proceedings continue under the old law, that is to say, for at least two or three years after the new law comes into force, if the Official Assignees are retained in office as Official Receivers, and use is reade of their experience to bring the new procedure into working order,

In a country I'ke India where fraud is not only more ceren an and more subtle, had where The facilities for ils successful proscention are infinitely greater, than in Englund, it is in the highest degree essential it at the powers of the Official Receiver or Trustee (I continue to use the titles used in the Bill, although I beve suggested that the former should be changed and that trustees should be altogether omitted, should be strengthened.

One of the main defects of the existing law, and one of the principal reasons, perhaps the principal reason.—why it works so ansatisfactorily, is because of the very limited power it gives to the Officual Assignee. I admit that these powers are theoretically fairly extensive, but proceedly they are all but non-existent. The can havily take a step save at great tisk of personal limbility. To give only a few examples, an insolvent has no property in Calcutte, but the Official Assignee is interned, perhaps by the insolvent himself, that there is large around a few examples. property in the Mufassal; he takes presession of that property and proceeds to sell it; it almost invariably bappens that a number of claimants spring up who at once file suits against him in the local Courts; the Ollicial Assignce laving no assets in hand, is abliged to decide whether to withdraw from possession at once at the risk of Assignce laving no assets in hand, is addiged to decide whether to withdraw from possession at once at the risk of being blamed to the Court or the creditors, or to defend the suits at the risk of being made personally hable for costs. Or again, the Official Assignce ascertains that property which is in the possession of a third parly is really the property of the insolvent, if, as often happens, he has no assets, becaming seize that property without exposing himself to the risk of being he'd personally hable in a suit for displayes. I might multiply instances of the difficultion which confront the Official Assignce under the present law, but I will give only one more—ore of not uncommon occurrence. A man files his potition with no other adject than that of groung time and avoiding arrest; he brings in little or no assets, and, as soon as he has get his order for adjoining time and with his creditors taking the more importante first. If the operation takes a long time he applies from time to time for an adjoining the more importante first. If the operation takes a long time he applies from time to time for an adjoining the hearing; and when he has thus purchased the acquisioners or science of all of the more more allowed the Court; there is no apposition, and he gets his discharge almost as a matter of course. This is generally the time explanation of a very common occurrence in the Involvency Court, namely, the sublem and he comes before the Court: there is no appesition, and he gets his discharge almost as a matter of course. This is generally the time explanation of a very common occurrence in the Insolvency Court, namely, the sudden and apparently unaccountable collapse of an opposition which had commenced with every appearance of vigour and hand fittes. It is easy to say that when the Official Assignee has reason to believe that mything of this kind is going an be has only to bring it to the notice of the Court, and to apply for an order which shall force all erediturs who have been paid behand his back to disparge. But this is not see easy in practice as in theory. When they are no assets, or only nominal assets, in the Cilical Assignce's Lunds, it is preclically impossible, and even when he has assets her annual do it, as the law now stands, without running the xisk of personal hability

For these reasons I blink that the poneiged ministerial officer in each bankenpter should be invested with very extensive imprisitorial, and even quasi-judicial, powers. He should be easy world to enter upon the proades of the abbrar at all lines, and to serze any property which he has reason to be beverto be the property of the debtor, even though it be in the actual possession of a their party; he should be allowed to summen before hun the debtor or any person whem he believes to be in a position to throw light on the debtor's aftars, and to examine them upon eath; perjury consulted on such examinations should be liable to the some purestinent as perjury a modified in Court, and disobedience to such somnous should be treated as a contempt of Court and a ground for effecting discharge; in all suits brought by or against him be should be described by his official title, and meanits should be gainst him personally for any act done by him bould fide in the performance of his duties; he should be entitled to two or three months' notice prior to the institution of any suit against him, and suits not instituted withen twelve months from the date of the coase of action should be larred; he should be allowed to apply to the Court at all times for advice and instructions, and should have power to being administered by a private truster, that trustee should have all, or most, of the same powers and privateges. It may perhaps be objected that such powers are extensive to be conferred upon any person whem the crediters For these reasons I think that the principal ministerial officer in each bankenptey should be invested with very being administered by a private trustee, that it issues should make all, or most, of the same powers and privileges. It may perhaps be objected that such a owers are too extensive to be conferred upon any person when the crediters might select as trustee. That may be, and I think is, a strong argument against the whole system of privide trusteeship in Indian bankingteies. But it does not follow that the powers me too extensive to confer upon a responsible public efficer, who would doubtless be selected with a view to his special fitness for their exercise, and who, it may be prescribed, although the Bill does not expressly say so, would in all cases be a professional leaves in the statistic be scaled a professional leaves. It which the scaled a professional leaves in the statistic beautiful according to the Official Receives about above to a boundary.

and who, it may be preserved, although the Bill does not expressly say so, would in all cases be a professional lawyer. It might be well to provide expressly that the Official Receiver shall always be a barrister.

Finally, if the provisions as to private trustees are not abandoned, then the Official Receiver should exercise ever private treatees the functions which the Bill gives to the committee of inspection; the trustees should be subordinated to his authority and control, and should be required to furnish ham with periodical accounts and reports, and to obey his directions in all matters respecting the estates under their charge.

Section 63.—If, as I have already suggested, the idea of allowing private trustees is abandoned, this section will be unnecessary or will require much alreation. Assuming, however, that that idea is retained as part of the Bill. I would remark that the proposed melt of a remonerating trustees by a concoissant, calculated partly on the Bill. I would remark that the proposed melt of a remonerating trustees by a concoissant, calculated partly on the sasets realised and partly on the amount of stributed in dividends, is very much fairer than the present system, whereby the Official Assignce is remainerated only by a commission on dividends—a system which has the result

that a large number of estates, some of them involving great labour and responsibility, bring him absolutely no remineration. But I fail to see the justice of denying him commission on same which he may pay to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities. If he has the trouble of realising those securities he should surely be paid for that trouble. This is recognised by the general rubs passed under several of the English Bankemptoy. Acts (see General Rules under Act. of 1883, Nos. 65 to 69), which direct that when a trustee sells mortgaged property under order of Court his commission and costs shall be a first charge on the proceeds.

I would further remark that the fixing of the remaineration should not be left to the creditors; to do so will give rise to bargaining and will have the effect of degrading the office of trustee. The remaineration should be regulated either by the Act or by a rule of court.

will give rise to bargaining and will have the effect of degrading the office of trustee. The renuncration should be regulated either by the Act or by a rule of court.

Section 64 (3) would seem to imply that the trustees must get the sanction of the Court before supplying solicitors, auctioneers. &c. This will necessitate frequent applications to the Court, always attended with more or less expense and delay. The employment of such persons might be left to the discretion of the trustee.

Section 65.—The provisions regarding the lankruptcy estates account will impose considerable labour upon the Court, and will necessitate the creation of a new establishment. At present all moneys and securities belonging to insolvent estates are deposited in the Bank of Bengal in the mame of the Official Assignee, and that officer has a staff which is specially adapted for, and well acquainted with, the keeping of the necessary accounts, while the fact that his accounts are regularly and strictly andited by the Comptroller General's Official Assignee should be appointed Official Receiver, and toat has staff should be taken over by the Official Receiver. I would add the further suggestion that the bankruptey estates account should be kept in his name and under his control, the system of a Government and it and a hulf yearly report by the muditors to the Chief Justice being continued as at present

the Chief Justice being continued us at present Section 67 (1). The investment in Government securilies should stand in the name of the Official Section 67 (1). The investment in Government securilies should stand in the name of the Official Receiver, and the interest should be devoted to paying his salary and pension (if he is to be reminierated by salary), the salaries and pensions of his establishment, to sollice and anoth charges, and to the costs of advertising and of administering poor estates, so as to leave as large a portion as possible of the assets available for the oreditors. This is the present system, which was established many years ago with the sanction of the then Chief dustice on the recommendation of the anditors of the Official Assignee's necounts. It has the advantage of utilising for the general purposes of administration of insolvent estates a large number of cush-balances of individual estates which, by reason of their smallness or lability to innucliate demands, could not be separately invested. If removes from the errors of individual estates a simple and economical machinery for a chinasy and costly system.

Section 67 (2)—The (1) procedure during the time and course some expense. If the invested funds

Section 67 (2).—The proposed price dere will take time and cause some expense. If the invested funds are allowed to stand in the name of the Official Receiver for the time being, he can, when necessary, sell them with a minimum of delay and expense, and the ancit will be an effectual check upon any misuse of

that power

Nection 68.—In this section I would substitute "Official Receiver" for "Court" in respect of all cases in which a private trustee is appointed. Where the 1495 ial Receiver is acting as trustee the regular Government audit of, and periodical report upon, his accourts will suffice. These alterations would save the Court much labour, without diminishing the officacy of the proposed checks.

Section 72. Aly remarks on section 68 will upply, mutatis mutandis, to this section also, Section 79.—I would substitute the words "Official Receiver" for "committee of inspection," See notes

on sections 20 and 50, oute.

Section 20 and 50, onte.

Nection 80, onte.

Nection 80, onte.

Nection 88, on The delegation of powers to a Judge of the Small Cause Court seems most objectionable. The time of the Judges of that Court is already very fully occupied; examinations of d liters or of persons suspected of having in their possession property of the debtor frequently take up several days; and it is certain that in a large number of eases the Small Cause Court would not be able, without a considerable increase to the number of Judges, to give the e-matters the time and attention they require. Moreover, complicated and difficult questions of law arise so bequently in bank unrecy-proceedings that it is most desirable that every step should be taken before a Judge of the Righ Court. I agree with the Select Committee on the Small Cause Courts Bill of 1880 in chindring that unless the Small Cause Courts are to hear cases which, owing to their length, intricacy and difficulty, neight to be removed to the High Court, the saving of time to the latter tribunal will be albeged or minimportant. If, as before suggested, the powers of the Oilicial Receiver are extended, he will be able to dispose of a large portion of the petty bosiness. Should his aid not suffice, it would. I believe be found better and chapter to appoint a special Registran for bankingtey-business, as in England, than to delegate a portion of the dark representational cause Court.

Section 91—If the Emphasization to delegate to empower the Court to give the caurings of proceedings to the pettitioning desired to appeal from his orders.

Nection 14.—I think it would be advisable to empower the Court to give the caurings of proceedings to the pettitioning desired to the beavisable to empower the Court to give the caurings of proceedings to the pettitioning desired to the beavisable to empower the court of the debtor. The case is one of frequent exaction to this country.

Section 16.3 (b)—I would omit the words "with the permission of the Court", as their retention will necessitate to quent applications to the Court with their attendant delay and cost. The Official Receiver, as a permanent of a rotate Court, may be entirested with a wide discretion, and his position will be a sufficient

gu rante regionst alorse of that discretion.

gu under agenst aloise of that discretion.

Section 100.—The following oftenes, all of which are common in this country, might be added to the list of oftenes, which will render a delater bable to painsineent under this section, namely:—fraudulently making away with property; unproperly interfering with, or bindering, the frustee in the realization of the hankrupt's property, doing, or procuning the dang of, any act which is likely to prevent the disposal of the property at its full value (for instance, inducing bidders to absent themselves from the trustee's sales); showing fraudulent preference to any creditor; entering into a composition with his creditors, or any of them, without giving notice thereof to the Official Receiver or trustee; inducing any creditor by an illegal gratification or preference to withdraw, or neglect to preceed with, a petition, or to acquiesce in the discharge of the bankrupt,

Section 110.—The tankruptcy Court should be empowered to try offences under the Act, and to pass sentence, without sending the offencer to the ordinary Criminal Courts.

Section 113.—This section would seem to exclude ordinary business partnerships from the operation of the Act. It is not, however, likely to be held to have that meaning, as it follows the words of the English Statute, and there is no doubt that such partnerships are constantly adjudicated in England. Stall it might be well to make the wording clearer.

make the wording charer

Section 132 (2).—The present system of investing unclaimed dividends in the name of the Official Assignee, and devoting the interest to the mainte ance of his office and to administering poor estates, works well, and there seems no reason why it should not be continued. See note on section 67 (1) ante.

Schedute 11.—The English rules regarding the sale of mortgaged property and the taking of mortgages' accounts (General Rules 65 to 69) are trequently followed here. They have been found to work admirably and to effect a considerable saving of time and expense in realizing mortgage-securities. I would suggest their incorporation in this schedule. The rules in postion are substantially the same as those issued by Lord

Loughborough in 1794, and the fact that they have been retained, with slight alterations, under the various Bankrupitcy Acts passed since that date is strong evidence of their utility.

I have now finished my remarks on the Draft till, but before closing my note I desire to add a few words

on subjects not mentioned therein.

First .- I submit that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should be repealed as regards the local First.—I submit that Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code should be repealed as regards the local limits of the Courts greated under the new law. That the seems no valid reason for maintaining in the same place two entirely distinct systems of insolvency law. That the application of Chapter XX to the Presidency-towns has not caused very great confusion is. I take it due only to the rarity of the instances in which the provisions of that chapter have been used. There is, however, a recent case in which the two systems came into direct conflict. I allude to Pigot v. Hastie (I le R. 11 Cal.). The defendant, Mr. Hastie, was on his own application declared an insolvent under the Civil Procedure Code, and was on the same day adjudicated under the provisions of 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, on the petition of the plaintiff. The fact that the Odicial Assignee, in whom his estate became vested an ler the latter proceeding, was also appointed Receiver under the former, alone prevented the raising of serious difficulties and confu-ion. Moreover, the principles of the Civil Procedure Code insolvency, although they may be adapted for the Mufassal, are altogether masuted for the Presidency-towns, and will be quite out of place heside the claborate system of the new measure.

Recond.—The introduction, either as part of the Itil or as a separate enactment, of a system of compulsory

Second.—The introduction, either as part of the Rill or as a separate enactment, of a system of compulsory registration of mortgages on movemble property, similar to the English Bills of Sale Acts, would be a most valuable auxiliary to the bankruptcy law. It is a motter of frequent occurrence, when a tradesman comes before the Insolvent Court, to find that his entire a sets are mortgaged to one or two creditors, and that he has been trading for years on a credit which he would entandy never lave obtained had there been any means of ascertaining the real state of his affairs. A notable instance of this kind occurred some months ago, when, on this econsion of a well-known and old established tracking firm in Calcutta becoming insolvent, it transpired for the first time that their entire stock-in-trade and out succings were mortgaged to two creditors, who stepped in at once and seized and sold the property. There are some 500 other creditors, to some of whom the firm owed large sums, and none of whom are likely to g t and divid aid, the entire assets having been swallowed up by the mortgage debts. It may safely be assumed that in I the mortgages been registered, thus afforting the public an opportunity of learning their existence, the form acquest on would not have obtained such long and extensive oredit, and many of the 504 nursecured red fors would have been saved from serious loss. This is only one of

many similar instances which have occurred by ly.

Third -A system of compulsory registration of business-partnerships would also be highly valuable. Fineth.—The system of what are known as bindmi transactions is one of the most serious didiculties in the administration of insolvent estates and if any mans could be devised of grappling with it successfully an enormous bace would be confered upon the country. I am well aware of the great difficulty of the subject, and I merely throw out the suggestion as one which might be appropriately considered concurrently with the amendment of the bankruptey law.

From C. A. Wilkins, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, to Secretary to Government of India, Ligislative Department,-(No. 570, dated 27th February, 1886).

In continuation of my letter No. 3049 of the 30th November, 1885. I am directed to forward the accompanying printed copy of a report prepared by a side numities of the Judges of this Court, as well as a printed copy of a note by the Odicial Assignee, on the provisions of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankinptey and Insolvency in Pritish India.

2. I may to request that you will be good enough to submit these papers for the consideration of the Governor General in Council.

Governor General in Connect.

3. I am to all that the High Court ements generally in the observations made by its sub-committee, and that any further observations that may occur to any adividual Judge will be communicated in due course for the information of 11 is Excellency in Council.

Report of the Committee of Judges appointed to consider the pravisions of the Bankruptey Bill.

Wit regret the lapse of time which has occurred since the Bankruptcy Bill was submitted for one opinion; but the clemess which are sought to be introduced by the Bill required grave consideration, and it has therefore been impossible to avoid the delay which best tion place.

We have held repeated sittings, and move coors to the conclusions which are hereafter particularly mon-

tioned.

We were met by the prelincoury difficulty that the Bill as drafted is, as a professes to be, a reproduction of the last English Phukeoptey Act, introluents them a law and methods of procedure and English picroscology, and we had to decide whether the proposal to introluce the English Bunkruptey. Act with moralications into the country offered advantages sufficient to countrabatines the massaic of completery apsetting a system to which,

country onered advantages subsent to counterfactor the magnet of completely apsetting a system to which, from the practice of many years, the Court, the mention is said the suitors had become accase one I.

We have come to the general combision that much of the substance of the English law and system of procedure may be introduced in India, but that some important parts of it are wholly mappheable.

On the other hand we think it preferable to a lost the pinaseology of the English Act, keept where there is strong reason for not doing so, as thereby the Charts in this country will have the assistance of the decisions of the Parello Laborate. of the English Courts.

For the sake of convenience we have dealth with the Bill in the order of the sections.

The following are our recommendations --

We think the proposed form of Jegislation open to mestion. An embling Statute followed by an Indian Act will give rise to questions as to whether the Indian Act has exceeded the powers given to it by the English Statute. The best course will be for the Indian legislature to pass such Act as may be deemed sorted to the requirements of the country, and then to oldani from Parliament a Statute confirming and ratifying the Indian

2. We do not think that the provisions for the appointment of trustees and of a monitoes of inspection are suited to this country. It will be very difficult in most cases to induce creditors to meet together, and in many

cases it will be quite impossible to expect creditors reading at a distance to attend any meeting.

Power is given to the Court by section 17 of the Indian Insolvent Act (11 & 12 Vic., cap 2000) order the election of assignees by the creditors; but such power has rarely, if ever, here exercised. As 100 as we can ascertain, in only one case in recent years have creditors applied to the Court for an order under this order, but, although this shows that creditors prefer to see the escries of insolvents administed by the thic till, i.d. Assignee, there would be no harm in inserting in the new Act a provision similar to that contained in segtion 17 of the present Act.

Shortly, the objections to the administration of insolvent estates by creditors through trustees and committees of inspection are-

(1) danger to the interests of creditors residing at a distance: the whole administration would be in the hands of Calcutta creditors;

(2) the general body of creditors would not place the same amount of confidence in a trustee or in a commit-

(3) the expenses of an administration by the creditors would he very large; in all cases the trustee, and in many cases the committee of inspection, would have to be remnnerated; the former would be paid by commission, but the latter would be paid according to the number of their meetings, and would therefore not be inclined to expedite the winding up of the estates; with an Official Assignee representing the creditors, the legal expenses of the administration are minimised, as the Official Assignee is usually a Barrister of some standing; in the case of administration by the creditors no stan would be taken a Barrister of some standing: in the case of suministration by the creddors, no step would be taken

without legal assistance, which would have to be paid for out of the estate.

For these reasons we would strike out from the Bill, as now drawn, the following sections, namely:—sections 11, 14, 17, 18, 19 (sub-sections (2) and (3)1, 20, 21, 22, so much of section 23 as relates to meetings of creditors, sections 63 to 81 (both inclusive), section 103, sub-section (b), and section 118; and the following sections require oftention, namely:—sections 47, 50, 110 and 132. The first schedule will also become nunccessary.

We think it important that the inclusive sections of the Persodum Code should assort to make the

3. We think it important that the insolvency sections of the Procedure Code should cease to apply to the

Presidency-towns.

Presidency-towns.

As the law at present stands it is possible for a debtor in Calentta to seek relief from his debts both under the Civil Procedure Code and under the Insolvent Act. The main advantage to an insolvent of proceeding under the Code is that he can under section 336 be relieved from imprisonment as soon as he is arrested. The main advantage of proceeding under the Act is that if he be, a trader he can got his final discharge without paying any portion of his debts. There are also many other points of difference between the two systems of insolvency, that under the Code being very musuited to the requirements of a commercial city like Calentta.

The disadvantages of having two different systems of insolvency law and procedure applicable to the same place do not require engineration. They have been made apparent in two cases, in which recently attempts have been made to work the two systems concurrently (in the matter of Hastie, I. L. R. 11 Cale. 151, and in the matter of Leckie, now needing).

matter of Leckie, now pending).

4. We recommend that the expression "vesting order" should take the place of the expression "receiving order" in the Act, and that the court officer to whom the management of the estates of insolvents is to be entrusted should be called the "Official Assignce" and not the "Official Receiver." There is already an Official Receiver of the High Court, and the appeintment of another officer with the same official designation but with different powers and duties would lead to contision.

5. Section 3, sub-section (1) (d), should be altered to meet the case of a man carrying on a business by himself, or by his agent or gumushta, and closing such business. Under the 9th section of the present Insolvent Act, a trader who with intent to defeat or delay his creditors departs from his usual place of lusiness within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is liable to be adjudicated an insolvent, and it is on this ground that most

adjudications are unde.

we do not think that paragraphs (c) and (g) of sub-section (t) of section 3 ought to be retained. In their place we would recommend the introduction of provisions similar to those contained in sections 8 and 9 of the present Act, as to persons lying in prison 21 days, and as to fraudulent executions, including not only executions in fraud of oreditors generally hot also executions in the nature of fraudulent preferences.

6. The effect of the proposed Act would be to limit the insolvency jurisdiction of the High Court. By section 18 of the Charter of the Calcutta High Court (1855) it is provided "that the Court for Reliaf of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta shall be held before one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and the said High Court, and any such Judge thereof, shall have and exercise, within the Rengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, such powers and authorities with respect to original and appellate jurisduction and otherwise as are constituted by the laws relating to insolvent debtors in India." By section 5 of the Indian Insolvent Act an insolvent debtor who is in prison within the limits of the town of Calcutta, or scho residence that the president of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, can petition for relief. The Supreme Court at Calcutta had a personal jurisdiction over all European British subjects residing in Bengal. Their jurisdiction over persons other than European British subjects who reside in Bengal to petition for relief from their debts, but that persons other than European British subjects who reside in Bengal to petition seems to arise from the acts of bankcuptcy, some of which are restricted to the town of prisoliction seems to arise from the acts of bankcuptcy, some of which are restricted to the mean mentioned in the Insolvent Act, are set of a debtor's retirion the surable to gree the requirements of the commercial classes. We think therefore that the present insolvency prisadiction of the High Court in this respect should not be curtailed. not be curtailed.

7. We think that in the case of a debtor's petition the vesting order should be made at once, and as a matter

of course, on the reception of the petition.

In the case of a creditor's petition we think that, as at present, if a primit fucie case be made out on the petition, the debtor should be adjudicated an insolvent and his property vested in the Official Assignee at once. Any delay in making the vesting order would make it impossible in most cases to save any of the debtor's property for his creditors. In order to prevent the risk of an improper adjudication it will be well to provide that the debtor may at any time before his public examination come in and apply to have his adjudication annulled, and that it shall be so annulled unless the creditor satisfies the Court that the debtor has committed an sot of bankruptey.

Section 19, sub-sections (2) and (3), might therefore be omitted from the Bill.

8. Section 9 of the proposed 16ll does not clearly provide for ad interim protection-orders, and therefore we recommend that power should be given to the Court, in terms similar to the provisions of section 13 of the Indian Insolvent Act, to grant orders for the protection of insolvents for such time as the Court might direct. The granting of such protection should be within the discretion of the Court, and the Court should have power to

granting of such protection should be within the discretion of the Court, and the Court should have power to revoke a protection-order at any time.

9. We think that the mere fact "that a majority of the creditors in number and value are resident in the United Kingdom or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of British India" should not give a creditor or other person the right to set aside an adjudication, and we recommend that in section 13 of the Bill the above words in italics should be transposed and placed between the words "the debtor" and the words "other cause" later on in the same section.

10. With reference to section 15, sub-section (1), we think that the statement of affairs should be filed in court, and that a copy should be filed in the office of the Official Assignee. It is necessary that there should be two copies, and it is desirable that of the two the one filed in court should be taken as the original statement with respect to sub-section (4) of section 15. We think that the statement therein mentioned should be in a written application for inspection, to be filed in court.

written application for inspection, to be filed in court.

11. Section 16, sub-section (9), should empower the Court at any subsequent stage to reopen the public examination and to order a fresh examination of the debtor.

of the day of the day

We do not think that in this country any creditors, however superior in number or value, should

be able to force a composition upon the other creditors.

13. Section 23 should require the insolvent to attend at the Official Assignee's office or wherever required by the Official Assignee, and to give that officer every assistance in realizing his estate and distributing the proceeds.

In addition to the powers mentioned in section 26 we think that the Court should have power at any time after a vesting order has been made, upon application by the Official Assignee exparte, to make an order empowering the Official Assignee to take possession of any property as the property of the insolvent. With regard to such property and also with regard to other property which may be claimed by the Official Assignee or the creditors to belong to the estate, we think that the Court should have the same power as in a regular suit, and with the same right of appeal to determine finally all questions between the insolvent's estate and persons in possession of or chiming such property. The High Court should be empowered to frame rules of procedure for the trial of these questions, and also for the payment of the expenses of witnesses to be examined under section 26. section 26.

16 Section 27 of the proposed Bill seems to place upon the opposing creditor the burden of proving that the debtor is unworthy of obtaining his discharge. We think that a debtor should, before any relief is granted to him, satisfy the Cond, not only that he has not been guilty of the acts specified in the Bill as disentitling him to his discharge, but also that he has been neither dishonest in his dealings nor culpably imprudent in respect of his personal expenditure or the conduct of his business. This principle has been recognized by the legislature in section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code.

We think that section 27 should be altered so us to permit the debtor, should the Court refuse to grant him a discharge, to renew his application for such discharge at a future date; otherwise it might be held that if the

a discharge, to renew his application for such discharge at a future date; otherwise it might be held that if the Court had once refused to grant an order of discharge the debter was for ever thereafter debarred from obtaining such discharge. On the other hand it will be necessary by some limitation to prevent frequent applications to the Court upon the same materials.

17. It will be necessary to provide for the discharge of the debtor in the case of the whole body of his creditors releasing him from the whole or a portion of his debts. Section 58 will also have to be altered to meet

this event.

18. With reference to section 29 of the Bill we think it will be as well to give the Camit power in discharging an insolvent to exempt him from a rest, either generally, or with the exception of particular debts, or after

we would also recommend that in this section the words "any person for any offence against an ensetment relating to any branch of the public revenue" should be struck out, and that the words "Secretary of State"

be substituted therefor.

19. In the case of an adjudication being sumuled on the ground that the debt alleged by the petitioning creditor was not a good debt, we think that the Court should have power to allow the bankruptcy to proceed as upon the delit of another creditor.

upon the delt of another creditor.

20. With reference to section 36, we would point out that in Calcutta rents are payable monthly, and that, therefore, the landlord should not be entitled after the brokenptcy to key for more than three months' rent.

21. With regard to section 37 we think that in the case of a delitor's petition the assignee's title should commence at the date of the vesting order, and not before.

22. We do not think that an attaching creditor should be entitled to any priority over other creditors, unless the proceeds of execution have been paid to him. This alteration might be effected by striking out from section 39 the words "realised in the course of execution by sale or otherwise," and substituting therefor the words "actually received by such person."

As the law at present stands, a creditor who procures an attachment before the vesting order is in a better position by reason of the insolvency of his delitor than he would be without it, as he obtains a title preferable to that if the general body of creditors; and other decree-holders who would, under the Code, on obtaining orders for attachment, be entitled to share pari passa with him, are prevented by the insolvency from effecting attachments. attachments.

23. Section 50 should be altered so as to give the Official Assignee, with the leave of the Court, power to do

the acts therein mentioned.

24. As to sub-section (1) of section 62, the only part which, having regard to our previous recommendation, need remain, is the part relating to advertisenants. The daties, powers and liabilities of the Official Assigned should, however, be clearly defined. We think that his liability should only extend to assets in his hands, unless the Court should find that he had not noted bond fide in the performance of his duties. We also recommend that he should be entitled to at least one month's notice of action in respect of acts done by him in his official

capacity.

25. In sub-section (2) of section 62 the words from "but shall" to "claiming to be creditors" should be

26. Part V of the Bill requires alteration to meet the case of the Official Assignee, who is an officer of the court. The Court should have power to determine the amount of commission or percentage myable to him. We think that if, at the request of a secured creditor, he realizes the security, the Court should have power to sanction the payment to him of a percentage on the amount realised.

27. We do not think it desirable that the extension of the Act to local Courts as contemplated by section 82, clause (c), and section 83, clause (c), should be carried out, except through the action of the supreme legisla-

28. We have already discussed the effect of section 83, clause (a).

29. We think that section 85 should be steach out, and that the Insolvency Court at Calentta should have power to transfer to itself any insulvency proceedings under the Civil Procedure Code which may at any time be pending in the Civil Courts subject to the High Court.

30. We think that section 89 should be steach out.

31. It should be made clear that the powers proposed to be given to the Court by section 90 extend to persons other than insolvent delitors and their cuditors.

32. Having proceed to our other recommendations, section 90 properties alteration of the Court by section 90 extend to be given to the Court by section 90 extend to persons other than insolvent delitors and their cuditors.

32. Having negard to our other recommendations, section 99 requires alteration, and section 103 (6) and the proviso at the end of section 103 should be struck out.

33. If section 100 is intended to apply to compositions under the Act, it should in our opinion be struck

34. We presume that it is intended by section 113 to prevent a receiving order being made against a partnership in its firm name. If so, the section should be made clearer.

35. We do not recommend that estates of persons dying insolvent should be administered in the Bankruptey Court, except in the cases where they die during the pendency of bankruptcy-proceedings.

36. Having regard to our previous recommendations, it will be unnecessary to retain the second paragraph

of section 132.

37. We think that the rights of present officers of the Insolvent Court in respect on pension or otherwise should be saved.

In conclusion we wish to remark that in this report we have only called attention to the general principles on which we think the Bill requires alteration.

There are many questions of detail which will have to be considered before a Bankruptcy Bill is passed into

A. WILSON. (Signed) J. PIGOT. E. J. TREYELYAN.

From S. E. J. CLARKE, USQ., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to Government of India, Logislative Department, - (dated 30th April, 1886).

My Committee have submitted their remarks upon the new Pankruptey Bill for India to the Government of Benyal, who will doubtless forward them to you in the course, but in order to save time new that the draft Bill is before the Legislative Conneil I are directed to send you with this letter four extra copies of the Chamber's letter of this date.

From S. E J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal,-(dated 30th April, 1886).

I am directed by my Committee, in reply to your No. 1 35 J. D. of 8th July list, to submit the following observations upon the draft Bill to amend the law of Bankeuptey and Insolvency in British India.

Generally, my Committee are of opinion that the Bill makes a much needed improvement in the law at present in force. Should the Bill become law, and if its administration be carried out with close cure and attention, it will do much lo simplify precedings in insolvency and, my Committee believe, to check fraudulent bankrupteies. It will thus afford a larger measure of convenience than heretoloric to unfortunite persons, whilst at the same time it will extend to redstors some measure of that protection which the mercantile community ty especially laive long desiderated, and the need for which has been pressed upon the Government at various by the Chamber of Commerce.

Whilst accepting the Fill as an improvement upon the existing law, my Committee think that in some points it does not sufficiently recognise the peculiar circumslaves of Italia, or the difficulties which those circumstances frequently place to the way of creditors, or the facilities which are offered to Native ilculers in reading the payment of their debts. This subject has been long before the Government and the public; and, whilst admitting the difficulties which surround it, my Committee still think it is a number to be kept very closely in mind in framing any new insolvency law for British India. Indeed, in spite of the failure, some years ago, which attended the attempt to trame a Bill to provide by the registration of partnerships, my Commuter cannot but consider that it is extremely desirable that a new enquiry should be made with the view to ascertain whichlier such a registration cannot be secured, or to bring into prominence the existing provisions of the law in India which afford to some extent the protection to be derived from such a measure. Since the failure both in Bombay and Calcutta to draft a satisfactory Bill dualing with the subject some change has come over the views of Native menchants, and the more prominent emong them here evinged a desire to have the question re-opened. Those who have transactions directly with English markers and in the natural divelopment of Indian trade, the number of whom is slowly but steadily increasing, evince quite as much anxiety for the passing of a law to compel a registration of pertnerships as the European meteantile community. It would be well if, in connection with so large and important a measure as a new Bankemptey Bill for all ludia, a careful and exhaustive enquiry

with an large and important a measure as a now Bankruptey Bill for all India, a careful and exhaustive enquiry were made unto the subject of the registration of partnerships.

Another extremely difficult subject to deal with, but one which, when a bankruptey measure is before the legislature, should not be overlocked, is the prectical exemption which a fraudulot. Native timber can nequire by taking shelter within the jurisdiction of some Native State. My Committee are aware of instances where Europeans have availed them these of this shelter to avoid decrees of the High Coart, and though in the case of Europeans the shelter might not be so effectual as in the case of Natives, yet the fact ought not to escape the attention of the legislature that under present chean stances for a Native insolvent to cross from British into Native territory is to give him an innumity the certainty of obtaining which is found to excourage reckless speculation and a ready resort to fraudulent practices. The impunity with which a fraudulent Native delitor can set his crolifors at deciae co, and in especial the smallness of the dividends derivable from the estates of Native insolvents, here being gravances of the mercantile community in this city for very many years. Indeed, so far back as 1853, the latter formed the subject of a reference from the Charder of Commerce to Mi. John Chehrane, the the Official Assignce. What the Chamber then complained of is vill a serieus ground of complaint. There seems to be no good reason why, with preper precautions decrees of the Indian High Courts should not be allowed to one in the publication of Native States. The master is one which my Committee feel is most properly within the province of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, but they see no reason why the Legislature repartment should not move the Foreign Office to deal effectually with so important in reason why the Legislative department should not move the Foreign Office to deal effectually with so important a question, acrewhy the Foreign Department should not undertake this task in close communication with the Legislative Department, and, if need be, with the Judges of the High Courts in Judia. The greater the improvement in the bankruptcy law of India and the greater the simplicity which may mark the procedure of the Insolvency Cour s, the greater will be the curiety of a Native insolvent who has been guilty of fraud, concedenant of property, the setting up of fictuious co-partners or wrongful preference of particular creditors to avoid appearing before an Insolvency Commissioner; and in this way it may well happen that improvements in law and procedure will have a tendency to accentrate and render more acute the grievance alluded to above and which is felt equally in all the great trading centres of ludia.

One change of great moment effected by the Bill is that which makes a trastee appointed by the creditors the primary untherity for administering an insolvent's estate, whilst the Office of Berriver is only to act if the Gredi-

fore fail to appoint a trustee.

See ion 14 of the Bill has the support of my Committee. It should, however, in their opinion, he made See ion 14 of the Bill has the support of my Committee. It should, however, in their opinion, he made clear that, if the creditors of an insolvent will not attend a meeting to consider his position, the Official Receiver shall have the powers to not in the premises upon his own responsibility. My Committee do not feel themselves in a position to recommend that the powers now vested in the Official Assignee, which powers they consider all that are reasonably necessary to enable him to take possession of the property of a bankrupt and to realise the same for the benefit of the creditors, should be extended. But with reference to clause (5) of section 26, they can see no objection why a larger measure of protection than he now enjoys should not be given to the Official Receiver. Where it is clear that that officer has acted in good faith, they consider that he should not be held personally responsible in the event of in heing shown that he acted under a mistake or upon information wrong in itself but accepted by bin as correct. Redress-in such cases should, my Committee venture to think, he obtainable not at the expense of the Official Assignee but at the cost, of the estate concerned. cerned.

the state of the s

It is a frequent subject of complaint that an insolvent's books are not promptly forthcoming, that his accounts are confused and in many cases muntelligible, that there is a want of system in presenting an insolvent's accounts, and that schedules are anceoled as a matter of form. Reviewing these matters it appears desirable that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened by having attached to it an experienced professional accountant. The books of an insolvent should vest in the Official Receiver from the date of the adjudication order. A report should be neade at the next sitting of the Court that the books are either in the Official Receiver's hands or under his authority and control. The accounts of the estate could then, as might prove most convenient, he made up either in the office of the Official Receiver, where the assolvent would attend for this purpose, or in the insolvent's office under the inspection of the official are another. In either case conditions would receive additional and much needed security time would be saved and a receiver interest in the creditors would receive additional and nuch needed sensity, time would be savel and a greater interest in the selflement of the estate be exhibited on the part of creditors. It will be sees that this suggestion does not in any way throw ulstacles in the way of a brukingt's access to his books or to his closing of them connectly. It would compel hun tather to avoid all unnecessary delars, and to furnish the Court with as correct a statement of his position as possible at the earliest possible moment. The immediate supervision of the preparation of this statement by the official accountant, or his close inspection of the books whilst it was being drawn up, would effectually deplied usolvents of the many common excuses which are now put forward for delaying the mating over to the Official Assignce of the records of a loss less. The provisions of the draft And as to the delivering up of a bankrupt's backs should be thoroughly and carefully enforced, and as a recollary nears smould be provided to scenic that the backs shuff be properly cared for. There are not a few insolvents, who require experienced and capable assistants to enable them to close their books. At the same time the knowledge that upon the occurrence of an act of insolvency the closing of the looks would be imposative and prompt would tend to greater strictness in the keeping of accounts, and would in itself cure that carciessoess which Insolvency Commissioners in India are constantly reprobating. The suggestion that the office of the Official Receiver should be strengthened in the way above infinated has been put forward by my Committee because of the great importance which cannot but be attached to the speedy closing of an insolvent's brooks. They would prefer that, so far as possible, this should be done by a probessional and experienced officer responsible to the Official Receiver and the Comit rather than by some skelled but outside egency. In connection with this particular question, and as pointing to a branch of duty which would devoive upon an official accountant, it is extremely destrable that information as to the position of an insolvent's estate should be more generally and more readily available than it is at present. This end could only be admired with the greatest advantage to all concrined. My Committee would therefore suggest that it should be a direction to the Official Receiver or other trustee in bankempter to issue periodical reports should be reionabled at reasonably brief intervals, and should give creditors all the information needed to enable them to understand the progress made in setting a banking the affains. It is very desirable that creditors should be encouraged to take a steady and persistent interest in the greater strictness in the keeping of accounts, and would in uself cure that carelessness which Insolvency Comaffinis. It is very desirable that creditors should be encouraged to take a steady and persistent interest in the liquidation of an estate, and nothing seems so likely to produce this result as an assurance that delays will be reduced to a minimum, and that the Official Receiver or Trustee shall as a matter of course keep the creditors informed of that which it most concerns them to know. In this way, the represent which now attaches, but too often to the proceedings in the Insolvency Courts, that they are more or less of a purely formal character, would be done away with and the Courts the needves would be in a better position to judge of the haracter of an insolvents durlings and to distinguish between unjustifiable and speculative training and ball fortune arising from the necidents of trade or of living.

The suggestion for the periodical circulation amongst creditors of statements showing the progress made in

Inquidating an estate applies equally to a trustee other than the Official Receiver or to a youngities of Inspection. Hitherto one of the main difficulties in working the existing Act has been the upather shown by creditors; and it is, in the opinion of my Commutere, necessary to show credit as that they can with little frouble asquaint themselves with all that concerns them as regards an insolvent estate, to indice them to attend meetings, and to take an entire part in the windows up of their debtors affairs. So long as coditors believe that to attend meetings is to proceed without knowledge to arrive at no result or practically to waite time, so long will they avoid, unless under necessity, attended out such meetings. Where the amount only 'vel' in a lookingtry is small, the chances of jetting tegether the creditors are small indeed, and in such cases it may be useful to reserve

to the Ollicial Receiver power to call a mosting of cu-ditors at his discretion.

The attention of the Committee in the composit the dismissions on the draft Ball, has been in various ways. The attention of the Committee in Case ence of the dispassions on the draft Rall, has been in various ways strongly drawn to the question of protection against header dealings and the fraudament transfer of property of a trade who might be actually insolvent of the time of the transfer but who might routine to curry on his lusiness and thus seems to the transfer something of a time sauction. Bendim dealings, especially in easies of insolvency, are somewhat common and ought to be not a special way guarded against. In this connection if would seem that sections 28 and 11 of the draft Ball, bould be read together. In section 28 it is not as clear as it should be that the property therein indicated, as deal, within the case of a cettlement made before and in consider them of the minimum of the case of a committee made in a cettlement made. ensoleration of harringe, or in the case of a column made ne consideration of a vertice for a future provision of the settlor's wife or children, that the presently so disposed of would be regarded by the Court as an asset of the istate. This section is governed by the provision of a column thin still the matter is one which should not be left in doubt. So long as there may be a doubt there will be a temptation to endeavour to

My Committee accept the limitation of time in section 41 after the tapse of which set dements made by persons who may become lumbrapts cannot be impeached as reisonable and proper. Allusion has been made for hierarm cases and to the frequency with which nelet insactions are resorted to by Natives. The provisions of section 41 should be made sufficiently wide to take in cases of then air proches in the mones of the ways and children on other relatives of bankingts or the transfer of property to them. So far as my Commutate can see, such cases are not provided for in the property. Act. They would commend this queste in the attention of the basis because the the non-bank it has been negled that memority structures on the money. such cases are not provided for in the propered Act. They would commend this quester it to the attention of the hegislature. On the one hand, it has been neged that property standing in the names of wives or children of a Native bankrupt should be presumed to be the property of the bankrupt and dealt with accordingly netal the contrary was shown. But it would be unjust to throw upon a write or children the band in of proving their right to property made over to there in good hath and at a time when the transferior was in a selvent is seriou or in a position which would make the transfer a measure of produce. In such a case the property so transferred, should the transferor subsequently become backrept would be all that the write or chelding each look to for their support. Such cases require protection. Stall it is extremely distrible () at behavior transactions, should be unrivided for, and my Committee would commend this subject, to the attention of the legislature. privided for, and my Committee would commend this subject to the attention of the legislature.

There is another matter which ought to receive attention, and in regard to which it appears desirable that the present appearancy should be taken to provide a much medeal remedy. These occasionally croping where, although there may not be an application to the Backruptcy Court, still one creditor steps suddenly in, closes a linsures and takes possession of all its assets. In such cases the general body of creditors are should altogether from participation in the assets, or find their interests postponed to those of a special creditor of whose rights they have been kept in ignorance. Then such a state of things is pressible opens a wide door to pudding studies and still more reckloss borrowing. As the law in India at possess a landow maximum whose rights they have been kept in ignorance. Then should stake of things is possible opens a wide don'to reckless trading and still more teckless borrowing. As the law in India at present stands, a lender is entirely at the mercy of the representations which tour be made to him, and may in post et good faith advance money for the assistance of a business, which is not only actually insolvent but which may be in a condition where for all practical purposes it may be said to be carried on for the benefit of the creditor behing a possessory mortgage. In England this class of cases is dealt with by the Bills of Sales Act. Instruments of the kind alluded to must be registered within atwenty-one days, and under certain circumstances are absolutely null and void as against a degree of the Court, a trustee in bankruptey or in the event of the insolvency of the maker of the mortgage. In India it is very desirable that all instruments of this class should be made to come under the provisions for compulsory registration. The records of the Unsolvent Court and the experience of the Ollicial Assumes will amply hear out the necessity for some action such as that just suggested. It seems to convert the Bankinpicy Courts into a shelter for fraudulent dealings when a hankinpt who has deprived the general body of his creditors of security for their chainfs applies to the Court for protection against any steps they might ordinarily institute against bim.

My Committee approve of the provision which retains for India imprisonment for debt. A very great number of Native traders are not subjects of the British Government, and have a means of conveying greater or lesser portions of their assets out of the jurisdiction of British Courts. Another large section of Native traders shelter themselves helyal the Hudu on tour of a joint family; where such a custom prevails, and where important classes of Native declars bave their domicile beyond the famils of the territories, directly administered by the Government of India, it is precisely that unmissionment for debt should be retained even if on general

grantals a good case could not be reale out in its favour.

Section of provides that a front of the foot as wages shall be paid, in priority to all other debts, to any clerk or serving who may have tendered services to the kinkring ducing four months before the date of the receiving order. My Committee are scrong v in factor of a limit in the amount to be paid under this section, but they consider its section low considering the average range of the salaries of assistants. They would tanke the Kunt Rs. Level, lon would require to a tre amount of wages due to any clerk or servant should be certified by the Official Receiver or Frustee, or the other al accountant of the Receiver's office.

Section 30 gives power to a limited to distinin for one year's rent, neared, due prior to the date of the refully individual. This provision would appear to be immedistally considering the powers already ordinarily order of a lindiration.

enjoyed by handlords.

My Committee are not disposed to cavil at the provision contained in section 40 of the Bill. Where the Crown reserves to itself the right to dismass its servants as a punishment for insolvency, it seems reasonable that it should retain the alternative of regulating the another to be retreated from the pay of me employs.

It would appear to be in non-course with reason and the spirit of the Bill that the lying in prison of a person

undern warrant of arrest in execution of a decree of the Courts, its well as the closing of, or departing from, a place of lusiness with intent to defeat or delay creditors, should be idefined to be acts of hankingtey on which a receiving at let should be made. The lattices, under the present law, a ground for adjudgeding a trader, and receiving of the should be made. The last tas, under the present law, a ground for adjudicating a trader, and the lying in prison under a warrant of arrest mescentron of a decree a ground for adjudicating a non-trader, a banking. There seems to my Contradiction proposed very manual proposed and the proposed for the proposed are more especially as eases can readily be consisted in with the nonaston of these directions takes as nots of bankingtey might give use to difficultie. The lying of a debtor in prison is sufficient to give the proposed Bankingtey Court jurisdiction, and it ought therefore to be declined to be an act of bankingtey. It these not appear to my Committee that paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of the Statement of Objects and Unisons give any good appear to my committee that programs 18, 20 TeV in the Separation of Objects and Separation Separation of the Court to Goes where persons or personally subject to the jurisdiction of herwise, and by reason of their being imprisoned or baving within a twelvementh indimitally resided or had a place of business within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction. At present persons who come to Calentia to sell produce, purchase goods, or to make contracts in this city for such purposes, are in respect of such contracts liable to be seed in the Colentia High Court.

As the draft Bill is framed a Calcutta merchant who had obtained a decree against a person in the position referred to would be made to avail benself if the provisions of the proposed Bankiuptev Act for enforcing payment of the immoration which he had of fained a degree. My Committee are decidedly of opinion that it would be a great advantage to the increantile community if in the proposed Act the bankiuptey jurisdiction were extended so as to incline all cases in which the High Court has perisdiction to entertain a sun

The order and disposition clause, section 28, sub-section 03t, provides for all moveable property in the order and disposition of a brukeupt, with the consert of the true owner, being dealt with as the property of the insolvent. This sub-section (b) is sub-stantially identical with the order and disposition clause in the present Act. Under the section of the existing Act a has been field that property left by the time owner, being a mortgager, in the possession of a firm the result include of which becomes an insolvent, is not in the possession, order a large expension of the existing Act a large expension of the existing the results of the Act property by the insolvent with the results of the Act property of the results of the results of the existing the expension of the existing the results of the Act property of the results of the results of the existing the results of the existing the or disposition of a firm the result it includes of which becomes an insolvent, is not in the possession, order or disposition in the insolvent within the meaning of the Act, macmoch as it is not in his sole possession, order in disposition, but in that of himself and his absent partners jointly. It was therefore ruled in caspirate Gubberg in resolvent (I. R. 6 Cale 633) that the clause does not apply. It is very rare indeed to find in any business, who that carried on by Europeanis or Natives, that all the partners are resident, and, this deemy so, the ruling retried to less in a large majority of cases the effect to a great extent of milliving the possession, order or disposition classic analysis of the result of the result of the possession. order or deposition chase, which is a very reset if position to k maintained in the intensits of the realiters, generally of a bankrupt estate. My Committee would therefore suggest that subsection (3) of section 38 of the dufft Bill should be amended in a way to meet the difficulty which the decision in Gubbay in re Moranta base right. Usefully set to 1/2 of the Bill, which provides that a creditor or a firm may proceed in bankruptey against the maintry to gate in which it crities on insiness, may in the case of some of the nets of bankruptey specified or to be 30 of the Bill get over the dubbully which has been pointed out. But the matter's doubtful, and the constitution of such the first representation of the horizontal decision in the case of some of the mitter's doubtful, and the question is one of such great importance that my Commutee consider the doubt should be removed as bues possible

My Commutee car not accept the suggestion node in section 88 that any of the furctions of a Court of Bankroptey should be delegated to a Small Conce Comt Judge. The Small Conse Court is a Court of schomary jurisduction. It has are ever cleaded with business, and to transfer to it inservency business would after the jurisduction. It files are overleaded with business, and to fransfer to it inservency business would after the character of the Court, establish direct inside eacy periodictions in the Presidency-towns, and prove an inconvenience instead of a convenience to the public. The preferable course would be to follow existing precidents and provide for the appendment of a Registrar of the Bankruptry Court. The work could not be neposed upon the Registrar of the High Court, for the ollicer is not be Colentia II gh. Court. already involuntheed with business. A Registrar of the Bankruptry Court night have delegated to him duties similar to at less performed by Registrars in Lankruptey at Home. He might also performs the functions which under the English. Bankruptry Act. are fulfilled by the Beard of Trade.

It would probably be found a convenence if affidavits which large to be unde in Tingland and Soutland in cases of Indian backingtey should be swern before the Permanent Compossion is already a quinted by the Indian High Cents to take affidicits in these countries, and that affidavits sworn below such Commissioners, should be

admissible in bankinptey proceedings in this country.

My Committee consider that a firstee appointed under section 20 should, onless good cause can be shown by Committee consider that a firstee appointed under section 20 should, onless good cause can be shown. to the contrary, invariably be a creditor of the insolvent; such a trustic once appointed should only be remove-able by order of the Court and upon cause shown. My Committee do and think it would further the ends of justice to allow a trustee, so far as his work is concerned, to be at the risk of disputes amongst the creditors. Besides, by making him removeable only by an order of Court, a greater directness of responsibility is obtained, and by so much a greater security for the interests of all concerned. Where a trustee is appointed my Committee

incline to think that he should liquidate the bankrupt's estate under the inspection of the Official Received will

in such a case would fulfil the functions of a Committee of Inspection.

Section 26 might be amended so as to give the Court power to order, according to the information applied in the course of proceedings before it, to deliver over any maney or property, which that information might show to have been received from the insolvent as the result of a fraudulent preference, as also may property visited to him by a fraudulent settlement or which he appeared to hold bendmi for the bankempt.

Sub-section (5) of section 27 appears to have taken no account of the possibility of eredators reading the 1 India. In such a case the notice of 14 days provided by the sub-section would be insufficient. The sub-section might be so arranded as to show clearly the distinction between Eughsh and Indian credit is a suspecial before the contraction.

notice.

In section 32 there is an omission. The section provides for necounts to be taken when there make here mutual dealings between a bankrupt and any other person, but does not state to whom the account half to

The existing Act gives Rs. 300 as the value Section 38 gives Rs. 200 as the value of the excepted articles

of such articles, and my Committee do not see why this unit should not be maintained in the proposed Act.

My Committee would suggest that the time allowed under section 18 for a trustee to disclaim onerous p perty should be enlarged from two months to six months. The circumstances of India are in every way so different from those in England, and such great difficulty attaches to a proper ascertainment of the character of properties, that to limit the period of disclaimer under this section to two months only would, my Committee believe, seriously interfere with its working.

My Committee would make the permission vested by section 50 in the Committee of Inspection depend in the rupon an order of the Court. The same remark applies to section 57.

Clause (?) of section 52 appears to overheak the radical differences between separate and joint estates. These differences ought to be acknowledged so far that the direction to declare dividends, together should be amended

and powers given to declare dividends separately.

It would finelitate business if the latter pertion of clause (3) of section 64, from the words "The officer shall, &c.," to the words "duly sanctioned," were omitted. If a trustee or manager acts with the permission of the Coart under sections 50 and 57, there is no need for him to take further sanction for the details dealt with in this sub-section, more especially as all charges incurred under this sub-section must be taxed.

Referring to section 65, my Committee would not recommend any interference with the existing system, by which but kruptey estates accounts are kept in the name of the Official Assigned and audited by Government officials who submit half-yearly reports on such audit to the High Court. The like remark applies to section 67

classe (I).

In section 91, which gives the Court power to change the carriage of proceedings, my Committee would melude besides any other creditors the trustee or the Official Receiver as persons who might be substituted to carry on the proceedings.

In section 103, clause (b), my Committee can see no reason for making the action of the Official Received depend upon the "permission of the Court," and would recommend that those words be omitted,

My Committee would add to the offences, punishable under section 105 of the Bill, the following -failing to give proper assistance in realising his assets; procuring or assisting to raise a faundalent claim against the assets of the estate; improperly interfering with the realisation of the assets; fraudulently making away with property; doing that which might result in preventing the disposal of the property at its proper value, showing a fraudulent preference to any creditor or entering into any composition with any creditor; inducing any creditor by an improper preference or otherwise to neglect or delay to proceed with a petition, or to agree to the dicharge of the bankinpt.

My Committee cannot approve of the transfer of offeness provided for in section 110, and would prefer that the Bankruptey Court should itself deal with offeness under the Bankruptey Act.

The working of section 113, providing for the exclusion of partnerships and companies, should be made note clear. As it stands it might be objected that it excludes ordinary business partnerships from the operation of the Act, which is against the present practice as well as against the spirit of the digit Act.

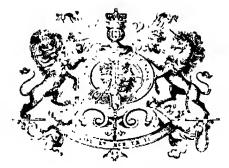
My Committee cannot see what utility will result from changing the designation of the "Official Assignee" to that of "Official Receiver". There is already an officer of the High Court known by this latter designation, and to retain the style "Official Receiver" would be to introduce something of confusion and to change a falle

thoroughly well known and comprehended.

In conclusion my Committee desire me to reper their opinion that the draft Bill is an advance upon the existing Act. They would suggest that the legislature bonid consider the experiency of retaining Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code as regards the local limits of the Courts established under the bankruptcy Lay, and they would again argo that in the consideration of the arch Bill the utmost weight, and the most careful atten-tion, should be given to the points of delicrence between the circumstances of England and India

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg Serv to the Good of India



SUPPLEMENT

The Gazette of **Endia**.

No. 18.3

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MMY48S6.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Subprement of the Gaziate of Anna acid he field hed from time to time, containing such O heidl Papers and information as the Government of India may acid to be as to be to be a topic, and near a view weightly be made known.

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No Operal Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcular Gazett will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to

D. B.ARBOUR,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE, · (Statistical Branch).

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AND 2nd HALVES OF MARCH	10th AND 21th APRIL 1886.
(RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF MARCH	SUPPLEMENT TO THE 'GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 27th MARCH AND 10th AND 21th APRIL 1886.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE, (Statistica! Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of Andia.

No. 20.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be fublished from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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P F

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPILEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 719, 720 AND 771 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE 'GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 271 MARCH AND 24th APRIL 1886.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMITTER, (Statistical Branch).



SUPPLEMENT

of **Endia**. The Gazette

No. 21. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP IN THE PUNJAB, 1885-86.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

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TOTAL WESTERN JUMN'S CANAL	7.408,50	3,22=,608	135,089	109,510	25	04455			<u></u>		<u></u>	<u></u>	-:-					
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Trat Swat RIVER LANAL	1,6: 2,121	90,106	0,301		6, 100					,		.		-		1		
GRAND TOTAL	1/96.0	0,051,122	708, 500	314,135	8 ,685	64,15	!					i	··· ,			. 1		•

Net increase . 24,231

STATEMENT No II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

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DESCRIPTION OF CRIPES	Um- balla, Kərnal, Ro	ntak, Ocihi ^T O	lissar Kalsia Jint	Bika. Gurdas.	Amrit Labore, Labore	ndhi Feroza Patlali	Varide Nabha, Pesha- kot. Nabha, war,
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Indian-corn Jowar Sugarcane Rice otton Indixo Others	1,17 4,705 1	,414 13,115 ,358 6, 10 ,104 3,131	7, 85 727 4,18 17, 125 2 5,103 17, 125 2 5,103 8,127 20 9,103	5.458 10,031 139 1,060	4,635 1,371 2 02 1 10,129 20,106 1	477 3 6 3 40 1,371 2 1,373 25,302 3	0,000 200 486 20 100 5,587 344
TOTAL KHARD, 1885 81	21,1 y 27	110 27.010	32,784 797 +3,235	107 10.412	68,446 101,830	896 46,885 11	6,076 370 6,300
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STATEMENT NO HI

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

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Indian-cord Joseph Sugarcata Ruge	1,125 3,994 989 6.8	6,816 13,4% 31,042 22,330	29, .26 8,210 7,875 9,280	37,267 45, 92 39,905 32,218	4,890 12,2-8 6,700 21,418	 6,597 31,877 30,045 6a 75,941	11 4 ⁴ 7 41 · ¹ 8, 40,715 52 97 359	484 3 1,115 3,408	. 2 13 1,813	486 16 2,928 33,809	6,000 230 \$100	
I ITAL KHARIF, 1885-66 .	6,710	7.5,676	54,6)7	125,080	45,260	344,472	187,734	5,010	32,229	37,219	6,30	
107AL MIARIS, 1884-85	17,115	95,236	87,134	199,516	71,438	103,016	131,454	166	9,999	10,165		
		1	!								J	1

R. HOME, Colonel, R.E.,

GOVERNMENT OF UNDIA. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1886-87 and of the

fifteen preceding years. (In Thousans or Rupees.)

Total Revenue. Conclusion	Total Revenue: Conclient	Total Revenue. Con Exports Con Con Exports Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con	Total Market Ma	-
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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

. The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

STATISTICAL BRANCH; Calculta, 17th May : F.FD.

D. M. BARBOUR, Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

91	REMARKS.			
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15	Remarks.	S. Ch.		2 2	D. BARBOUR, Secretary to the Government of India.
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!	PROVINCES.		Rajpootana- contd.		DEI

D BARBOUR, Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

I (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 791 OF THE	
OF APRI	7 1886.
THE 1St HALF	HE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 8th MAY 1886.
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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

(Statistical Branch).



The Gazette of Andia

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1886.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 737.

Simla, the 24th May, 1886.

The HONOURABLE MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS ELLIOTT HUGHES, R.A., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, died this morning at 10 o'clock.

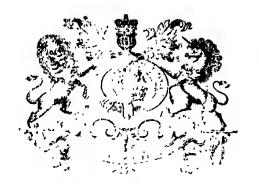
The Governor-General in Council notifies this mournful event to the community with the deepest regret, and he requests that the Officers of Government, Civil and Military, will attend the funeral of the late Major-General Hughes, assembling for this purpose at his residence at 7-30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

His Excellency in Council has directed the Flag at Fort William to be lowered to half mast high during the whole of tomorrow.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO.

The Gazette of **Endia**.

No. 22.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supply MINI to the Gazetive of India well be published from time to time, containing such Oficial Paters and information as the Gazetiment of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may us fully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the CAZETTE may receive the Supple MLST separately on a payment of six Rupees per anneously delicity in Calcutta, or nine Rupees it sent by Post.

No Operal Orders or Noticeations, the Publication of which in the Gazietts of Annia is required by Low, or which if has been existenced to tablish in the California to the included in the Supersalist. For such Order, and Notice which in the Gazietti must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26th MAY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General rain is reported from Madras, from parts of the Bombay Presidency, from Bengal, Assam, and British Burma. Good rain has fallen in Mysore and Coorg. With the exception of a few showers, there has been no rain in Northern and Central India.

Prospects continue fair in Madras and good in Mysore and Coorg.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab the rabi harvest has been almost completed, with a generally good outturn.

In Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Berar kharif operations continue in progress.

In the Central India Agency prospects are generally good. In Rajputana tanks are in some places completely and in others nearly dry. The water in the wells is also falling.

In Bengal prospects are layourable; and cultivation is progressing rapidly

In parts of Assam more rain is wanted for tea and other crops.

The public health continues good on the whole, though fever and small-pox are reported from parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, of the Central Provinces, Punjah, and Rajputana. Cholera is still severe in Raipur,

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab and rising in parts of Rajputana. Elsewhere they are

generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.		: 1	Rainfall for week under i	State of agriculturid prospects.		
Madras - (May	oth)	.				
Bellary	•	•	Average last week since revised, 1253 this week, 100.	Standing wet grops generally good; backed paddy, yield below average.		
Kurnool	•	\cdot	Average 30	Hirvest second crop paddy completed, outturn average. Small-pox in three and cartle-disease in two tank		
Ganjam	•	•	Average 157	(Slight small-pox in six, tever in three, and cattle-discase in tous natures; slight cholera. Average number employed on Chaket Indee 565.		
Kistna . Chingleput (A	fadras)	•		Shight lever; cholera in ten taluks and one division. Sunding crops fair, except in parts of one taluk where wathering, lanvest we, and dry grams, out orn below a negle. Fever and cattle-disease in one taluk.		
Coimbatore	•		Average 87	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and charlen, outturn generally above average. Fever in one and small-pox in parts of two taluks.		

Presidency or Province and District. Madras—contd.		Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.		
		1	The second secon		
Tanjore.	•	Average '54	Standing crops generally good; harvest gingelly, outturn belo		
Madura . Malabar	•	Average '77 Average 1 33	average. Harvest paddy, yield below average. Standing crops ripening in one i duk; harvest third crop padd outturn below average. Smali-pox in eight and cholera in third taliks.		
Travancore	•	3.42	Small-pox and fever in parts. General Remarks.—General prospects fair.		
Bombay - (May 2	бth)	1	1		
Kurrachee	•	\il	Weather sultry; days warm. River at Korn on 24th, it feet inches against 13 feet 5 inches on same direast year. Feyn in seven and cartle-disease in one taluka; one temaning case small-pox recovered. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Kurrache 20, 30 and 34, in Sakro ml, 38 and 47, in Jui 20, 40 and 40, and in Manilend 22, 26 and 38 argued agree recover.		
Hyderabád		Δu^{\dagger}	in Manjhand 32, 36 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively. Rabi harvest almost over in the district; preparations for kharri cultivation in progress. River at Kotti on 24th, 1 feet 5 tiches against 13 feet 5 inches on same date last year Fever in two, small-pox in three, and cattle-discusse in three talukat Prices of grain steady. Days and nights very lot.		
Ahmedabad	•	1210	Weather very hot. Manuring and tiling operations commence in some talakas. Public health good. Wheat 36 and bajre 3 pounds per rupee.		
Baroda		Nil	Public health good. Standing crops in good condition. Baji		
Surat .		NH	28, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee. Fever in Mandyi and Bardoli talukas. Thari 38 and nagli 4		
Nasik .	• •	Nasik, 258; Sınnar, 255; Igatpuri, 151; Dindori, 85; Niphad, 73; Chan- dor, 182; Baglan, 127; Kalvan, 95;	ing. Sky cloudy; weather very hot. Public health good		
Colaba (Bombay) .	Peint, 170, Light rain from 20th to 22nd amounting to 07.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 19th and 20th, nil on 21st and 20th, 2 warm on 23rd and 24th and 3° warm on 25th vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind from north on 19th and 27th and from north-east on 21st and 22nd; wind normal on all other days; thunder and hightning on 20th and 25th lightning on 21st and 23rd.		
Poona	• .	Roin throughout the district; maximum in Haveli, 3:47; minimum in Jun- nac, 24.	Bayr: 31 and juari 45, in Poona bajri 32 and juare 35 pounds per rupce. Agricultural operations begin.		
Abmednagar .	•	Rain general from 1981n Jamkhed to			
Sholapur .	• ;	pur, 50; Madha, 70; Karmala, 149; Pandharpur, 500; Sangola, 61; Mal-	Juan 59 and bajri 43 pounds per rupee.		
Dhaiv ar .	•	Hangal, 4.86; more than 30 in Dian- war, Mugud, Man- dargi, and Kalghai- gr; more than 20 in Hubli, Gadag, Kod, and Karajgi; Nargund, 20; Bankapur, 056;			
Rajkot	•	Ron, •70. 1 So	Weather very hot. Fever, howel-complaints, and skin-disease prevalent; measles at Jafarabad. Wheat 35, bajri 32, and juari 46 pounds per rupee. General Romarks.—Rain in most districts of Gizerat, Kathiawar the Decean, and Southern Maratha Country. Scarcity of drinking-water in two talukas of Dharwar and two of Khandesh Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of tour districts.		
engal – (May 26th)	1			
Chittagong .	•	. ,	Weather seasonable. Sowing of aux paddy in progress; prospects of crops fair. Prices rising. Public health good.		
Dacca	•	0.01	Sowing of aus and amun paddy still going on; prospects good Sporadic cholera in Manickgunge.		
24-Pergunnalis (Calcutta).	ļ	. 1'84	No crops on ground, except sugarcane. Ploughing going on Public health generally good.		

Presidency or Pr		6	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal-contd.				
Moorshedabad	•		Some rain	Weather hot. Ploughing and sowing of the crops going on, but more rain wanted; indugo promaing well. Public health
Rungpore	•	••	2.03	lairly good. A few cases of choirra sub-occur Prospects of crops favourable; cheena_being_cut. Public health good.
Burdy on	•	•	o'4; more rain in Culna and Cutwa.	Sowing of aux progressing. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur	•	•		Cultivation proceeding, and crops on ground much helped by
Purneah			1 (3	Rain has done much good. Prospects of crops fair; bhadei
Patna	•	•	Nil	Sowings commenced. Public health fair. Cotton stall being collected; boro rice in arable lands commenced to be reaped; cheena and sugarcane growing well.
Durbhunga			Nil	Public health good. Early paddy sowings coming up well; prospects of standing
Hazarıbagh			1 10	crops continue promising. Public health generally good. Weather very warm, latterly unsettled. Ploughing proceeding;
	•	•	Nil	no crops to report upon. General health good.
Cuttack	•	•		Weather hot, with clouds. Proughing in progress; sowing of the beginn in some places. Trice of fice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	•	•	o ² 6	Weather seasonable, Tillage in full swing; rice sowings com- menced in places. Public health normal.
Khoolna Emagepore		•	1.56 2.75; beavy rain	Weather hot. Ans paddy being sown. Public health good. Weather most unseasonable. Cul ivation progressing rapidly.
Pubna (Scraja	ን (3 የን (ን (·)	throughout district.	Two deaths from small-pox in Gungarampore. [Croje doing well. Public health improving.
(iva	•			Crops doing well. Public health but. Prices better than last
Ciumparun	•		Ail	Indigo doing well. Prices stanonary. Some fever and small-
NW. Province	s and	l Ond1	n	amun tice sowing commenced, and induse and sugarcan the only crops on ground doing well; but tice harvest sall going on in score places, with sansfactory outron. Per of rice generally stationary. General health tair,
		26th)		! :
Benares (May	24th)	Nil	Harvesting completed; supplies plentiful. Prices steady. Health generally good.
Rac Barrh (31	••)	Nil	Weather at times cloudy; wind variable. Supplies ample. Price steady. General health good.
Goraklipore	(,,)	Nil	Harvest operations completed; preparation of land for kharri, sowing in progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad	("	25th)	Nil	Weather bot, with east wind Prospects of crops on ground good. Prices steady. Supplies ample. Highly of men and cattle good.
Lucknow				Heat increasing. Saraco is being howested; nigation of sugar- cane and other summer crops going on. Makers well applied. Prices sightly rising. Health of people good. No cattle-disease
Partalogach	(,,	25th)	1 Kil	East wind. Prices steady. C. slara i ported from tabul Path:
Allahabad ((,,)	Nil	Weather steady; wind easterly. Harvesting finished. Market
Cawnpore	("	24th	\ Nil	Well supplied. Prices stendy. General health good. Weather very hot. Harvest nearly timshed. Prices stationary
Banda			İ	Condition of people good; foot and mouth disease in Billwar Weather scasonable. Rabi all baryested. Markets well supplied
Farakhabad			ļ.	Prices easy. Public health good; cattle-disease in three vidages East wind nonly all the week. Prices steady. Supplies plenting
		")	1	Health of people fair. Weather very hot and a strong wind blows from the east. Goal is gradually being removed from the threshing floors. Publications.
Bareilly	(,,	,,)	Nil	health good. Weather hot, with easterly winds. Prices fluctuating. No abnormal
Ballia * Kumaon	("	» ;	Nil Nil	mal sickness. Sugarcane being irrigated. Health satisfactory Weather fair. Rabi not harvested in some parts. Prices falling General health fair; measles in parts; cattle-dyease alluming
_Agra	("	24th	Nil	Slowly. Cane and melon crops being irrigated. Prices steady. Healt
				Weather cloudy and sultry. Prices steady. Health good.
Meerut	(,,	25th	Nil	Weather seasonable and hot. Ample supplies. Prices slowl rising. No sickness. General Remarks. Weather seasonable. Harvesting operation completed in most districts and prospects good. Supplies ar plentiful. Prices generally steady. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab – (May 26th)		
Delhi (May 25th,	Nil	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest good
Hissar Umballa	Nil	Health good. Prices nearly stationary. No report received.
Jullundur	Nil	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harve
Sinlkot	Nil Nil	Health good. Prices statio ary.
Ferozepore Lahore	20 Nil	Health good. Prices talling
Rawalpindi	Nil	Hearth good. Prices stanounts.
Shahpur	. Nel Vil	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	Nil	Small-pox slightly prevalent in city. Prices almost steady.
Peshawar		Slight tever. Prices falling. General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Ferozepur district. Sma pox in Dera I anat. Khan city and tever in Peshawar, othe wise health of province is generally good. Rabi harvestic nearly completed. Prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces— (May 26th)		t 1
Nagpur	Δit	Weather hot. Land being prepared for sowing. Fever, small-po
Jubbulpore	Nil	and cartle-disease in places. Prices stationary. Wealter but and weady. Winnowing nearly finished. Healt
		har. Prices easy.
Saugor (May 25th)	Nil	 W a her cooler. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue. P(r) es falien in Kinai talisil.
Seom	NW	Weather cloudy and hot. Winnowing almost finished; khar fields being ploughed. Slight small-pox. Prices easy.
Hoshangabad	Nil	Weather hot. Kharif plonglings conditue. Small-pox and cattl
Khandwa	.25	disease in places. Prices steady. Weather cloudy and very hot. Kharif preparations continu
Raipur	Nil	Mealth fair. Prices stufonary. We other hot and cloudy. Ploughings continue. Cholera in
•		diated. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (May 22nd)		Weather clear and hot. Ploughing in progress; sugarcan doing well. Cholera in places. Prices unchanged. General Remarks.—Weather hot and some rules cloudy. Land being prepared for kharrt sowings. Cholera severe in Raipin over and small-pox in a few places. Prices steady.
British Burma— (May 26th)		
Akyah . (May 22nd)	orog	Total rainfall 1:28. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassem	0.58	Total rainfall 5/54. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulment)	0.85 4103	Total rainfall 13-76 Public health good; cattle healthy. Total rainfall 13-76 Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu Henzada	6.14 0.14	Total rainfall 4:78. Public health and health of cattle good. Total rainfall 3:04. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Prome	0'11	Total rainfall 0:40. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thavetmayo	2 18 0°24	Total rantall 8%. Public health good; cattle healthy. Total rainfall 245. Public health good; cattle healthy. General Remarks.—Public health good; slight cattle-disease i Amherst district, elsewhere cattle healthy.
Assam-(May 26th)	•	
Gauhati	1.70	Weather hot. Cholera still prevalent in the district; cattle
15	Rainfall during the week ending 25th instant.	disease reported from some moughts. Planting of sugarcan
Sylhet		State and prospects fair. Cattle-disease still prevalent in part of the district.
Cachar	1'09	Weather warm. Cultivation for aus and asra crops continues. Common rice 14 seers 30 chittacks per rupee. Four death
Dibrugarh	-84	from cholera from Sadr reported; general heafth good. Weather warm; rain wanted. Prospects of tea and other crop depend upon ram.
Tysore and Coorg (May 26th)	:	
	ivil and military .	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolai
	galore, 2:01; My- sore, 4:66; Kolar,	district. Ploughing operations commenced in the Bangalore district; prospects of season favourable. Pasturage improved. Health generally good.
Mysore	1.69. 8.01	Heavy rain has fallen throughout the Province, with beneficia
		results; prospects of season and public health good.

and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad-	·	
Amrauti (May 20th) .	Nil	Weather hot, occasionally cloudy. Kharif preparations continue.
Akola Hyderabad	<i>Nil</i> Average 4-24	Wheat 22 and juari 20 seers per rupee. Weather hot. Ploughing for kharif communes. Total rainfall since 1st January 183. Reaping of tabi crops continues. General health of vilukas fair. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 111, white juar 21, yellow juar 22, and tur 15 seers per current sicea rupee.
Central India States — (May 26th)		•
Indore	Nil Nil Nil *05 *13 Nil *60	Weather very hot. Prices steady. Health good. Weather seasonable. Health good. Weather very hot. Health good. Weather very stormy and sultry. Health good. Weather very hot. Health and prospects good. Health and prospects fair. Weather normal, cloudy and hot. Health good. Prices easy and steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	Several light showers	
Rajputana—(May 26th)		
Abu (May 26th)	Nil	Weather seasonable. Measles prevalent. Weather very hot; temperature at 4 P.M. 98°.
Sirohi ("23rd)	Nil	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather cloudy and windy during first portion of week; weather hot and clear during last week.
Marwar (,, 21st)	Nil .	About four months' water in tanks. Health good. Crops being still harvested. Weather partly cloudy; winds very hot; two dust-storms, nights close, and oppressive. Prices rosing.
Kherwara (" 23rd)	.00	Tanks and wells lower. Health good. Prices steady. Weather very hot, cloudy, and windy at nights.
Meywar (" 22nd)	Nil	Tanks and wells decreasing. Health very good. Prices tising Weather cloudy and stormy.
Pertabgarh (" ")	Nil	Tanks altogether dry; some water in wells. Health good. Price tising. Weather cloudy and showery, with storms.
Harowti (" ")	Shahpura, 02	Weather sultry. Small-pox and measles prevalent.
Jhallawar (,, 215t)		Weather very hot. Health fair. Weather very hot. Health good.
Kotah (,, 22nd) Ajmere (,, 25th)		Heat excessive. Tanks and wells decreasing. Slight fever and
*	Nil	small-pox; three cholera cases in Ajmere, two tatal. Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health tair.
Kerowlee (, 22nd)	1	Tanks dry; wells decreasing. Health good. Prices steady
Dholepore (", ",		Tanks and wells decreasing. Slight fever. Prices stationary Health good.
Ulwur (,, 25th)	Nil	Cotton being sown. Wells low. Health good.
Bickanir (" 22nd)		Measles in Bickanir; tever and small-pox in districts. Prices stationary. Weather very hot.
Nepal-(May 21st)		
Khatmandu	. '75	

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ast Return		n length	RECEIF LAND MIN	NUING	n length	RECEIT FOR WEEK I IST MAY	NDING	TOTAL RECEIPTS IST APRIL 1 MAY 185	FROM O ND	TOTAL RECEIPS IST APRI IST MAY	FROM 1. TO	Total	Total
eceived.	Railways.	read Per noise open read in the read open read read read open read read open read read open read read open read read read open read read open read read open read read open read read open read read open read read open read read open read read read open read read read open read read read read read read read read	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per nule opon per week.	Total.	Por mile open per week.	Increase in 1886-87.	n Decrease in 1880-87.		
	Guaranteed,	1	Rs.	Ks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 1886 do. ,, do. ,, do. ,,	Oudh and Robilkhand Madras South Indian Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda and Central India	668 801 654 1,504 401	1,28,578	233 149 155 678 759	680 801 654 1,504 461	1,78,591 1,3%, 79 04,785 11,02,973 3,65,000	263 158 144 733 792	6,17,566 6,30,614 4,13,522 45,90,478 14,20,547	222 163 138 668 678	7,15,732 6,25,783 4,38,051 40,12,865 15,27,080	238 103 151 692 714	98,166 25,4 % 22,387 98,439	13,831
	TOTAL .	4,088	17,41,013	476	4,100	18,77,128	451	714904727	412	79,21,317	430	2,30,590	`
	State.	1											
May 1886	Kast Indian	1,500	10,77,845	714	1,515	10,31,453	681	47,06,865	682	44,73,600	667		2,33,250
ATE) .	Eastern Bengal . Nalhati Nalhati Northern Bengal Kauma-Dharla . Luhoot Patna-Gya Cawnpore-Achneta Didarnagai-Ghazipur Rajputana-Malwa Waidha Coal Nagpur and Chhattis-garh Butish Burma Sindia North-Western Amutsar-Pathankot Bareilly-Pilibbit Dacca Jochat Cawnpore-Kalpi TOTAL AL (GUARANTEED AND MATED EXPENSES NET RECEIPTS	233 27 249 37 220 57 249 12 1,411 45 149 25 4,503 60 36 10 23 	2.7'1	378 455 757 118 109 129 236 297 376 297 376 297 380 77 380 77 384 22 276	234 27 249 37 249 57 253 12 1,414 45 149 327 75 1,803 60 30 80 30 42 5,185	93,778 1,3-5 54,510 7,333 29,612 11,184 24,841 1,335 3,61,000 17,302 50,326 52,315 7,850 4,591,044 5,319 2,040 598 3,900 11 97,079 41,05,600	401 401 219 63 120 204 98 111 255 384 308 105 254 81 57 104 20 93 231	4,22,343 7,034 1,75,510 14,122 1,39,186 51,054 79,539 5,759 14,69,537 62,730 2,50,06,1 2,00,055 36,074 33,00,102 31,803 7,477 9,831 1,713 63,01,838 1,87,07,430 86,46,818 1,01,50,612	397 57 57 154 83 134 195 228 305 368 368 460 166 215 10 282	3,66,73) 8,69 1,04,67 10,441, 1,42,78 60,35 97,440 5,55 16,31,400 70,131 2,40,5 8 2,43,467 35,0 8 22,71,17,9 29,1,5 8,042 22,920 2,640 119,30 54,63,000 1,78,58,013	354 67 176 64 131 238 87 105 261 397 365 168 284 100 64 238 371 190	1,058 19,160 3,596 0,298 20,877 1,61,403 10,401 1,205 13,089 033 11,030	55,604 3,712 173 10,441 25,048 386 10,97,143 2,051 9,30,748 9,30,417
	Assisted Companies.												
May 1886 do. ,, do. ,, do. ,, do. ,,	Bengal-Central Robilkhand and Kumaon Assam Southern Mahratta Bengal and North-Western Tarakessur Total	126 67 78 214 303 22 810	9,496 6,666 3,329 11,751 29,686 5,226	75 90 43 55 06 238	126 67 78 310 393 22	9,731 7,977 7,485 33,724 46,650 5,530	77 119 93 107 154 251	49,629 25,188 20,377 52,824 1,25,183 31,974 3,04,275	86 83 57 54 90 300	44,208 34,287 30,044 1,38,796 2,04,041 31,423 4,84,590	80 116 90 99 153 319	9,090 10,507 85,972 79,758 '349	5,421
l	Native States.												
do. ,, April ,, lav	Bhavnagar-Gondal Jodhpore Nizam's Mysore Rajpura-Patiala	193 64 140 15	26,520 3,494 (a) 8,332 738	137 55 66 46	193 64 149 16	30,814 4,520 (a) 7,912 1,215	159 71 57 76	1,17,389 13,424 (b) 83,536 34,509 5,133	133 46 193 54 70	88,401 ' 19,269 (c) 74,140 34,438 5,583	104 68 177 56 83	 5,845 750	28,988 9,396
1	TOTAL	413	30,084	95	413	44,461	108	2,53,991	104	2,22,131	81		31,000

N.B .- As regards the figures in column " Total Receipts from 1st April to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible,

(c) Total receipts from 1st to 24th April 1886.

th May, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E., Under Secretary.

⁾ Return not received.
) Total receipts from 1st to 25th April 1885.



The Gaze of *Endia*

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1886. 20,

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May, 1886.

No. 27 S.I.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:-

To be Knights Commanders.

- The Honorable Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E., (Barrister-at-Law), Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
- Charles Edward Bernard, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Burma.
- Nawab Khwaja Abdul Ghani, c.s.t., of Dacca.
- William Chichele Plowden, Esq., F.S.S., late of the Bengal Civil Service (Retired).

To be Companions.

- William George Pedder, Esq., Secretary of the Revenue, Statistics and Commerce Department, India Office.
- Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
- Charles Bradley Pritchard, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the

Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May, 1886.

No. 28 I.E.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

Surgeon-General Michael Cudmore Furnell, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Seth Lachhman Das, of Muttra.

Edward Spence Symes, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Rao Bahadur Ranchhod Lal Chhotalal, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morison Dallas, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Frederick Charles Kennedy, Esq., Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Burma.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1886.

No. 1755 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaj Kumari Radeshwari Kishori Kuar, of Tikari, in the District of Gya, Bengal, the title of "Maharani," as a personal distinction.

No. 1756 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kumar Rameshwar Singh, of Durbhungh, the title of "Raja Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1757 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kumar Rajendra Narayan Roy Chowdry, Zamindar of Bhowal, in the District of Dacca, Bengal, the title of "Raja Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1758 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Mela Ram, of Lahore, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1759 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Lalla Umrao Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, the title of "Rail Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1760 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Mohesh Chandra Chakravarti, of Harisankerpore, in the District of Jessore, Bengal, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1761 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rao Sahib Balaji Krishna Bendigeri, late Diwan of Savanur, in the Bombay Presidency, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1762 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Narayan Sakharam Fadnis, Chairman of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates for the town of Satara and a member of the Municipal and Local Boards of Satara, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1763 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Durga Prasad, Talukdar and Honorary Magistrate, Gorakhpar, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1764 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvie Muhammad Ali Khan, of Dinagepore, in the Rajshahye Division, Bengal, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1765 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Shaikh Altaf Hosein, Rais of Lucknow, Landholder and Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore, the title of "Khan Baliadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1766 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Rustomjce Jamasjee Ashburner, late Treasurer of the Bombay Currency Office, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1767 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Rustomji Maneckji, late 1st Grade Clerk, Presidency Pay Office, Bombay, the title of "Khan Sahib," as a personal distinction.

No. 1062 E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bhagwan Das, Commissariat Contractor and Banker, Rangoon, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 1063 E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the gentlemen mentioned below the title of "Kyet thaye zaung Shwe Salwe Ya Min," as a personal distinction:—

Maung Ba Wa, 2nd Judge of the Rangoon Small Cause Court.

Maung Po, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Insein.

Maung Po Hmyin, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Rangoon.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 360.

Simla, the 29th May, 1886.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Brigade-Surgeon W. Temple, M.B., v.C., Medical Staff.

Brigade-Surgeon J. A. Scott, Medical Staff.

O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

re Gazette of Kndia.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

1886. SATURDAY, $M\Lambda Y$ CALCUTTA, 20,

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the Gazette of India, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the Gazette of India, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is \$25 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, \$2-8 per annum additional will be charged for post-

By an order of Government, all subscriptions

must be paid in advance. Applications for the supply of the Gasette on the public service should be addressed to the

Home Department. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the Gazette of India should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May 1886.

No. 557.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 10th March 1886, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Herschel, R.E., Deputy

Superintendent, 1st Grade, retired:

Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, on furlough, to be Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Licutenant-Colonel D. C. Andrew, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, in that grade.

is confirmed in that grade.

Major A. W. Baird, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, and Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, to be Deputy Superintendent, and Grade. dent, 3rd Grade. Captain St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Officiating

Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E. Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 558.—The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 10th March 1886 :-

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Coddington, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade. Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Badgley, S.C., De-

puty Superintendent: 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade. Licutenant-Colonel H. S. Hutchinson, S.C.,

Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2rd Grade.

Lieutenant H. M. Jackson, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

In suppression of Notifications Nos. 547, 548, and 549, dated 22nd March, 1886, the following

Notifications of temporary promotions are issued :-

No. 559.—Major J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on the atternoon of the 15th March 1886, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department Notification No. 174, dated 19th March 1886, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the same date:

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superin-

tendent, 3rd Grade Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

No. 560.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survev of India, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 20th March 1886, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department Notification No. 140, dated 5th March 1886, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 21st idem .-

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Beavan, S.C., Deputy
Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as
Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

No. 561.-Major M. W. Rogers, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 20th March 1886, preparatory to availing himself of the Inrlough granted by Military Department Notification No. 60, dated 29th January 1880, the following temporary

Chakrabarti, Charuchandra

promotions are made, with effect from the 21st idem:-

Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as

Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

No. 562.—With reference to Notification No. 405—42-13 S., dated 7th May 1886, of the Government of Ir lia, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Major C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, on special duty in Madras, having proceeded on furlough, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th May

Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, attached to the Afghan Boundary Commission, to officiate as De-

puty Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Major J. Hill, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superin-

tendent, 2nd Grade. Mr. G. H. Cooke, Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superin-

tendent, 3rd Grade.
Mr. A. D'Souza, Assistant Superintendent,
2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

The 25th May 1886.

No. 564.- Mr. E C. Barrett, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Sections 71 to 74, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

H. R. THUILLIER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Offg. Surveyor General of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CAL-CUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts --

FIRST DIVISION

I.	TRST 171	VISION.
In	Order q	f Merit.
1 Majumdar, Upendralal		Presidency College.
2 Brij Naudan Prasada Saith	•••	Muir Central College.
3 Bhattacharyya, Munindranath		Presidency College.
4 Bandyopadhyay, Rakhalmohan		Sanskrit College,
5 Glosh, Jogindiakumar		Daeca College.
6 Chattopadhyay, Rakhaldus		Krishnagar College.
7 Matin, Narendrakumar	,,,	Presidency College.
8 Datta, Hirendranath		Ditto.
9 Sen. Aubikaprasad		Dacca College.
10 Bandyopathyay, Haranchandra,	No. 1.	Presidency College.
Chal Sureschanden		Dacea College.
11 Dattu, Pramuthanath		Presidency College.
13 Gangopadhyay, Herambakisor		Dacoa College.
Mallik, Debendranath	•	St. Xavier's College.
14 Sen, Gopibhusban		Hughli College.
16 Bhattacharyya, Haripada		Metropolitan Institution.
17 Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranat'i		Free Church Institution, Culcutta.
18 Miaubhai Abdul Hussain	•••	Jabbalpur College.
19 Lahu, Syamlal		Free Church Institution, Calcutta
20 De, Chintsharan		Dacon College,
21 Mitra, Adharehandra		Muir Central College.
on Chakrabarti, Srischandra		Dacca College
²² (Chaudhwi, Kunjamolun		Rajshahyo College.
o (Datta, Bankubihari		Metropolitan Institution.
Sen, Mohitchandra		Ditto.
26 Chattopadhyay, Phakirchandra	•••	General Assembly's Institution.
27 Linkhopadhyay, Syamadas		Hughli College.
28 Ray, Debipresad	•••	Jabbalpur College.
29 " Mahendranath		St. Xavier's College.
30 Chaudhuri, Saradacharan	•••	Chittagong College.
31 Malhui Nurayan Korday		Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Sen. Binayendranath	•••	Albert College.
33 Chakraharti Charuchandra		St Varion's Collage

St. Xavier's College.

34 { Datta, Harischandra Set, Niberanchandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak General Assembly's Institution.
36 Chattopadhyay, Rajanimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
37 Das, Abinaschandra	Patna College.
(Bhattacharyya, Srigopal	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
38 { Biswas, Kshirodkrishna	Presidency College.
(Pandit, Akshaykumar	Hughli College
41 Dover, R. W.	La Martinière College.
42 Sen, Akshaykumar	Dacen College
43 Chattopadhyay, Susilchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
(Abdul Hamid	Doveton College.
44 \ Amrit Ramchandra Bambawale	Jubbalpur College.
(Mukhopadhyay, Nandagopal	St. Xavier's College.
(Babonar, C. Jane	Dovoton College.
47 & Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
(Gopal Ji	Patna College.
50 Bundyopadhyay, Nibaranchandra	Hughli College.
51 Datta, Saratchandra	l'atna College.
52 Bhattacharyya, Basuntakumar	Ripon College.
53 Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkumar	St. Xavier's College.
" Son, Harendranath	Dacea College.
55 Ray, Baradakanta	Metropolitan Institution.
56 Das, Jadabendranandan	Midnapur College.
🚌 f Adhikari, Gopeschandra	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Bhattacharyya, Nandalal	Hughli College.
59 Kesho Das	. Mnir Central Collego.
60 Baksi, Panchanan	Krishnagar College.
61 Pal, Harischandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
62 Mallik, Prasaddas	Hughli College.
Chakrabarti, Indubhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
63 Khan Saratahandra	Metropolitan Institution.
Rinn, Particulance	General Assembly's Institution.
(Lisle, Freda	Girls' High School, Allahabad.
67 Abbasali Sirdar	Hughli College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	$In A \eta$	maocti	cat Oraer.
	Ahmed Ullah Ali Hasan Anant Lal Anup Singh Azad Ah Bagehi, Brajanath ., Kailasehandra Bagram, G. Bulkrishna Ramehandra Bakhalo	•••	Hughli College. Patna College. Muir Centrul College. Bareilly College. Dacca College. City College. Rajshahye College. St. Xavier's College. Jabbalpur College.
20	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra Atulkrishna Baranasi Harunohan Jyotindranath Jyotischandra Mournohan Matilul Nibaranchandra Nilratau Parbaticharan Raghunath Raschbari Saradaprasad Sasikumar Satischandra Sibnarayan		Patna College. St. Xavier's College. Sanskrit College. M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Metropolitan Institution. Ditto. Presidency College. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca College. Hughli College. Hughli College. Highli College. St. Xavier's College. Jaganuath College. Jaganuath College. Ditto. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
30	Taranath Tinkari Barma, Kshetranath Basak, Rudhaballabh Basu, Baikunthanath Brajendrakumar Girischandra Gobindachandra		Metropolitan Institution. Ditto. Burdwan Raj College. Jagannath College. Metropolitan Institution. Berhampur College. Lipon College. Ditto.

	Basu, Hariprasad	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jyotindranath	•••	Presidency College.
	,, Nityananda	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nripendrauath	•••	St. Xavier's College.
4.0	Basudeva Narayeu	•••	L. M. College, Benares.
40	Belletty, L.	•••	St. Xavier's College.
	Bera, Jayhari	•••	Ripen College.
	Bhaduri, Indubhushau	•••	Metropolitan Institution
	Bhagabandasa, Bhargaba		Muir Central College.
	Bhanja, Srischandra	•••	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Bhattachartya, Bhardat	•••	Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Biswanath ,, Jananranjan	•••	Krishnagar Cullego
	Kartikehandr	•••	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Nandslal	•••	City College
50	Saratelandra	•••	Rajshaliyo College.
., •	, Snrondranath	•••	Buidwan Raj College.
	Bhaumik, Hemchandra		General Assembly's Institution.
	, Malieschandra		City College,
	Biswas, Gopalchandra		Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Lalitkrishna	•••	St. Xavici's College.
	,, Saratchandra	•••	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Taraprasad	•••	Jagamath College.
	Blanchett, II.		Muir Central College.
	Bose, Bindubashini	• • •	Free Church Normal School.
60	Brenmer, D. S.	• • •	La Martinière College.
	Cameron, Florence	- •	Allahabad Girls' High School.
	Chakrabarti, Benimadhab	• • •	Krishungur College.
	,, Brajendraknmar	- • •	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipar.
	,, Chandrakumar	•••	Juganunth College,
	,, Girischundra	• • •	Midnapur College,
	., Mahendranarayan Rajanikanta	•••	Metropolitan Institution. Chittagong College.
	,, Rujanikunta ,, Rujanikanta	•••	Dacca College.
	Rucil Lilenni	•••	Ditta.
70	Parakasnar	•••	Rujshaliye College.
	Chandra, Rasmohan	•••	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Annadacharan	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Asntosh	•••	Ripon College
	" Bhupatibhushan		Metropulitan Institution
	., Binodbihari		L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	., Girijabhushan		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Hemelandra	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jogeschandra		Hughli College.
	,, Mathuranath	•••	Dacca College
80	" Radhanath	•••	Sanskrit College.
	,, Rujendranath	- • •	Metropolitan Institution.
	, Rakhalehandra	• • •	Burdwun Raj Collego.
	Charbe, Devakinandan	•••	Agra Collego
	Chandhuri, Annadacharan ,, Brindahanchandra	• • •	Chittagong College. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Kadamath		Metropolitum Institution.
	Sationmeran	•••	Rajshahye College.
	Rakhaldas	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Juanadaprasad	• • •	Jaganuath College.
90	, Kandarpakumar		City College.
	, Krishnadhan	• • •	Metropolitan Institution.
	., Nagendrachandra	•••	Ditto.
	,, Radhamohan		Dacca College.
	Dasgupta, Jagneswar	• • •	Ditto.
	Datta, Binnykrishna		St. Xavier's College.
	,, Chandicharan		Hughh College
	,, Girischandra	•••	Rajšhahye College
	" Gobindakisor		Ripon College
	., Juanendramohan	•••	Patna Colloge.
100	, Nabinkrishna	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sasibhushen		St. Xavier's College.
	, Surendranath	•••	Burdwan Raj College.
	De Kariaschandra		Metropolitan Institution.
	", Nilmani	• • •	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	"Sureschandra	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Tulsicharan	•••	Ditto.

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Deb, Gebindachandra
                                                    Patna College.
                                                   Dacca College.
St. Xavier's College
             Mahendrachandra
        Deefholts, L. J.
                                               • • •
 110 Dhar, Gopalchandra
                                                    General Assembly's Institution.
                                               • • •
          ,, Haridas
                                                   Presidency College.
Trinity College, Kandy.
      · Dharmakirti, J. A.
                                               . . .
                                                   M A. O. College, Aligarh.
       Din Dyal
       F. Riyazuddin Quazi
                                                   St. Xavier's College.
                                              ٠.,
                                                   Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
       Gangadhar Sitaram Brahmarakshas
                                              •••
       Gangapadhyay, Haridas
                                                   Hughsi College.
                                              ...
                       Kaliprasama
                                                        Ditto.
                                              ...
       Ghosh, Abinaschandra
                                                   Ravenshuw College, Katak.
                                              •••
             Basantakumar
                                                   General Assembly's Institution.
                                              ...
 120
             Bipinbihari
                                                   Rajshahyo College.
                                              ٠.,
             Bipinbihari
                                                   Midnapur College.
                                              - • •
         ,,
                                                   Metropolitan Institution.
Hughli College
             Dharmadas '
                                              • • •
             Haridas
                                              • - -
          ,,
             Harigopal
                                                   L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
         "
                                              •••
             Jaygopul
                                                       Ditto
                                                                    ditto.
         ,,
                                                   Jagannath College.
             Kripunath
                                              •••
                                                   Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
             Lalitmohan
         ,,
             Narayandas
                                                   L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
         ,,
                                              ...
             Nityananda
                                                   Patnu College.
                                              . . .
 130
             Saratchandra
                                                   Metropolitan Institution.
                                              ...
                                                   Ravenshaw College, Katak.
             Sasibhushan
                                              • • •
             Satischandra
                                                   Presidency College.
         "
             Satischandra
                                                   Patna College.
                                              ...
                                                   City College.
             Sitanath
         ٠,
                                                   Metropolitan Institution.
             Tarachond
         ,,
                                              ...
                                                   Ripon College.
             Tavaknath
                                              ...
         ,,
             Umeschandra
                                                      Ditto.
                                              ...
      Ghoshal, Burodbihari
                                                   Presidency College.
                                              ...
                                                   Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
                Manmohan
                                              . . .
      Gopal Mukund Damlay
                                                   Jabbalpur College.
                                              . . .
      Goswami Jagadischandra
                                                   Agra College.
                                              • • •
      Guha, Biharilal
                                                   City College.
                                              ...
                                                   Jaganneth College.
             Chandrakanata
                                              • • •
             Ramehandra
                                                   Albert College.
         ,,
                                                   St Xavier's College.
             Umaprasanna
      Gun, Tarakuath
                                                   Dacca College.
      Gupte, Dwijendranath
                                                   Hughli College.
                                              ...
          " Jagneswar
                                                   Juganuath College
      Hajra, Amritalal
                                                   Metropolitan Institution.
      Har Bilas
                                                   Ajmero Government College.
                                              . .
                                                   Jabbalpur College.
      Hiralal
                                              ...
      Jaygobinda Sahay
                                                  Patna Collego.
      Jha, Bindhyanath
Kar, Primathachandra
                                                  Benares College.
                                                   Presidency College.
      Kastagiri, Hemendralal
Kamar, Nrityagopal
                                                         Ditto.
                                                          Ditto.
                                             - - -
      Kunda, Gopikvishua
,, Tarinicharan
                                                  Metropolitan Institution.
                                             . . .
                                                  City College.
                                             . .
                                                  Presidency College.
      Kshatriya, Bhairablal
                                             ...
                                                  Rajshahye College
160 Lahiri, Bankimehandra
                                             ...
                                                  Metropolitan Institution
             Kalidas
                                             •••
             Mohimmohan
                                                  City College
                                             . .
                                                  Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
     ' Lakshman Pandutji
                                             ...
      Mahadeo Gopal Borgaonkar
                                                  Jabbalpur College.
                                             ...
                                                  Teacher
      Maleinti, Narayanprasad
                                             •••
      Marcra, Huridas
                                                  Presidency tollege.
                                                  Krishnagar College.
              Ramehandra
                                             . . .
                                                  Metropolitan Institution.
             Syamacharan
                                             • • •
      Majumdar, Asntosh
                                                  Rajshahye College.
                                             . . .
                                                  Metropolitan Institution.
170
                 Bananiali
                                             . . .
          ,,
                                                 Ripon College.
Krishnugar ollege.
                  Harimth
                                             ...
          ,,
                  Kshetragopal
      M: llik, Amritakrishus
                                                 General Assembly's Institution.
                                                 Ripon College.
     Mandal, Krittibas
                                            ...
     Manley, H. F.
Manla Baksh
                                                 Teacher.
                                            ...
                                                    Ditto.
                                            ...
                                                 M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
     M. Farhat Ahmed
                                            ٠..
     Mısra, Elmbaneswar
                                                 Rajshahye College.
                                            ...
                                                 Barcilly College.
        " Kanhaiya Lal
```

18	0 Mitra, Bijaykesab	Matronalitan Institution
		Metropolitan Institution.
	" Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	"Jadunath	Canning College.
	" Jugalkisor	St. Xavier's College.
	" Jyotindralal	Hughli College.
	" Jyotishehandra	. Metropolitan Institution.
	Kalentnamath	D
	" Kumudbilmri	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Navendranath	Presidency College.
	,, Naveschandra	City College,
19		Ditto.
	T. L. and Jugar allows	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohan Lal	111
	Moung Olu Hoay	Rungoon College.
	Mahammad Abdul Rafay Khan	Bareilly College,
	Muhammad Hasan	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amritssekhar	Berhampur College.
	., Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	A tulohandra	
000	,, Gopalchandra	Hughli College.
200		. City College.
	,, Jaykrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Jogindrachandra	Hughli College.
	,, Jogindranath	Burdwan Ruj College.
	Kodamath	6.1 1.1' /\ 11 =
	. Kshetrachandra	Desiler of D
	"	Presidency College.
	., Nalinikanta	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Nilmtna	. Burdwan Raj College.
	", Tinkari	Ditta ditta, 🖰
	Tulsidus	St. Xavier's College.
210	,, Upendrachandra	Jaconnuth Call.
		Jagannath College.
	Nag, Dakshinakumar	. City College.
	Nath, Amritalal	Ditto.
	Ohdedar, Dehendrannth	Muir Central College.
	Oliur Rahman	Dacea College
	Pal, Aignitalul	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Amandamagad	Metropolitum Institution
	Dynami areath	
		Dacea Collogo.
	" Mahendruchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Surathuath	Bishop's College.
220	Panda Baijnath Deoshanker	Jabbalpur College.
	Pandit, Biswumbharmth	Presidency College
	., Kashmath Gaujur	Canning College.
	Pathak, Chandrakanta	O:6x O:11
	Poddar, Bipinbihari	Ony Conlege.
		Ditta.
	Ponsonby, P.	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Po Thoung	Rangoon College.
	Raghmath Prasad Sonar	Jabbalpur College.
	Routh, Jagatchandra	<u>D</u> acca Čollege,
	Ray, Indickomar	Krishnagar Collego.
230	,, Jadabannida	Rajshaliye College.
2.50	Ladamath	Thoddi Callan
	Madhasalan	Hughli College,
	"	Rajshahye College.
	" Mahendralal	Dacca College.
	,, Mohnamohan	St. Xavier's College.
	" Mahimelandra	Ripon College.
	" Nammadhab	Patna College.
	" Prasannakumar	Ditto.
	Samularasand	
	Satischandra	Krishnagar College.
0.40	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	··· Ditto,
240	" Satischandra	Daeca College,
	" Saty endranath	Metropoltan Institution.
	" Umacharan	St Xavier's College.
	., Upendranath	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Rnymaulik, Linodbihari	Dacea College.
	" Priyabhushan	13:44
	Rebeiro E.	
		St Xuvier's College.
	Sala, Jogindralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sunyal, Chandranath	Rajshahye College.
	,, Piyarilal	Ditto ditto."
250	Sarkar, Durganath	Sanskrit College.
	"Krishmisundar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Navor dranath	Metropolitor Institution.
	, reagondranden	Metropolitan Institution.
	•	

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	Sarkar, Radhikaprasad	•••	Ripon College.
	Sarma, Bishenlal	• • •	Agra College.
	"Kamalchandra	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
•	Sayyed Aulad Hosein	• • •	M. A.O. College, Aligarh.
	Sen, Bipinbihari	•••	L. M. S. Institution. Bnownnipur.
	, Bishaupada		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Biswanath		Canning College.
260	,, Gangaprasanna	•••	Jagannath College.
	,, Homehandra	•••	City College.
	,, Jagadindrachandra	•••	L. M. College, Benares.
	" Jnanendrakumar	•••	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	., Kaliprasama	•••	Rajshahye College.
	Nilmonalandra		Metropolitan Justitution.
	Namattamilas	• • • •	Ditto ditto.
	Dwarfryllanath	•••	Ditto ditto.
	Dumanala	•••	L. M. College, Benares
	Samtaland by	•	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
270	Set, Bipinbihari		Metropolitan Institution.
~111	, Radheschandra	• • •	Rajshahye College.
	Sheo Prasada		
	Shiyaram Sadashiya Pitambar	. • •	Fyzabad High School.
	Shore, J.	•••	Jabbalpur College
	Shum Suzzolia	••	St. George's College, Mussoorie. Patna College.
	Siddha Gopal		L. M. College, Benares.
		•••	
	Sil, Narayanprasad ,, Rasik Lal	•	Presidency College
	Sinha, Kumar Kumadehandra	• • •	Free Church Institution, Calentta.
asa		•••	Presidency College.
280	., Manudralal	•••	St. Xavier's College.
	" Mathurauath	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Matilal	• • •	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Nurigopal .	•••	Midnapur College,
	Tarakuath	• • •	City College.
	Singh, Shivanath	•••	Patna College.
	Strange, H. R. W.	•••	Doveton College.
	Syed Ahmed Ali	••	Patna College.
	Syed Golam Durwash		Ditto.
	Syed Mahmud Al Hasan	• • •	Agra College.
290	Thomas, E. II.	- •	St. John's College, Agra
	Tiwari, Andikacharan		Fyzabud High School.
	Trivedi, Ayodhya Prasad	• • •	Bareilly College,
	Uki', Ambikucharan	• •	Ripon College
	Ти	въ Di	vision.
	Inc. Also	bulati	cal Order

in Alphabetical Order.

	Abu Said			Putua College.
	Abul Mahmud		•••	Calentta Madrasa.
	Adhikari, Aghor	nath		General Assembly's Institution.
	., Sutkar			Berhampur College.
	Afzal Hossein			Muir Central College
•	Aich, Ramipraso	d		Burdwan Raj College.
	Akbar Hossain			Toucher.
	Amp Narayan		•••	Tatua College.
	Ashun Ullah		• • •	Jabbalpur College.
10	Ashurfee Lal			A
•	Bagehi, Durgada	ıs	٠.	Metropolitan Institution.
	, Manarai			Burdwan Ruj College.
	Baliram Anant		•••	Free Church Institution Nagpur.
	Baliram Naryan			Ditto.
	Balram Das		•••	Muir Central College.
	Banarsi Dus			M. A. O. Cohege, Arigarh.
	Bandyopadhyay,	Akshaykumar		Hughli College.
•	3)	Amritalal		Ripon College.
	,,	Aswinikumar		Dacen College.
	"	Basantaknmar		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	"	Bijaychandra		Ducon College,
	**	Charachaudra		Free Church Institution, Calcutta
	"	Dibakar		Ditto
		Huranchundra, No	ı. 11	Presidency College.
	11	Haripada		Ripon College.
	1)	Harendramohan		Jagannath College.
	**	Jogindrachandra		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	**	Kalidas		Krishnagar College.
	••			• •

	Bandyopadhyay, Kalidas	Sanskrit College.
30	, Kesablal	Daoca College.
	,, Kisorimohan	Metropolitan Institution
	, Kshitischandra	Berhampur College St. Xavier's College.
	" Lalitmohun Rakhaldas	Detaile of De
	Ramchandra	City College.
	Saratelundra	Ripon Callege.
	Canallanana	Ditto.
	Surendranath	Berhampur College,
	" Spreschandra	Canning College.
40	" Upendranath	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
*10	Basak, Biharilal	Dacca College.
	Basn, Amritalal	Ripon College
	,, Baburani	Burdwan Raj College.
	, Bankubihari	Presidency College.
	,, Baradaprasad	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bhubaneswar	Metropolitan Institution General Assembly's Institution.
	, Bidhubhushun	Dacca College.
	,, Chandrakanta	Berhampar Collego.
5.0	, Dwijendraunth , Hiralal	Metropolitan Institution.
50	Logindranath, No. 1	Ripon College.
	Kuniabihari	Canning College
	Mahendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Manmathanath	Ditto.
	" Nibaranchandra	Midnapur College. Ripon College.
	, Pannalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pramodakumar " Purnachandra, No. II	Ditto.
	Siturara	Teacher.
60	Bhaduri. Saratchandra	Muir Central College.
	Bhar, Kanailal	General Assembly's Institution.
	Purnachandra	Ripon College.
	Bhairo Dyal	Patna College, Free Church Institution, Nagpur,
	Bhaskar Rao	Sanskrit College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bholanath Bipinbilari	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chandroday	Albert College.
	", Debendranath	Patna College.
	,, Ramakshay	Burdwan Raj College.
70	, Ramprasanna	Canning College St. Navier's College.
	Saratkumar	Tencher.
	Sibanath	Bareilly College.
	Bhikkan Lal Bhunia, Radhakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bindeshwari Prasad Paudi	Muir Central College.
	Rishwambhar Dayal	Canning College.
	Biswas, Kailaschandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Kamikshyannth	Metropolitan Institution. Jagannath College.
	" Kasigopul	Krishnagar College.
8(Rnjanikanta Blanchett, E. P.	Muir Central College,
	Chakrabarti, Durgadas	Hughh College.
	Hridaynath	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	. Jaykali	Ditto.
	Kasinath	Burdwan Raj College,
	Rajaninath	Jaganunth Colloge. General Assembly's Institution.
	Ramkamal Srischandra	Canning College.
	Chandra, Banamali	Midnapur College.
9	ll diameter	Presidency College.
IJ	Changdar, Sasikisor	Rajshahye College.
	Chhatradhari Lal	Patna College,
	Chattonadhyay, Annadacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Atulchaudra Binaykrishna	Ripon College Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Giri-chandra	Ditto.
	" Gurudas	Albert College.
	" Haridas	General Assembly's Institution.
	." Harinath	Pree Church Institution, Calcutta.
10	Havingda	Krishnagar College.
	1	

	Chattopadhyay, Jitendraprasad	Krishnagar College.
	,, Kanailal	Presidency College.
	" Kshetranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Nugendranath Nilkanta	Ripon College Albert College.
	Parachandra	Teacher.
	" Purnananda	Ruvenshaw College.
	" Santoshkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Satkari	L. M. S. Institution. Bnowampur
110	,, Satyacharan	Hughli College
	" Satyendranath " Situnath	City College Jagannath College.
	Chaudhuri, Agnikumar	Jagannath Conege.
	, Akhilehundra	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Benimadhab	Albert College.
	,, Harinath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownipur,
	,, Jogindranath Madanmohan	. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Mahesehandra	Burdwan Raj College. Ripon College.
120	,, Mangobinda	Hughli College.
1.00	, Pramathanath	Berhampur College.
	,, Pratapchandra	Jagannath College.
	., Purnachandra	Dacea College.
	,, Rammarayan	General Assembly's Institution.
	., Saratchundra Sasikumar	. Hughli College, Ripon College.
	" Sitalaharulra	Ditto
	,, Surendrauath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Clarke, A. J.	Muir Central College.
130	Dana, Nibaranchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Das, Amulyachran	Albert College.
	,, Annadacharan Basantakumar	General Assembly's Institution, Hughli College.
	Rhacahanchandra	Ripou College.
	" Biswanbharcharan	Metropolitan Institution
	" Dutirum	City College.
	,, Gobindachundra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Harendranath	Ditto.
140	,, Kuladaprasad ,, Kunjabihari	. Jagannuth College. Midnapur College.
140	Narendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Padminath	City College
	Prakaschandra	Jagannath College. '
•	" Ramanimohan	Motropolitan Institution.
	,, Ramprasad Dasgupta, Abinaschandra	Free Church Institution, Cal·u(ta Dacca College.
	Sriskamal	Free Church Institution, Celcutta.
	Dassawoo, Aghornath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Datta, Anilehandra	Presidency College.
150	" Annadaprasad	L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Aswinikumar	Jagannath Cellego.
	" Atulchandra Biharilal	Chittagong College. . Ripon College.
	Chandrakiane	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Charuchandra	Ditto.
	" Jogindrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	"· Juancudranath	Free Church Institution, Calentra.
	, Kalikamal	Bajshaliye College. Burdwan Baj College. *
160	,, Krishnamodhab . Lalbihari	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowampur.
160	Modanmalun	··· Presidency College.
	" Nagendraohandra	Ditto.
•	,, Rasbilari	Hughli college.
	,, Satyabhushan	Dacea College. Albort College
	" Sareschandra " Taranath	Albort College Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Sasimohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dob, Makundalul	Rajshahyo College.
	., Saratchandra	Dacca College.
170) Devauath Sahay	Patna Collego.
_	Dube, Har Dayal	Canning College. Trivity College Kandy
•	Edwards, J. R.	Triuity College, Kandy Metropolitan Institution.
	Enda, Kailaschandra Faizuddin Mollah	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	About the and company age, and do see a com-	,

Teacher: Fernand, W. J. A. St. Xavior's College. Fuzlal Huq .. Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Gangopadhyay, Anisurakas ,, Nanigopal . Ripon College. Rajshahye College. Ghatak, Mohinimalian Free Church Institution, Calcutta. 180 Ghosh, Abinaschaudra Patna College Akhilchandra Anukulchandra Ripon College. ,, Metropolitan Institution* Annkulchandra ,, Asutosli Benaros College. ,, St Xavier's College. Gobindachandra Chittagong College. Mnir Central College. Harisehandra ... ,, Metropolitan Institution. Juanchaudra Jogindranath Free Church Institution, Calcutta. ... Benares College. Kedarnath 190 Kumudbihari Burdwan Raj College. ... City College. Lalgopal . . . ٠, Metropolitan Institution. Nibaranchandra Niisinhachandra Ditto ... Ditto Umeschandra Hughli College. Golam Hosein ... Jahbalpur College Gopal Ramehunder Kango ... Jaypur Maharaja's College. . . . Gorinath Gordon, J. W. D. Muir Central Vollege. ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Coswami, Haridhan 200 St. Xavier's allege.

Jagannath College. Gregory, G. Gulia, Atulchandra . . . Hemendranath Berhampur Collège. Dacca College. Jagannath College Jagadis . . . ,, Mukumdanath Burdwan Raj College, Jagannath College, Truity College, Kandy. Gupta, Asutosh Radhanath Handy, C. C. St John's College, Agra. Harsaran Patna College 210 Haribur Prasad Harris, E. F. Hajra, Kalipada Agra Collego. Midnajur Collego. Truity College, Kandy. Hensman, J. S. St John's College, Agra Jagadamba Prashad Jagarnath Sahay Patna College. Muir Central College Jagat Narayan Cauring College, M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Kanhia Lal Srivastava Kazı Saiyid Hamid Ah Patna College. Khalcelur Rahman Khattry, Kanliya Lal Kishun Sahay Canning College. 220Patna College.

Metropolitan Institution . . -Kundu, Chumilal Lala, Annadacharau Chittagong College. Canning College. Patna College. Lal Biları Naguma Lalji Siuha Laffa Durgacharan Srivasto Canting College. Free Church Institution, Calcutta Mahapatra, Tarapada Patna College Malicudra Prasad Burdwan Raj College. Maitra, Chandicharan " Chandrabhushan Ripon College: 230Rajshahye College, Pree United Institution, Culentta. Radhika: rishna Rujendralal Majimdar, Bidhubhushan Rajshahye College. Jugannath College. Haladhar Free Church Institution, Calcutta Kedarnath ,, Ripon College. Prahodhchandra ** Burdwan Raj College Priyanath Kajshahye College. Surescandra . . . Patna College. Tarimebaran Burdwan Raj College. Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Mallik, Debendraehundra Mandal, Sasadhar Baroilly College. Md.Karını Uldin Ditto. Md. Sakhawat Hosen Prosidency College. Moer Musheli Hossain . . . Mirza Wajahut Husain Patna College. ... Canning Colloge. Kisra, Ram Dayal General Assembly's Institution. Mitra, Bhubanbinari

	Mitra, Harendranath	•••	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jogindranath	+	City Collage.
250	,, Kalibar	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Krittibas	• • •	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowamipur.
	,, Madanmohan	•••	Dacca College. Ripon College.
	,, Nibaranchandra ,, Saradaprasanna	•••	M. January H. Land, Town Additional Con-
	Suraschandra	•••	Patna College.
	Muhammad Abdul Moqit	***	St. Xavier's College.
	Muhammad Hobibullah		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Muhammud Maqboob Alam		Muir Central College.
202	Muhammad Matin	•••	Ditto.
260	Muhammad Noor Muhammad Zahur Alam	•••	Patna College. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Mukhopahyay, Abinas chandra	•••	Canning College.
	., Ayodhyanath		Hughli College.
	" Asatosh, No. II		Ripon College.
	,, Baranasi	• • •	Krishn gar College.
	,, Blingabaticharan	• • •	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Bidhubhushan	• • •	Krishnugar College,
	,, Debendranath Gopinath	•••	Metropolitan Institution. Berhampur College
0-0	.Titendrauath		Ditto.
270	Kanailal	•••	St. Xavier's College.
•	Krishnadhan*	•••	Metropolitan Institution
	Kshirodkumar		Patna College.
	, Nagendranath (Sr		Metropolitan Institution
	" Nagendranath	• • •	Muir Central College
	" Nanigopal Purnachandra	•••	Sanskrit College. Patna College
	Piyarimohan		Metropolitan Institution.
•	Radhikacharan	,	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
280	, Kammohan	-••	Ripon College.
	,, Saratchandra	•••	Ditto,
	,, Sasadhar		Burdwan Raj College.
	Sasankamohan		Dacca College. Jagannath College.
	,, Satischandra Satsaran	• '	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownipur.
•	Upendranath		St. Xavier's College.
	Mundle, Bibhoodan		Bi-hop's College.
	Mustafi, Debendranath	•	Ripon College
	,, Satischandra	• • •	Presidency ollege. City College
290	Nandi, Dakshinacharan	•••	Patua College.
	Narayan Sahay Niyogi, Brajanandan	•••	Burdwan Raj College.
	Saratohanara		Free Church Institution. Calcutta
	Nisar Ahmed		M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Poddar, Gopiraman		Chittagong College.
	Pal, Akshaykumar		Bareilly College. Jagannath College
•	Tarakehandra		City College.
	Palit, Hridaynath Batchitananda	• • •	Ripon College.
300	Pande, Kaliprasanna		Burdwan Raj College
300	Pandit, Shankar Lal	• • •	Muir Central College
•	Suraj Nath		Ditto
	Prog Din Shurma		Canning College.
	Qaseem Beg Chagtai		Agra College. St. John's College, Agra.
	Radha Kishen Rahmut Ullah	•••	Jabbalpur College.
	Rahmat Ullah	-	Agra College.
	Ramchandra Prasad		Patua College.
	Ram Das	•••	St. John's College, Agra.
310	Ram Newas	•••	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
	Ram Frasad	• •	M. A. O. College, Aligaik Muir Central College.
	Ram Sarup Ray, Basantamohan		St. Xavier's College
	Dhahunisharan	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Ripon College.
	, Binodeliandra		Burdwan Raj College
	. Birajmohan		St. Xavier's College.
	, Brajendrachandra		Pardwan Raj College
	,, Chumilal		St. Xavier's College. City College.
ALLA.	, Dinoschandra , Dolgobinda	•••	Burdwan Raj College
320	Dyworkanta	•••	Metropolitan Institution
	While the First Arts list published a	n the	Calcutta Gazette on Wednesday the 19th of May was
being	printed this name was omitted from it by	oversi	gm.
			2 h x '•

	Ray, Harendranarayan	•••	Midnapur College.
	" Harinath	•••	- Presidency College.
	" Harinarayan	••	Rajshahye College.
	,, Hariranjan ,, Janendramohan	•••	Burdwan Raj College. Albert College.
	Kailaschandre	•••	Jagannath College.
	,, Kshetraprasad	•••	Burdwan Raj College.
	"Narayanchandra	•••	General Assembly's Institution.
330	" Nrityagopal	• • •	Albert College.
	" P. N.	•••	Canning College Berhampur College.
	,, Parbatidas ,, Raslukari	• • •	Dacca College.
	" Saratchandra		Burdwan Raj College.
	" Sasibhushan	• • • •	Ripon College.
	,, Surendranath	•••	Burdwan Raj Collego. Ditto.
•	Raychaudhuri, Asutosh Brindabanchandra	•••	Hughli College.
	Surendrakumar	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
340	S. M. Teling	•••	Muir Central Collego.
	Saha, Harilal	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	Salt, E. P.	• •	St. Peter's College, Agra. Patna College.
	Sambhu Nath San La		Rangoon Collego.
	Saughat Ali		Calcutta Madrasa.
•	Sanyal, Baidyanath	•••	Dacca College,
	" Chandramay	•••	St. Xavier's College. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Radhikaprasad " Satischandra	•••	Rajshahye College.
350	Sarkar, Baradakanta		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
•	" Haribhushan		Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Priyanath		Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Sarma, Gopinath	•	Agra College. Muir Central College.
	Satikrishna Swarup Sayyid Zaheeruddin Ahmed	.,	St. Xavier's College.
	Sayyid Zamiruddin Ahmed	•••	Presidency College.
	Sen, Binodbihari	• • •	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jagindrakumar	•••	Ditto. Ditto.
360	"Kaliprasanna "Kshirendrasankar		Berhampur College.
.,,,,	" Mahendrakumar		Dacca College.
	,, Mahendrakumar		General Assembly's Institution.
	" Parsanath	••	Albert College. Rajshahyo College.
	,, Purnschandra ,, Rajkumar	•••	General Assembly's Institution
	" Syamacharan	•••	Chittagong College.
	Sengupta, Saratchandra		
	Taruprasad	•••	Sanskrit College. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
370	Set, Upendranath Shyam Lal		Fyzabad High School.
010	Sil, Jaharlal		Metropolitan Institution.
	Singha, D.	• •	Bishop's College.
	Singh, Gurusahay		Patna Collego. Ditto.
	Ramadlakari Sinha, Baikunthanata		Ripon College.
	Harimohan		General Assembly's Institution.
	Hiralal	***	Benares College.
	, Kunnar Pramodehundra		Presidency College.
•••	,, Sasibhushan Srimohan		Canning College. St. Xavier's College.
380	Sinharav Abinaschandra		Hnghli Collego.
	Sitaram Ganesh Bhagwet		Jabbalpur College.
	Sivanandan Lal	• • •	Patna College.
	Som, Nandalal Pareschandra		Free Church Institution, Calcutta. Ripon College.
	" Ramasahandra	•••	Metropolitan Institution.
	Supurus Das		Patna College.
	Sur, Sitamuth	•••	Jagannath College.
000	Suryya Kumar		Patna College, Hughli College
390	Syed Abdul Majid Ali Mazhar	• • • •	Hughli College. Patna College.
	,, Hasrat Alley		Hughli College.
	"Mustafa		Muir Central College.
	,, Warasat Hosain	• • •	Patna College.

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Tewari, Satischandra

"Srischandra

Thakur Radhakrishna

They, C.

Ukil, Annadaprasad

Wazir Ahmed

Winn, G. F.

Ukil, Satischandra

"Burdwan Raj College.

Ditto.

Perhampur College.

St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.

Ripon College.

Ditto.

M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

Muir Central College
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The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination: -

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetwal Order.

	In Alphabelwal Order.								
	Adhikari, Kesablal		15	Metropoliton Toutitution					
	, Randayal		15-5	Metropolitan Institution					
		•••		Dumka Zila School.					
	Afsaruddin Mahommed	•••	_	Barisal Zila School.					
	Agha Husain	• • •	20	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.					
	Ahmad Kabir		17	Chittagong Collegiate School.					
	Akhar Musih	•••		Banda Zila School.					
	Ali Hassan	• • •	16-9	Bhagalpur Zila School.					
	Atmaram, Narayan Shrouty	• • •	17	City School, Nagpur.					
	Augustas, J.		14-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.					
10	Aung Ba		20-3	Rangoon College.					
	Avadha Biharilal		17-9	Allahabad Government High School.					
	Bagehi, Jyotindramohan		13	Rajshahye Collegiate School.					
	Bandyopadhyay, Bamapada		15-4	Baluti II. E. School.					
	, Bipinbihari	•••	15-2	Bankura Zila School.					
	,, Harendranath		16-8	Hughli Collogiate School.					
	, Purnachandra		17	Balagarh School.					
	Rameliandra		15-6	Barisal Zila School.					
	Saradanrasad		15-5	Hare School.					
	Sasibhashan	• • •	18-3	Dacca Pogose School.					
30	Sosisekhar	•••	16	Metropolitan Institution.					
- 30	Satisaliandra	•••	14-9	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.					
	Satinath	•••	16-2	Dacca Collegiate School.					
	Upendralal		19-6	Cauning College, Lucknow.					
	Bagar Husain		17	Allahabad Government High Schoot.					
	Barlow, T.		15.9	St. Xavier's College.					
	Beechey, F.	•••	16-4	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.					
	Bhagat Ram	•••	18-6	Ludhiana Mission School.					
	Basu, Asutosh		19	Donogh High School, Jamalpur.					
	A ant aul		18-4	Hughli Collegiate School.					
30	Rinadhiham		15 6	Hare School.					
00	Giriedhandra		17-7	Uttarpara School.					
	Haricharan		17	Dacca Collegiato School.					
	" Innobinath		16 2	Hindu School.					
	Suraschandra		16	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.					
	Bhaduri, Jyotibhushan		11-2	Metropolitan Institution.					
	Bhattacharyya, Asutash		17-10	Sanskrit Collegiate School.					
	Rusantakumar		15	Baras & Government School.					
	, Gopalchandra	•••	13	Hughli Branch School.					
	Mahimanath		15-10	Hindu School.					
40	,, Narayanchandr	a	16.6	City Collegiate School.					
	. Padmanath	,	16.5	Sylliet Government High School.					
	,, Rampran		16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.					
•	Sureschandia		16	Harmavi A. S. School.					
	Biswas, Jagadballabh		15-3	Rajshahye Collegiate School.					
	Kunjahihari		16	Metropolitan Institution.					
	" Nellie			Cawnpur Girls' High School.					
	Bose, A L.		15-8	Private Student.					
	Brooking, Cevilia			Convent School, Rangoon.					
	Buchanan, W. J.		15-1.	Rangoon College.					
50		•••	16	Mussoorie School.					
	Cartland, Ruth			Doveton Institution.					
	Chakladar, Krishnanath	•••	19-2	Mymensingh Zda School.					
	Chakrabarti. Amrital =	•	. 16	Albert Collegiate School.					
	., Aswinikumar		15	Dacca National School					
	, Banamali		20	City Collegiate School.					
	Chiutaharan	•••	18-10	Dacon Collegiate School.					
	,, Gangeschandra		18	Santosh Janhabi School.					

	Chakrabarti, Hemchandra Mahimachandra		17-3 18-11	Sylhet Government High School. Mymensingh Zila School.
60	Chandra, Atulchandra		16.3	Hindu School.
	" Matilal	•••	15-8	Hughli Collegiate School
	Chanmukam, J. K.	··· .	22-9	Uanadian Mission High School, Indore.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	• • •	16 18	Hindu School. Dacca Pogose School.
	,, Bankinchandra	• • • •	17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Bipinbihari Khagendranath	••••		Uttarpara School.
	Marmahan	•••	16	Ninta H. E. School.
	, Phanindramoha		13 11	Ravenshaw Collogiate School, Katak.
	" · Prabodhehandr			Hare School.
70	, Raikisor	•	17	Ruplal Raghmath School.
	" Saratehandra	•••	18	Calcutta Training Academy
	, Sriran	•••	14-8 15	Madrasa-i-Anwaria. Howrah Government School
	Chaudhuri, Asitchundru	•••	15-8	Conmillah Zila School.
	Taxamaran		17-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	Madannohan		16-5	Purulia Zila School.
	Srischandin		15-2	Dacea Collegiate School.
	Surendranarayan	••	15	Naral H. E. School.
	Colthurst, L. S.	•••	18-4	Oveton College.
80	Das, Benimadhab	•••	19-3	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Bidhubhushan	•	16-6 19-8	Midnapur Cotlegiate School Jaganuath Collegiate School.
	;, Bipinchandra	••	19-0 18-11	Sylhet Government High School.
	,, Gopalchandra Gurusaran	•••	17-4	Allahahad Government High School.
	Promochandra	•••	17	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Raimohan		18	Dacca National School.
	Dasgupta, Manoranjan			Kaha H. E. School.
	Datta, A.	•••	17-6	St. Xavier's College.
	" Atulehandia		13-9 15-3	Dacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution
90	,, Bhubannohan	••	16-3 Ib	Metropolitan Institution. Ditto.
	" Nagendranuth " Satyendranath	•••		Patna Collegiate School.
	D'Abrou, Sophia	• •		Campur Girls' High School.
	D'Sylva, E.			St. Xavier's College.
	DeSylva, J. S.	•••	17-9	Prince of Wales' College Moratuwa.
	De. Adharehandra	•••	16	Howrah Government School.
	" Bipinbihari			Uttarpara School.
	" Brajendrakumar		16-6 16	Town School, Midnapur. Hipdu School
00	, Harrbhushan , Kiranchandra	• • •		Metropolitan Institution.
100	Dhar, Batakrishna	• • •		City Collegiate School
	Dube, Bholamath	•••	17-10	Kandi School.
	Emile, C. H. A.	•••	17-5	anning (ollege, Lucknow.
	Fulkner, G	•••	18-6	St. Xavior's College.
	Foley, E. J.	•		Doveton College,
	Ford, W. R. C.	•••		Private Student. St. George's College, Mossocrie.
	Fox, A. ,. Helen	•••		Doveton Institution
	Foy, G. E.	•••	15-5	Allahabad Government High School.
110	Furdomjee Muncherjee	-	19	St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.
•	Gangor adhyay, Gopalchandra	••	13-6	Santipur Municipal School.
	., Jaygopal	•••	15	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	., Nisikanta	• • •		Mymensi gh Zila School.
	Ramanimohun	••		L'urnia Zila School
	Ganpati Krisna Chitley	•••		F. U. Institution, Nagpur. Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Anilchandra Baradaprasanaa			Taki Government School.
	Doggrenthi	•••		Hughli Branch School.
	,, Gopalchandra	•••	18	Naral H E. School.
20	" Maheschandra		17-9	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Manmathnath	•••	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	., Prasannakumar	•••		Barisal Zila School.
	, Ramaprasad	•		Hare School.
	,, Santiram	•••	16-7 16-4	Oriental Seminary, Metropolitan Institution, R. Branch
	, Satischandra , Upendranath	•••	17-1	Metropolitan Institution, B. Branch. Sarudaprasad Institution, Chakdigh.
	Ghoshal, Plackirchand	•••		Bagnan H. E. School.
	Gonsalves, W.	•••		St. Xavier's College.
	Codman, W. J.			St. Thomas' College, Murree.

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130	Gopi Ballabh	• • •		
	Gordon, E. D.	•••		Allahabad Boys' High School.
	Gracias, II D	••	16 17-2	St. Xavier's College. Dacca Collegiate School.
•	Guha, Priyanath Habiullah Kaderbhoy M.	•••	18-10	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Harrison, A. G.	:	16	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Howe, R. T. V.		17-7	Doveton College.
	Hurprashad Gour		16-3	F. C. Institution, Nugpur.
	Jagunnath Prasada		15-3	Bonares Collegiate School
	Jayatilake, D. B.		17-11	Wesley College, Colombo.
140	Johory, E.		20-3	C. M. S. Boarding School, Calcutta.
	Johory, J.	•••	17-5	Ditto ditto.
	Kamula Charan	•••	17-2	Patna Collegiate School
	Keshao Ballal		18-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur
	Knight, Ethel		***	Allahabad Girls' Righ School.
	Lala Thakur Prasad	• •	17-5	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Mahadeva Prasada Majumdar, Bhupendranath		17 17	Jaunpur C. M. High School
	Makund Rao Loukras		15 10	Bhagalpur Zila School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Mandal, Gokulchandra	•••	14-10	Hughli Collegiate School.
150	McNaught, J. H.		18-3	St. Paul's School Darjeeling.
100	Mendis, H. J.	•••	17-2	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Misser, Bhubaneswar		18-10	Darbhanga Rai School.
	Misra, Madhu Sodhon		21.1	Sambalpur High School
	" Sripati		16	Arrah Zila School.
	Mitra, Abiuuschandra	•••	15	Jirat Chandrakona H. C E School.
	" Auarcudrachandra	•••	17-5	Birbhum School.
	" Annadaprasad		14 9	Searsole II. E. School
	,, Debendrakumar	••	16	Debrugarh High School.
	., Henichandra	•	16	Hindu School.
160	Saratchaudra	•••	17-8	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
	Mirza Muhammad Askri		19-3 18	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Muhammad Abid Abdul Hafiz	•	17	Arrah Zila School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Abdul Rachin Khan	••	17-2	Ditto
	Ren		16-8	Putna Collegiate School.
	Manzurullah		19	Moradabad Government High School
	Mukhopadhyay, Bhabataran		16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	, Charuchandra		16	Barisa H. C. E. School.
	,. Girijabhushan		16-7	Patna Collegiate School.
170	., Gobindabandhu	••	15-3-10	Debrugarh High School.
	, Jahnabicharan	• • •	15-2	Hughli Collegiate School
	" Jajueswar	••	16-8	Láhore District School
	" Jogindranath	••	16-11 15	South Suburban School. Bhowanipur.
	, Jogindrauath Jyotindramohar		18-4	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur Hindu School
	Nahaganal	1	17-2	Bulagarli School.
	Proposthouath		15-4	Halisahar English School.
	Satisehandra		18-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Satyabhushan	-	16-3	Rajshahya Collegiate School.
180	, Satyaprasanna		16-8	Birhhum School
	Mulraj		18-9	Ludhiana Mission School
	Muttiah, J		17-4	Wesley College, Colombo
	Nag, Girischandra		18-6	Graham School, Tangail.
	Nandi, Jagatchandra		16-8	Dacca Collogiate School.
	Nath, Nilkrishna	•	16-4	Dacen Pogose School.
	Niyogi, Bhabaniprasad		15	Donogh High School Jamalpur
	" Henkunar	•	15-5 14-1	Faridpur Zila School. Ditto.
	Sasikumar		16-6	St. George's College Mussoorie.
190	O'Donoghue, P. E Pal, Chandranath	• • •	16-10	Dacea Pogose School
100	Perera, S	•••	20-8	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
	Pereira, J. E. Friend		18	St. Xavier's College.
	Platul, J.		15-11	Ditto
	Po Thaw		17-11	Rangoon College
	Poojhary, Mudden Mohun		19-5	Sambalpur High School.
	Power, J	• • •	15.5	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Pramanik, Kantichandra		17	Canning College, Locknow.
	Price, Mabel	• • •	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Doveton Institution.
	Raha, Abhaycharan		18	Khulna Zila School.
20 0	Raphel, Ethel		16.9	Lalhagh Girls' High School
	Ray, Atulchandra	• • •	16-3 15-9	Hare School Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Baninath	***	10-5	ALIBHHARM COHERIAG COHOOL.

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	Ray, Dewanchandra	• • •	15-9	Hughli Branch School.
	Tomindmunth		15-4	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	Matilal		15	Jamalpur II. C. E. School
	Manimohan	•••	15-1	Barisal Zila School.
	Nahandrakisan	•••	13-6	Noakhali Zila School.
		•	17	Dacca Pogose School.
	,, Rajendrachandra	•••	21	
*****	,, Ramanikanta	•••	15-6	Rajshalye Collegiate School
*210	Raychandhuri, Bipindrakumar	• • •		Baripur H. C. E. School.
	Revie, Annie	• • •	17 7	Teacher.
	Robertson, J. A.	•••	17-7	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	Rudra, Chandrakumar	• • •	18	L M. S. Institution, Bhownipar
	Sahay, Gopuljee	•••	15	Arrah Zila School.
	" Harbans 🐞	•••	15-1	Patua Collegiato School.
•	Sajjad Husain	• • •	17	Pertapgar High School.
	Santra, Biharilal		16	Howrah Government School.
	Sarkur, Joginde math	• • •	19-10	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Nakulchandra		14	Palma Zila School.
220	Saradal anta		16	Rangpur Zila School.
~~	" Umasahandra		16	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	15-11	La Martinière College, Calcutta.
	Sarkies, P.		18-5	6,
	Sarma, Chandranath	***		Sylhet Government High School.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	•••	19	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Annadachuran	•••	17-5	Chittagong Collegiate School
	" Basantakumar	•••	16	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Bilaschandra		16	Kalm H. E. School.
	" Bipinchandra	• • •	18-7	Dacon Pogose School.
	" Dobendranath	••	15-11	
230	(Lalenland)		16	Hughli Collegiate School
~.,0	" Mahatapchandra	***	16-5	Oriental Seminary.
	Rakhaldas	***	15-9	Dinajpar Zila School:
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•	15	Mulda Zila School.
	" Rajanikanta	• •	16-1	
	" Rajanikanta	• •		Chittagong Collegiate School
	" Syamacharan		15	Committali Zila School.
	Sengupta, Prabodhprakus		16	New Indian School.
	Shalmbuddin		19	Tikari II C. E. School.
	Shaikhe Mohamed Abdul Ma	ijid	15-7	Chapra Zila School.
	Shimbu Dial		19-2	St. John's College, Agra
24	0 Shukul, Gangadayal		18-3	Bureilly High School.
	Singh, Umraw	•••	18	Aligarh Government High school
	Sinlia, Brahmananda		17	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Theiradas	٠.	16	Blugalpur Zila School.
	Jyotindramohan		1.4	Faridpur Zila Scoool.
	Laibilmri	•••	19.3	Benares Collegiate School.
	, Raghmath	••	15.5	M. A. O College, Aligarh
		•••	20	Arralı Zila School
	" Rughunath	•	19-6	Benares Collegiate School.
	Surat	• • •	18	Missoner Commission High School
	Sitarama Agravala	• •		Mirzapur Government High School
28		•••	17	Agen Collegiate School
	Sur, Rajanikanta	• • •	17-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Talukdar, Chandranath	••	17-3	Rajshahye Collegiate School
	Tewari, Shuk Deo .		5-8	Jabbalpur Collegiate School
	Thompson, II		18-6	St. Navier's College.
	Verrières, E. J		17-2	St. Leter's College, Agra.
	West, C. H.	•••	1:1	La Martinière College, Calcutta.
	White, H. P. S .		17-10) Rangoon College.
	Wilson, R. C.		16-6	
	Wrixon, P. A.		15-3	Ditto.
n	00 Yadava Prabhakar Watak	•••	18-8	
2	Yeo Woon Tsin		18	Rangoon College.
		• • • •	19	Ditto.
	Yusuf	•••	17	Moradabad Government High School
	Zille Hasuain		15-9	
	Zorab, Z. M	• • •	1.7-0	136 MIGHTHIOID COMORO, Caronna.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aasaf Khan	•••	16	Rangpur Zila School.
Abajee Nanajee Mooley	• • •	18-2	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
Abdool Cawdre Naikwara		19-3	St. Paul's School, Rangoon.
Abdul Halim	•••	17	Patna City Zila School.
Abdul Hamid Khan	••• ,	18-2	Moradabad Government High Schoo

Abdul Abdul Abdul 10 Abdul Abdul Abdul	Khalaque				
Abdul Abdul Abdul 10 Abdul Abdul Abdul		• .		19-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
Abdul Abdul 10 Abdul Abdul Abdul	a taat	•	•••		Ditto.
Abdul 10 Abdul Abdul Abdu			•••	16-2	
10 Abdul Abdul Abdur	Majid		***	16	Rangpur Zila School.
Abdul Abdu	Rahim		•••	18	Government High School, Aligarh.
Abdu	Rahman		•••	19	Ajmere Government College.
Abdu	lah cazi		•••	17	Calcutta Institution.
		•	•••	14-7	Calcutta Madrasa.
* Ahdus	Samad		•••	17	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Samad			19	Moradabad Government High School.
A hI	Llaranith	Mohamed A		20	
		MICHAINE Z		16	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	man	1.75.1.	•••		This
	nase Mazhu		•••	18-6	Ditto.
Adhya	i, Akshayku	mar	•••	18	Badla H. C. E. School.
***	Mohanbil		•••	17-8	Hare School
Afsan	addin Ahme	\mathbf{d}	•••	16	Dacea Madrasa.
20 Agha	Ali			20-2	Fyzabad Government High School.
Amba				18-5	Jhalarapatan Darbar Chaoni School.
		ram Dinkar	•••	20	Teacher.
Amir			•••	17-1	Mayo Colloge.
			•	18-1	Doveton College.
	ews, O. W.		•••.		
	ny, J. F.		• • •	16-7	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Atai l			•••	15-5	Hughli Collegiate School.
	, W. P.		•••	15-2	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Azizn			• • •	18	Calcutta Madrasa.
	ii, Keda s nat	th		16	Santosh Jahnabi School.
30	Nagendr		•••	16-4	Metropolitan Institution, B. Branch.
	ichi Lal		•••	19-4	Benares Collegiate School.
Baij I			•	19	Muttra High School.
Daller	ishna Anan	drag Gunta		19	City School, Nagpur.
			••	17-7	Ditto.
	nt Narayan		• •	18	
	int Rao Ka		• • •		Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
Band	yopadhyay,	Asutosh	•	18	Teacher.
	**	Bipinbihari	• • •	19-4	Canning College.
	,,	Chandras kha	r	18-1	Albert Collegiate School.
	17	Gangadhar	•••	17	St. John's College, Agra.
40	,,	Hariprasauna		15-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	1)	Juanadachara		17	Barisal Zila School.
		Jogindronath		16-9	Ditto.
	**	Kamakshyapi		14	Balagarh School.
	1)	Kodarnath		16-3	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
	**	Krishnachand	lro	16-11	Khulna Zila School.
	71	Kshetranath	AI Co	18-4	Uttarpara School.
	••	Kshirodnath	•	17	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	**		•••	15	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	**	Matilal	• •		
	**	Nilmani	• • •	15-6	Baharu H. C. E. School.
50	,,	Ninchand	•••	19-2	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,,	Nisikanta	•••	15-5	Thomas Collomata Nahaul *
		Prannath	• • • •		Dacca Collegiate School.
	••	1 1		17-4	C. M. School, Amritsar.
	,,	Purnachandr	a,	17-4 16-4	
	**	Purnachandr Sambhuchand			C. M. School, Amritsar.
	"			16-4	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution.
	** ** **	Sambhuchand Saradakanta	ira 	16-4 17	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacon Collegiate School.
	19 99 99	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan	ira ∴ 	16-4 17 16-3	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School.
	** ** **	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra	ira 	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot.
	19 99 99	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas	ira 	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15-8	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School.
	'', '', '', '', '', '', '', '', '', '',	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar	ira 	16-‡ 17 16-3 16 15-6 15-3	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School.
60 Banil	", ", ", k. Raklıalch	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra	ira 	16-‡ 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School
60 Banil Bapu	,, ,, k, Rakhalch di, Banipad	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra	ira 	16-‡ 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15 13 16-8	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School B P. School, Benarcs.
60 Banil Bapu Barat	,, ,, k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a	ira 	16-‡ 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15 13 16-8 15 9	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School B P. School, Benarcs. Hughli Branch School.
60 Banil Bapu Barat Barat	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta	ira 	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School B P. School, Benarcs. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School.
60 Banil Bapu Barat Barat	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta	dra	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 3 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E. School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School B. P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School.
60 Banii Bapu Barai Barai Baru	,, ,, k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika	Sambhuchand Saradak anta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta ndra usekhar	dra	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School B P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School.
60 Banii Bapu Bara Baru Baru	,, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, 'Rajanika a, Haracha ya, Chandra	Sambhuchand Saradak anta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta ndra usekhar	Ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 3 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E. School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School B. P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School.
60 Banii Bapu Baru Baru ''	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha ya, Chandro Isanchar Kailasna	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta ndra asekhar adra	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School B P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School.
60 Banil Bapu Bara Baru ""	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha ya, (handro Isanchar Kailasna Nabinch	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta ndra asekhar adra ath	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E. School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. B. P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School.
60 Banil Bapu Baru Baru ''' ''' Barve	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha ya, Chandra Isanchar Kailasna Nabinch o Mukund J	Sambhuchand Saradak anta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta ndra usekhar ndra uth andra wamonrao	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. B P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School.
60 Banil Bapu Baru Baru ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha ya, Chandra Isanchar Kailasna Nabinch e Mukund Y k, Sujannat	Sambhuchand Saradak anta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta ndra asekhar adra ath andra	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16 16	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School B P. School, Benarcs. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School. Indore Madrasa. Hare School.
60 Banil Bapu Baru Baru ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha ya, Chandra Kailasna Nabinch e Mukund V k, Sujannat	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta ndra asekhar adra ath audra wamonrao h	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 3 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16 16 17 16-1 16-6	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. B P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School. Indore Madrasa. Hare School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
60 Banil Bapu Baru Baru ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha Ya, Chandra Kailasna Nabinch e Mukund V k, Sujannat , Amarnath	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra a nta ndra asekhar adra ath audra Wamonrao h	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 8 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16 16 17 16-1 16-6 20-4	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. B P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School. Indore Madrasa. Hare School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Burdwan Baj Collegiate School.
60 Banii Baru Baru Baru "" Baru Basal 70 Basu	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha Ya, Chandra Kailasna Nabinch e Mukund V k, Sujannat , Amarnath Anathsarat Anukulcha	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra anta ndra asekhar adra ath audra Wamonrao h	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 3 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16 16 17 16-1 16-6 20-4 16	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. B P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School. Indore Madrasa. Hare School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Burdwan Baj Collegiato School. Commillah Zila School.
60 Banil Bapu Bara Baru Baru "" Baru Baru Baru 19 Basa 19 Basa 19 Basu 19 Bas	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha Ya, Chandra Kailasna Nabinch e Mukund Y k, Sujannat , Amarnath Anathsarat Anukulcha	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra anta ndra asekhar adra ath andra Wamonrao h andra	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 3 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16 16 17 16-1 16-6 20-4 16	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E. School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. Begra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School. Indore Madrasa. Hare School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Gumillah Zila School. Hare School.
60 Banil Bapu Barat Baru "" Baru Baru Baru Baru Baru "" Basal 70 Basu ""	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha Ya, Chandra Kailasna Nabinch e Mukund Y k, Sujannat Anathsarat Anukulcha Anukulcha	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra anta ndra asekhar adra ath andra Wamonrao h andra	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 3 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16 16 17 16-1 16-6 20-4 16 14	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E School. Howrah Government School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. Begra Zila School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School. Indore Madrasa. Hare School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hare School. Hare School.
60 Banil Bapu Barat Baru "" Baru Baru Baru Basu "" Basu Basu "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	"," "," "," "," "," "," "," "," "," ","	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra anta ndra asekhar adra ath andra wamonrao h andra andra andra	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 3 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16 16 17 16-1 16-6 20-4 16 14 16-7 17-4	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E. School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. B. P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School. Indore Madrasa. Hare School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hare School. Taki Government School. City Collegiate School.
60 Banil Bapu Barat Baru "" Baru "" Baru Baru "" Basu "" "" "" "" ""	"," "," "," "," "," "," "," "," "," ","	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra anta ndra asekhar adra ath andra wamonrao h andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 3 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16 16 17 16-1 16-6 20-4 16 14 16-7 17-4 15-4	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E. School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. B. P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School. Indore Madrasa. Hare School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hare School. Taki Government School. City Collegiate School. Hughli Branch School.
60 Banil Bapu Barat Baru "" Baru Baru Baru Basu "" Basu Basu "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	k, Rakhalch di, Banipad t, Rajanika na, Haracha Ya, Chandra Kailasna Nabinch e Mukund Y k, Sujannat Anathsarat Anukulcha Anukulcha	Sambhuchand Saradakanta Sasibhushan Satischandra Sibadas Sridhar andra anta ndra asekhar adra ath andra wamonrao h andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra andra	ira	16-4 17 16-3 16 15-6 15 3 15 13 16-8 15 9 14-2 16-2 18 16 16 17 16-1 16-6 20-4 16 14 16-7 17-4	C. M. School, Amritsar. Pacca Collegiate School. Metropolitan Institution. Dacca Pogose School. Hare School. Halisahar English Schoot. Baharu H. C. E. School. Howrah Government School. Dacca National School. Dacca National School. B. P. School, Benares. Hughli Branch School. Bogra Zila School. Sibsagar High School. Commillah Zila School. Nowgong High School. Gauhati High School. Indore Madrasa. Hare School. Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hare School. Taki Government School. City Collegiate School.

, B	asu, Haridas	***	15-4	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Hemchandra	**1	16	South Suburban School, Bhowaning
 80	,, Hridaychandra		17-8	Dalagore Zila School.
	Jagadiswar		17-6	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
	"Krishnachandra		18	Jabhalpur Collegiate School.
	" Manmathanath	• • •	16-4	Hindu School.
	" Mohanlal	• • •	17	Jessore Zila School.
	" Nagendranath		17	Fipon College
	" Nagendranath	٠.	15-6	Basirhat Municipal School.
	" Njimani		16	Howrah Government School.
	, Purnachandra		. 7	Rajagram A. S. Selrool.
	tractifical		18	Bujshahye Collegiate School.
90	Satinath		16	Magraa H E School.
***	Satisahanden		15-6	Barahanagar School.
	, Suprasama	•••	18-4	Canning College.
	,, Surendruchandra		15-6	Hughli Branch School.
	, Upendralal		15	Ruplal Raghimath School
	Bechn Lal		17 k	Unao High School
	Bejbarnya, Lakshminath		18	Silisagar High School.
	Bliaduri Kalidas		18	Victoria School, Chazipur
	" Rajanikanta	•••	18-2	Dighapatia H. C. E. School.
	,, Kajanikanta		19.1	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
100	,, Sibehandra		16-6	Victoria School, Chazipore.
	Bhagawati Prasada Katara		18 6	Government High School, Allahabad.
•	Blagwan Frasad		12	Goraklipur C. M. H. School.
	Bhairáb Ramchandra Hardiker	• • •	20	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Bhor, Benimadhab		10-3	Metropolitan Institution
	Bhattacharyya, Abhaycharan		16.5	Albert Collegiate School
	, Asutosli	• •	16	L M S. School, Khagra.
	,, Afulchin lra	••	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownnipur.
	, Benimadhab	•	18-8	Ripon College.
4 1 /5	, Bhabataran	••	$\frac{18-2}{17-6}$	L M S. Institution, Bhowanipur, Bali Rivers Thompson School.
110	,, Bisweswar		16	Harinavi A 8 School.
	,, Charachandra	• • •	15	Sahzadpur II. E School.
	,. Girischandra Gurucharun	•	16	Bromnuburia Annada H E. School
	, Garnenaran Kailaschandra	••	19	Donogli H. School
	Kahatrumahan		20.5	Kendraparah H E School.
	Lalitmahan	•••	15	L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Nimialandia	••	16	Ranchi Zila School
	Panchanan		18	Katwa H E. School,
	Rukhaldas	•••	16-5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
120	" Raniakanta		14-6	Rangjur Zila School.
	Rametas		15-10	Mozniferpur Zila School.
	., Randas		16	Barasat Government School.
	Surendranath		16-3	Baharu II C. E. School.
	Tmeschandra		15-2	Jagannuth ollegiate School.
	Fhanmik, Akshaychandia		50	Mymensing Institution
	Bhuniya, Upondranath	•••	17	Town School, Midnapur.
	Bhura Mal		18-6	Jaypur Maharaia's College.
	Bihari Lal	•••	22	Ghazipur Mission High School
	Bindesvar Prasada Varma	•••	17-3	Allahabad Government High School.
130	Bion, F. F.	•••	15-7	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Bishum Datta	•••	16-7	Patua Collegiate School,
	Biswas, Amulyadhan		16-6	Metropolitan Institution,
	., Dingmath	•••	15	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
	,, Haripada	• • •	16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Janakinath	••	17	Magnra II. E. School.
	,, Kurtikchandra	•••	17	Bankura Zila School
	,, Nabinehandra	•••	19-9	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Nagendranath	• • •	18 15.8	Allahabad Government High School.
1 400	Romanji Nasarwanji Mullan	•••	15-8	St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.
140	Brahmachari, Tarasankar	• • •	18 18-8	Chatmohar Sambhunath H. E. School, St Xavier's College
	Bridgnell, M.	•••	19.2	Ajmere Government College.
	Rudri Buklish	•••	16.8	Agra Collegiate School.
	Pudriprasada Budri Pramela	•	10 c 17-9	Salijehanpur High School.
	Budri Prasada Burukan Blazuka	• • •		Doveton Institution.
	Burnham, Blanche	•••	15	Barisal Zila School.
•	Buzhal Huq	•••	10	Talbagh Girls' High School.
	Charabati Ambikasharan	•••	17	Commillah Zila School.
	Chakrabarti, Ambikacharan	•	16	Jagamath Collegiate School.
160	, Annadaptasud	• • •	14-5	Dacea Pogose School.
150	" Langabihari	• • •	4 x-V	THE REAL R. AD ONG WANTHAM

p4 -7 4				
	Chakrabati, Bankimchandra		15-2	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Ribarilal	•••	16	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	Floridas	•••	18	Harinavi A. S. School.
	Jacoschundra		14.10	Rajshahye Collogiate School,
	, Kaliprasanna		15-10	
	,, 'Kedarnath	•••	15-8	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	. Parosnath	• • •	17	Chapra Zile School.
:	77	•		Dacca National School,
	,, Praphullakumar	•	14-7	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	., 'Pratapehandra	•••	18	Commilluh Zila Selzool.
160	., Purnachandrà	• • •	17-2	Rujshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Puranchandra	•••	17	Baharu H. C. E. School.
	., Itajanikanta	•••	16-1	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Suratchandra, No I	• •••	18-4	Metropolitan, Institution B. Branch.
	, Unincharan	•	16	Commillalı Zila School.
	Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	• • •	13-8	Halisahar English School.
	", Annadaprasad		18-11	Benares Collegiate School.
	", Basantukumur		16-2	Furidpur Zila School.
	,, Basantalal		17-5	Ripon College.
	, Bhupatinath		16-8	Hughli Branch School.
170	" Bipinchandra		16-7	Fyzabad Government High School.
	,, Chintuharan	• • •	15-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Girindranath		17-10	Benares Collegiate School.
	Haricharan		17-5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Hirolal		15	Dhubri High School.
	Ivotindranaha		13-6	Ditto.
	Monindrolal		16-6	Birbhum School.
	, Mohitkumar		15	
	" Nibaranchandra		18	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
			_	Mahes H E. School.
100	,, Rasbihari	•••	18	Ducca National School
180	Uperdrachandr	8	17	Bankura Zihi School.
	Chaudhuri, Bhabanigobinda	• • •	15	Rajshahye Collegiate School
	,, Chandrakisor	•	15-4	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	, Purnachandra	•	20-3	Rajshuhye Collegiate School.
	Rangopal		17-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Chel Bihari Lal Mathur, No. I.	1	15-11	Agra Collegiate School.
	Ohhannoo Lal	• • •	19-6	Bennres B. P. Senool.
	C. Kanaka Raja Moodelliar	• •	18-4	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Country, C.	• •	15-6	Private Student.
	Cornabe, A. P.	•••	15-6	La Martinière College.
190	Cartis, J. H.	•••	16-2	Ditto.
	Dajı Panday	• • •	19-8	Free Church Institution, Nugpur.
	Das, Chakradhar	•••	36-8	Ravenshaw ollegiate School, Katak
	,, Charachandra		11-8	Hughli ⊂ollegiaté zehool
	" Chittaranjan		15.3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Gangagobinda		17-3	Furidpur Zila School
	,, Girischandra	•••	16	Nonkhali Zilla School.
	,, Haridas	• •	15	Juganuath Collegiate School.
	" Hursanui		16-2	Aligarh Government High School.
	,, Jogesehandra		11	Rangpur Zila School
200	Kailagahandra	•••	16.5	Sylhet Gov rame of High School.
~~~	Kuminkumar		17-3	Chittagong Colleg School.
	Kacieway		18 1	Jenkin's School Cooch Behar.
	"Lakshumudiandra	••	16	Chatra II C. E. Sebool.
	Mudlinsudan	•••	14 3	Rangpur Zila School.
	Mihirlol	•••	17-7	Hughi Collegiate School.
	Prankrishna		18	Malda Zila School
	Rajendranoth		17	
		• •	19 1	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	, Rajendranath	• • •	20-5	Utturpara School
014	,, Ramgati Sarbeswar	•••	13-7	Sylhet Government High School.
210	,,	• • •		Barpeta H. E. School.
	"Satyendranath	•••	13.6	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	· Dasgupta, Ambikuchuru	•••	20-2	Dacon Collegiate School.
4	Asutosh	•••	14	Free Church Institution, Calcutta
	Datta, Ambikacharan	•••	16-4	Madaripur H. C. E. School.
	,, Ambikachuran	•••	16-11	
	" Bunkubihari	•••	18	Dacca Pogose School
	" Basantakumar	•••	18	Dacca National School.
	" Chandrabhusan	• • •	16	Jankura Zila School.
	" Gobindachandra		16	Sarmmay's H C. E. School, Ulipur.
220	,, Haridas		16-2	Hindu School.
	", Jagadischaran	•••	17-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Jyoti¹al*		16	Howrah Government School
	"Kalidas		16	Mahes H. E School.
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	Datta, Lalitmohan	'	19-4	Dacca Pogose School.
	Mahandranath	•••	14-2	Sibpur Higher English School.
	,, Upendranath	•••	18-1	Khulna Zila School.
	Davis, W.	•••	17-9	Private tudent.
	De, Bisweswar	•••	21-2	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	. "Gobindaprasad	• • •	16-9 17-5	Albert Collegiate School.
230	,, Nepalchandra	•••	16	Barahanagar School. L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Pratulchandra ,, Satischandra	•••	14-11	Hare School.
	TImondranath	•••	15.10	General Assembly's Institution.
	Deb, Lakshminath	•••	19-2	Habiganj High School.
	Debi Prasad Lala	• • •	18-6	Jabbalpur C. M. S. High School
	Dectjen, J.	•••	17	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	De Silva, W. H.	•••	17-4	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
	D'Souza, Amy	•••	16-8	Cawnpur Girls' High School.
040	Dhani Ram	•••	16-7	St. John's College, Arga. Rajshahye Collegiato School.
240	Dhar, Chandranath Saradacharan	•••	18-2	Mymensingh Zila School
	, Surendranath		16-2	Oriental Seminary
	Dhoondi Gunwant Thengdi		18	City School, Nagpur.
	Dikshit, Jagannath		18	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Dover, Grace	••	0.0	La Martiniere for Giris.
	Dube, Lakshmi Prashad	•••	26	Sultanpur Zila School.
	Dubey Mannoo Lal	•••	19 17-10	Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Allahabad Government High School.
	Dwarka Narayan Mathur Enayat Karim, H. S.	•••	19-2	Calcutta Madrasa.
250	Etha	• • •	20-1	Akyab Government High School.
200	Faizuddin Ahmed	••	18	Debrugarh High School.
	Fakher Uddin		17-1	Patna Collogiate School.
	Forbes, Honorino	• • •	-0 n	Convent School, Rangoon.
	Ganaishi Lall	• • •	18-3	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Ganga Vishun	• •	15 15-3	Chapra Zila School.  Howralt Government School.
	Gangopadhyay, Asutosh ,, Bipradas	•••	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Dehendrang		16	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Haralal	•••	17-8	Patna Collegiate School.
<b>26</b> 0	" Manmathan	_	15	L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Manmathan		15-11	Dinajpur Zila School.
•	,, Nripendrana		$\begin{array}{c} 16\text{-}6 \\ 18 \end{array}$	Barusat Government School. Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	Gasper, C. S.	• • •	17-6	Doveton College.
	Ghatak, Gangeschandra	•••	18	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	Ghosh, A.	•••	17-6	St. Xavier's College.
	" Abanikumar	•••	17	Dacea National School.
	,, Akshaykumar	•••	17-10	Hindu School.
مد	" Amiyanath	• • •	16-8	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. Naral II, E. School.
270	" Binodbihari	•••	13 13	Fari 7, ar Zila School.
	,, Gopalchandra ,, Gopalchandra	***	16	Jagannath Collegiate School.
	Harondrakumar	•••	14	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Hiralal	•••	16-10	Behar H. C. E. School.
	,, Jagatchandra		. 17-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Kasinath	•••	15-10	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Narayanchandra ·	•••	14 16	Hare School. Ditto.
	" Priyanath " Ramosehandra	•••	18	Jaganuath Collegiate School.
280	Remraman	•••	18-1	Narit H. E. School.
200	" Sarojkanti	•••	15-6	City Collegiate School.
	,, Sasibhusan	•••	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satischandra	•••	16-6	Haro School.
	" Surendranath	•••	15-6	Ditto
	,, Taraprasanna	•••	17 18	Purnia Zila School.  Khulna Zila School.
	,, Umeschandra Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	••	19-10	
	• Sarala	•••	10-10	Bethune Female School.
	Gobind Balwant	•••	17-9	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
290		•••	21-3	Armenian Phil. Acadomy.
	Gokool Chand	•	19-2	Allahabad Government High School.
٠.	Gopal Shridhar Godgil		17-7	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
•	Gorman, J. C.	•••	16-5 18	St. Thomas' College, Murres. Dall's High School.
	Goswami, Nrityagopal Subhrendu	•••	16	Silsagar High School.
	'Guha, Asitakumar	• • •	16-3	University follows

	Guha, Rairaman	•••	17	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.	
	Gulab Jagosing	•••	17	City School, Nagpur.	
900	Gulzari Lall	•••	19	Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad.	
300	Gupta, Binaychandra	•••	16-3 17	Dacca Col egiate School Jagannath Collegiate School.	
	,, Harananda Haricharan	•••	17-2	Hindu School	
	" Jnamendramohan		17	Santosh Jahnabi School.	
	,, Kalimohan		17-4	Jalpaiguri Zila School.	
	· ,, Kshetramohan	•••	18-9	Hughli Collegiate Scho	
	" Makhaulal	•••	16 15 <i>6</i>	Hare School.	
	,, Nandalal Pramatheswar	•••	15-6 14	. Ripon College. Dacca National School	
	Sauribilas	•••	17-4	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.	
310	Gya Prasad	•••	17-6	Fyzabad Government High School.	
	Habibar Ruhman	•••	15	Midnapur Collegiate School.	
	Hajra, Annadaprasad	• • •	16-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.	
	Haldar, Anathuath Haridas	•••	$\frac{16.2}{18}$	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. South Suburban School Bhowanipur.	
	Hannah, A. R	•••	16-9	Allahabad Boys' High School.	
	Harak Narayan	•••	16	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.	
	Harinanda Sahay	•••	16 6	Patna Collegiate School.	
•	Hari Narayan	•••	21	Jaypur Maharaja's College.	
320	Harris, G. H	• •	18-5 19-3	Private Student. Barabanki High School.	•
UZU	Hazari Lal Hein, A. G	· · ·	15.8	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.	
	Hemingway, Lizzie		•••••	Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal.	
	Htun Hla W		16-7	Akyab Government High School.	•
	Hni, Nibaranchandra	•••	16-3 16-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School. Victoria Collegiate School Agra	
	Ikbal Kishaw Dar Imtiaz Ahmad		20	Victoria Collegiate School, Agra. Canning College.	
	Jackson, L. J		16-1	Cawnpur Memorial School.	
*	Jacob, E		18	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.	
<b>ab</b> /4 **	Jagadamba Prasad	•••	17 17 6	Mirzapur Government High School.	
<b>3</b> 30	Jagannath Pershad Jamiluddin	•••	17-6 17-3	Bareilly High School.  Allahabad Government High School.	
	Janaki Sahay		15	Gya Zila School.	•
	Janki Prashad		15-5	Bhagalpur T. N. City School.	
	Jaymungal Prasad	•••	16 16 6	Chapra Zila ~chool.	
	Jeotiprasada Jeremiah, J. R.	•••	16-6 18-5	Benaros Collegiate School. Wesley College, Colombo.	
	Jeremy, A. S.	•••	15-11	Meerut C. M High -chool.	
	Jotirvid. Badri Datta	•••	16-9	Bareilly High School.	
	Kali Sahai	•••	19 17	Bahraich High School.	•
340	Kamaluddin	•••	17 20	Behar National Institution. Hume's High >chool, Etawah.	
	Kama Prasad, No. I Kanahya Lall	•••	15-8	Bareilly High School.	
	Kar, Atulehandra	•••	18	Dacoa Pogose School.	
	. ingatehundra .		17-6	Mymensingh Zıla School.	
	Karani, Nimaicharan	•••	19 <b>-3</b> 15	Ditto ditto.  Rangpur Zila School.	
	Karmakar, Kumudnath Kesho Rao Sadashiva	· • •	17-1	Jabbalpm Collegiate School.	•
	Khan, Saradanath	•••	1 +- 1	Bogra Zila School.	
	Khoob Lall Dass	•••	15-9	Bhagalpur T. N. City School.	
<b>3</b> 50	Khoorsheid Ali	• •	15	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.	•- , -
	Kishori Lal	• • •	17-6	Govt. High School, Aligurh. Doveton Institution.	
	Kraal, Ella Krishna Ballabh	•••	 17-3	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.	
	Krishna Deva Narayan	•••	16-4	Mozufferpur Zila School.	
	Krishna Rao Pamaskr	•••	15	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.	
	Kuladwipa Sahay	•••	16 15-10	Gya Zila School.  Jonkin's School. Cooch Rober	
	Kumar Bipranarayan	•••	18-10 18-6	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. Patna Collegiate School.	
	Kunjabihari Lal Kunti Damodar Kesheo	100	17-6	Indore Madrasa.	
360	Lachman Prasada	•••	18-10	Rai Bareilly Government High School	
	Lachminarain	•••	17-6	Patna Collegiate School.	
	Ladli Prasad	•••	17-6 17-6	Allahabad Government High School. Sitapur High School.	
	Lala Kamta Prasada Lalitaprasad	•••	17-8	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.	
	Lalta Prasada	•••	16-10	Fyzabad Government High School.	
	Laville, B. L. A.	•••	17-6	Lahore oys' High School.	
	Laxman Vyankatesh Farnaik	•••	19-3 16-7	Dhar High School. St. Xavier's College.	
	Lyell, H. S.	*	15	St. George's College, Musscorie.	
	McGinn, E.				
	•	•			

380 390 400	McLean, E. J.  McLean, E. G.  Mudanmohun Lal  Madho Prashad  Mahabir Sarana  Mahanti, Harakrisna  Mahanod-ul Huq  Maitra, Hemantakumar  ,, Kalipuda  Maji, Hriduyuath  Majid Hasain  Majumdar, Barndaprasanna  ,, Harachandra  ,, Hariprasad  ,, Priyasankar  ,, Rajendranath  ,, Saradachuran  ,, Sibchandra  Malia, Pramathanath  Malik, Arabindaprakas  , Goshthabihari  ,, Jnanondrachandra  , Jnanendranath  ,, Krishadal  ,, Saratehandra  ,, Saratehandra  ,, Saratehandra  ,, Saratehandra  , Saratehandra  , Mandal, Benimadhab  Mangli Prasad  Maqboolul Haque  Mastor, L. S  Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw  Miller, A. H.  Mirza Ahmad Jan  ,, Muhammad Nazir  Mitra, Akshaykumar  ,, Asutosh  Anteroch	Zanjee	18-5 18-1 20 17-3 16-1 15-4 15-5 16-2 17-1 16-2 17-4 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16	St. Xavier's College. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. Balia School. Allahabad Government High School Chapra Zila School. Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Kata Patim Collegiate School. B rhampur Collegiate School. B rhampur Collegiate School. Azamgarh C. M. High School. Hamilton School, Tamink. Sultanpur Zila School. Jessore Zila School. Rajshahyu Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Raighahye Collegiate School. Raighapur Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kalim Maharaja's School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhah Zila School Neukhah Zila School Neukhah Zila School Doveton Institution.
380 390	McLean, E G. Madanmohun Lal Madho Prashad Mahabir Sarana Mahanti, Harakrisna Mahanti, Harakrisna Mahanood-ul Huq Maitra, Hemantakunar ,, Kalipuda Maji, Hridayuath Majid Hasain Majumdar, Baradaprasanna ,, Harachandra ,, Hariprasad ,, Privasankar ,, Rajendranath ,, Saradachuran , Sibehandra Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabindaprakas ,, Goshthabihari ,, Jaanendranath ,, Krishardal ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,,	ratijee	18 20 17-3 16 15-4 15-4 15-5 16-2 17 16-2 16-4 16-4 16-4 16-4 16-4 16-18 15-10 17-4 16-18 15-10 17-4 16-18 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19 15-19	St Paul's School, Darjeeling. Balia School. Allahabad Government High School Chapra Zila School. Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Kata Patna Collegiate School. B rhampur Collegiate School. Azamgarh C. M. High School. Hamilton School, Tamink. Sultanpur, Zila School. Jessore Zila School. Rajshahya Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Rangpur Zila School. Scarsole H. E School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kalim Maharaja's School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhah Zila School Neukhah Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School
390 40 <b>0</b>	Madanmohun Lal Madho Prashad Mahabir Sarana Mahanti, Harakrisna Mahanti, Harakrisna Mahanto, Harakrisna Mahinood-ul Huq Maitra, Hemantakunar ,, Kalipuda Maji, Hridayuath Majid Hasain Majumdar, Barndaprasanna ,, Harachandra ,, Hariprasad ,, Privasankar ,, Rajendranath ,, Saradachuran , Sibehandra Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabindaprakas ,, Goshthabihari ,, Janondrachandra ,, Janendranath ,, Krishnahl ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Surendranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasud Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherban Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. Il. Mirza Ahmad Jan ,, Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar ,, Asutosh	Zanjee	17-3 16-1 15-1 15-1 15-2 17-2 17-3 16-2 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1	Balia School: Allahabad Government High School Chapra Zila School. Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Kata Patna Collegiate School. B rhampur Collegiate School. B rhampur Collegiate School. Azamgarh C. M. High School. Hamilton School, Tamink. Sultanpur Zila School. Jessore Zila School. Rajshahya Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Rangpur Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kalım Maharaja's School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhali Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School
390 40 <b>0</b>	Madho Prashad Mahabir Sorana Mahanti, Harakrisna Mahanti, Harakrisna Mahanto, Harakrisna Mahanood-ul Huq Maitra, Hemantakumar ,, Kalipuda Maji, Hridayuath Majid Hasain Majumdar, Barndaprasanna ,, Harachandra ,, Hariprasad ,, Privasankar ,, Rajendranath ,, Saradachuran , Sibehandra Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabindaprakas ,, Goshthabihari ,, Jannondrachandra ,, Janendranath ,, Krishnahl ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Sarat	Zanjee	16 15-1 15-1 15-8 15-8 15-1 16-2 16-2 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16-1 16	Allahnbad Government High School Chapra Zila School. Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Kata Patna Collegiate School. B rhampur Collegiate School. Azamgarh C. M. High School. Hamilton School, Tamink. Sultanpur, Zila School. Jessore Zila School. Rajshahya Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Raighar Zila School. Raighar Zila School. Raighar Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kalım Maharaja's School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhali Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School
390 40 <b>0</b>	Mahabir Sarana Mahanti, Harakrisna Mahanti, Harakrisna Mahnood-ul Huq Maitra, Hemantakunar ,, Kalipuda Maji, Hridayuath Majid Hasain Majumdar, Barndaprasanna ,, Harachandra ,, Hariprasad ,, Privasankar ,, Rajendranath ,, Saradachuran , Sibehandra Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabindaprakas ,, Goshthabihari ,, Jaanondrachandra ,, Janendranath ,, Krishnala ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehundra ,, Saratehu	Zanjee	15-1 15-8 15-8 15-8 15-10 17-2 17-1 16-7 16-7 16-10 17-4 16-10 17-4 16-15-10 17-4 15-15-15 15-15-15 17-17-19	Chapra Zila School. Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Kata Patna Collegiate School. B rhampur Collegiate School. B rhampur Collegiate School. Azamgarh C. M. High School. Hamilton School, Tamink. Sultanpur Zila School. Jessore Zila School. Rajshahya Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Rangpur Zila School. Scarsole H. E School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kahm Maharaja's School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhah Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School
390 40 <b>0</b>	Mahanti, Harakrisna Mahniood-ul Huq Maitra, Hemantakumar ,, Kalipuda Maji, Hridayuath Majid Hasain Majumdar, Barndaprasanna , Harachandra , Haripmsad , Privasaukar , Rajendranath , Saradacharan , Sibchandra Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabiudaprakas , Goshthabihari , Jnanondrachandra , Jnanendranath , Krishindal , Saratchundra , Saratchundra , Surendranath Mandal, Beninadhab Mangli Prasid Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbai Byranijee Nusserw Miller, A. Il. Mirza Ahmad Jan , Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar , Asutosh	Zanjee	15-1 15-8 15-8 15-8 15-10 17-2 17-1 16-7 16-7 16-10 17-4 16-10 17-4 16-15-10 17-4 15-15-15 15-15-15 17-17-19	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Kata Patna Collegiate School. B rhampur Collegiate School. Azamgarh C. M. High School. Hamilton School, Tamink. Sultanpur, Zula School. Jessore Zila School. Rajshahya Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Rangpur Zila School. Scarsolo H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kahm Maharaja's School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhah Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School
390 40 <b>0</b>	Mahmood-ul Huq Maitra, Hemantakumar ,, Kalipuda Maji, Hridayuath Majid Hasain Majumdar, Baradaprasanna , Harachandra , Haripusad , Priyasankar , Rajendranath , Saradacharan , Sibchandra Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabindaprakas , Goshthabihari , Jnanondrachandra , Jnanendranath , Krishnald , Saratchandra , Saratchandra , Saratchandra , Saratchandra , Saratchandra , Saratchandra , Saratchandra , Saratchandra , Saratchandra , Saratchandra , Shremlranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Master, L S Mcherbar Byranjee Nusserw Miller, A. Il. Mirza Ahmad Jan , Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar , Asutosh	Zanjee	15 4 15-8 15-8 16-2 17-2 17 16 3 16-7 16-2 16-10 17-4 16 15-10 17-4 16 15 15 15 17 17 17 19	Patim Collegiate School.  B rhampur Collegiate School.  Azamgarh C. M. High School.  Hamilton School, Tamink.  Sultanpur, Zala School.  Jessore Zila School.  Rajshahyu Collegiate School.  Commillah Zila School.  Hindu School.  Howrah Government School.  Rajshahye Collegiate School.  Raugpur Zilu School.  Scarsole H. E. School.  Agra Collegiate School.  Turakeswar School  Kalım Maharaju's School.  Hare School  Hughli Branch School.  Metropolitan Institution.  Midnapur Collegiate School.  Hare School  Maldu Zila School  Sultanpur Zilu School  Neukhalı Zila School  Hazarıbagh Zila School
390 40 <b>0</b>	Maitra, Hemantakumar ,, Kalipuda Maji, Hriduyuath Majid Hasain Majumdar, Barndaprasanna ,, Harachandra ,, Hariprasad ,, Priyasankar ,, Rajendranath ,, Saradachuran ,, Sibchandra Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabindaprakas ,, Goshthabihari ,, Juanondrachandra , Juanendranath ,, Krishnahl ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Saratchandra ,, Surendranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Master, L S Mcherbar Byranjee Nusserw Miller, A. Il. Mirza Ahmad Jan ,, Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar ,, Asutosh	Zanjee	15-8 15-5 16-2 17-2 17 16-3 16-7 16-2 16-17-4 16-15-10 17-4 16-15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-	B rhampur Collegiate School.  Azamgarh C. M. High School.  Hamilton School, Tamink.  Sultanpur, Zala School.  Jessore Zila School.  Rajshahya Collegiate School.  Commillah Zila School.  Hindu School.  Howrah Government School.  Rajshahye Collegiate School.  Rangpur Zila School.  Scarsole H. E. School.  Agra Collegiate School.  Tarakeswar School  Kalım Maharaja's School.  Hare School  Hughli Branch School.  Metropolitan Institution.  Midnapur Collegiate School.  Hare School  Malda Zila School  Sultanpur Zila School  Neukhalı Zila School  Hazarıbagh Zila School
390 40 <b>0</b>	Maji, Hridayuath Majid Hasain Majumdar, Barndaprasanna Harachandra Hariprasad Priyasankar Rajendranath Saradacharan Malia, Pramathanath Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabindaprakas Goshthabihari Juanendranath Krishnalal Saratchandra Saratchandra Saratchandra Saratchandra Saratchandra Saratchandra Saratchandra Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Master, L S Mcherban Byranjee Nusserw Miller, A. Il. Mirza Ahmad Jan Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar Mitra, Akshaykumar	Zanjee	15-5 16-2 17-2 17 16 3 16-7 16-2 16-17-4 16 15-10 17-4 16 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15	Azamgarh C. M. High School. Hamilton School, Tamink. Sultanpur, Zala School. Jessore Zila School. Rajshahyu Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hindu School. Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Raugpur Zilu School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kalım Maharaja's School. Hare School Hughli Branch School. Metropolitan Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Maldu Zila School Sultanpur Zilu School Neukhali Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School.
390 400	Maji, Hridayuath Majid Hasain Majumdar, Baradaprasanna  "Harachandra "Hariprasad "Priyasankar "Rajendranath "Sibehandra Malia, Pramathanath Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabindaprakas "Goshthabihari "Juanendranath "Krishnalal "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "Saratehandra "S	Zanjee	16-2 17-2 17 16-3 16-7 16-2 16-17-4 16-15-10 17-4 16-15-10 17-4 16-15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10 15-10	Hamilton School, Tamink. Sultanpur, Zala School. Jessore Zila School. Rajshahyu Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Raugpur Zilu School. Raugpur Zilu School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kalım Maharaju's School. Hare School Hughli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Maldu Zila School Sultanpur Zilu School Neukhali Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School
390 400	Majid Hasain Majumdar, Barndaprasanna  "Harachandra "Hariprasad "Priyasankar "Rajendranath "Saradacharan "Sibchandra  Malia, Pramathanath Mallik, Arabindaprakas "Goshthabihari "Juanendranath "Krishnahl "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchan	vanjee	17-2 17 16-3 16-7 16-2 16 17-4 16 15-10 17-4 16 18 15-10 17-4 16 15 17-4 16 17-4 16 17-4 16 17-4 16 17-4 16 17-4 16 17-4 16 17-4 16 17-4 16 17-4 16 16 17-4 16 16 17-4 16 16 16 16 17-4 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	Sultanpur. Zala School.  Jessore Zila School.  Rajshahyu Collegiate School.  Commillah Zila School.  Hindu School.  Howrah Government School.  Rajshahye Collegiate School.  Raugpur Zilu School.  Scarsole H. E. School.  Agra Collegiate School.  Turakeswar School  Kalım Maharaju's School.  Hare School  Hughli Branch School.  Metropolitau Institution.  Midnapur Collegiate School.  Hare School  Maldu Zila School  Sultanpur Zilu School  Neukhali Zila School  Hazarıbagh Zila School.
390 400	Majumdar, Barndaprasanna  "Harachandra "Harachandra "Priyasankar "Rajendranath "Sibehandra Malia, Pramathanath Malia, Arabindaprakas "Goshthabihari "Jnanondrachandra "Jnanendranath "Krishnahl "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Saratchandra "Sarat	Zanjee	17 16 3 16-7 16-2 16 17-4 16 15-10 17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17 17	Jessore Zila School. Rajshahya Collegiate School. Commillah Zila School. Hinda School. Hinda School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Raugpar Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Tarakeswar School Kalm Maharaja's School. Hare School Hughli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultaupar Zila School Neakhah Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School
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400	" Hariprasad " Priyasankar " Rajendranath " Saradachuran " Sibchandra Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabindaprakas " Goshthabihari " Juanendranath " Krishnahl " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra	Zanjee	16-7 16-2 16 17-4 16 15-10 17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17	Commillah Zila School. Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Rangpar Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School. Turakeswar School. Hare School Hughli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Maldu Zila School Sultaupur Zila School Neukhali Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School
400	" Priyasankar " Rajendranath " Saradachuran " Sibehandra Malia, Pramathanath Mallik, Arabindaprakas " Goshthabihari " Juanendranath " Krishnalal " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehandra " Saratehan	Zanjee	16-2 16 17-4 16 15-10 17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17	Hindu School. Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Rangpar Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School. Turakeswar School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultaupur Zila School Neukhali Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School.
400	Rajendranath  Saradachuran  Sibchandra  Malia, Pramathanath  Mallik, Arabiudaprakas  Goshthabiliari  Juanendranath  Krishnahl  Saratchandra  Saratchandra  Saratchandra  Surentranath  Mandal, Benimadhab  Mangli Prasad  Maqboolul Haque  Mastor, L S  Mcherbar Byranjee Nusserw  Miller, A. II.  Mirza Ahnad Jan  Muhammad Nazir  Mitra, Akshaykumar  Asutosh	Zanjee	16 17-4 16 15 15-10 17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17	Howrah Government School. Rajshahye Collegiate School. Rangpar Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Tarakeswar School. Tarakeswar School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitan Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhah Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School.
400	Rajendranath  Saradachuran  Sibchandra  Malia, Pramathanath  Mallik, Arabindaprakas  Goshthabihari  Juanendranath  Krishadal  Saratchandra  Saratchandra  Saratchandra  Succulranath  Mandal, Benimadhab  Mangli Prasud  Mayboolul Haque  Mastor, L S  Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw  Miller, A. II.  Mirza Ahnad Jan  Muhammad Nazir  Mitra, Akshaykumar  Asutosh	Zanjee	17-4 16 15-10 17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17	Raighahye Collegiate School. Raigpur Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School. Turakeswar School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultaupur Zila School Neukhali Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School.
400	" Suradachuran Sibehandra Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabiudaprakas " Goshthabihari " Juanendrachandra " Juanendranath " Krishnalal " Saratehundra " Saratehundra " Surendranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. H. Mirza Ahmad Jan " Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar " Asutosh	Zanjee	16 15 15-10 17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17 19	Rangpur Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kahm Maharaja's School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitan Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhah Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School.
400	Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabiudaprakas Goshthabilari Juanendrachandra Juanendranath Krishadal Saratehandra Saratehandra Surendranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. H. Mirza Ahmad Jan Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar Asutosh	Zanjee	15 15-10 17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17	Rangpur Zila School. Scarsole H. E. School. Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kahm Maharaja's School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitan Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhah Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School.
400	Malia, Pramathanath Malik, Arabiudaprakas Goshthabilari Juanoudrachandra Juaneudranath Krishaudal Saratchandra Saratchandra Surendranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. II. Mirza Ahnad Jan Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar Asutosh	Zanjee	15-10 17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17	Scarsole H. E. School.  Agra Collegiate School.  Turakeswar School  Kahm Maharaja's School.  Hare School  Haghli Branch School.  Metropolitan Institution.  Midnapur Collegiate School.  Hare School  Malda Zila School  Sultanpur Zila School  Neukhah Zila School  Hazaribagh Zila School.
400	Mallik, Arabiudaprakas Goshthabilari Juanendrachandra Juanendranath Krishadal Saratehandra Saratehandra Surendranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. H. Mirza Ahnad Jan Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar Asutosh	Zanjee	15-10 17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17	Agra Collegiate School. Turakeswar School Kahm Maharaja's School. Hare School Haghli Branch School. Metropolitan Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School Sultanpur Zila School Neukhah Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School.
400	Goshthabilari Juanondrachandra Juanendranath Krishn dal Saratchandra Saratchandra Saratchandra Suremiranath Mandal, Benimadhab Magli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. H. Mirza Ahmad Jan Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar Asutosh	Zanjee	17-4 16 18 15 8 16 15 15 17 17 17 19	Turakeswar School Kalim Maharaja's School. Hare School Hughli Branch School. Metropolitau Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Maldn Zila School Sultaupur Zila School Neukhali Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School.
400	" Jnanondrachandra " Jnanendranath " Krishnedal " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Saratchandra " Surendranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasud Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. H. Mirza Ahmad Jan " Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar " Asutosh	Zanjee	16 18 15 8 16 15 15 15 17 17 17 19	Kalım Maharaja's School. Hare School Hughli Branch School. Metropolitan Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Maldn Zila School. Sultanpur Zila School Neukhalı Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School.
	" Juanendranath " Krishnedal " Saratchundra " Satischandra " Suremfranath Mandal, Benimadhab Maqboolul Haque Master, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. II. Mirza Ahmad Jan " Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar " Asutosh	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	18 15 16 15 15 17 17 17 19	Hare School Hughli Branch School. Metropolitan Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School. Sultanpur Zila School Neukhalı Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School.
	" Krishnalal " Saratchandra " Satischandra " Suremfranath Mandal, Benimadhab Maphoolul Haque Master, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. 11. Mirza Ahmad Jan " Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar " Asutosh	z	15 8 16 15 15 15 17 17 17 19	Hughli Branch School. Metropolitan Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Maldn Zila School. Sultanpur Zila School Neukhali Zila School Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Saratehundra " Satischandra " Suremfranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasud Maphoolul Haque Master, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. 11. Mirza Ahnad Jan " Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar " Asutosh	   /anjee	16 15 15 15 17 17 19	Metropolitan Institution. Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School. Sultanpur Zila School Neukhalı Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School.
	" Satischaudia " Suremfranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasud Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbai Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. 11. Mirza Ahmad Jun " Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar " Asutosh	anjee	15 15 15 17 17 19	Midnapur Collegiate School. Hare School Malda Zila School. Sultanpur Zila School Neukhalı Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School.
	", Surendranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasud Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L. S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. H. Mirza Ahnad Jan ", Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar ", Asutosh	anjee	15 15 17 17 19 15-3	Hare School Maldu Zila School. Sultaupur Zila School Neukhalı Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School.
	" Surendranath Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. 11. Mirza Ahmad Jun " Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar " Asutosh	 anjee 	15 17 17 19 15-3	Hare School Maldu Zila School. Sultaupur Zila School Neukhalı Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School.
	Mandal, Benimadhab Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. 11. Mirza Ahmad Jan , Muhanmad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar , Asutosh	 anjee 	17 17 19 15-3	Sultanpur Zila School Neukhalı Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School.
	Mangli Prasad Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. H. Mirza Ahmad Jan , Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar , Asutosh	 anjee 	17 19 15-3	Sultanpur Zila School Neukhalı Zila School Hazarıbagh Zila School.
	Maqboolul Haque Mastor, L. S Mcherbai Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. H. Mirza Ahmad Jan ,, Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar ,, Asutosh	anjee	17 19 15-3	Neukhali Zita School Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Mastor, L S Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. 11. Mirza Ahmad Jan ,, Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar ,, Asutosh	anjee	19 <b>15-</b> 3	Hazarıbagh Zila School.
	Mcherbar Byramjee Nusserw Miller, A. II. Mirza Ahmad Jan , Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar , Asutosh	anjee 	15-3	
410	Miller, A. II.  Mirza Ahmad Jan  " Muhammad Nazir  Mitra, Akshaykumar  " Asutosh	• • •		TYO AGIOUT THE HUMBIOM.
410	Mirza Ahmad Jun , Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar , Asutosh			1) 23 19
410	Muhammad Nazir Mitra, Akshaykumar , Asutosh		14-2	Rangoon College.
410	Mitra, Akshaykumur ,, Asutosh	•		Victoria Collegiate School, Agra.
410	, Asutosh		17	Bhadrak H E School.
410			15-7	Hughli Branca School.
410	A . set couls	•••	15	Dasghara School.
410	,, Asjitosh	•.•	1.4	Metropolitan Institution, S. Brauel
410	,, Bamacharn		14-10	Hare School
410	,, Binaykrishna	• · •	16-3	Ariadaha II. E. School
	Binodelandin	. •	14	Hindu School.
	, Bipinbihari		16-1	Rajshuhye Co legiate School
	Gangewar		14-3	Hitumpur School
	" Haripusad	• • •	19-10	
			16 1	Krishungar Collegiate School.
	,, Jotindraprasad	• •		Hare School.
	" Kalichuran	-	15-6	Benares Collegiate School.
	,, Kiranelundra	•	16	Metropolitan Institution, S. Brane
	Madhusudan	• • •	20.4	Piyurhuohan Academy, Katak.
	" Mahindranath		19	Pertabgarh High School.
	" Nilgirindra	• • •	15	University College,
420	" Raghnuath	***	15-1	Agra Collegiate School.
	" Sarbagunakar		18	University College.
	., Syamacharan		J9-1	Piyarimolam Academy, Katak.
	I beardman hou		15	Conmillah Zilu School.
			18	
	Upendranath		16-9	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitthu Lal	• • •		Government High School, Aligar
	Mockbul Ali	• • •	17-5	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. Scho
	Mohan Lal		18-6	Allahabad Government High Scho
	Moinuddin Ahmed	• • •	18-6	Arrbula Mission High School.
	Moung Hla Baw		17-3	Rangoon College
430	,, Kyi ().		15.4	Mergui Government School.
	" Ku		15-4	Akyab Government High School.
	Muhammad Abdul Guffar		18-3	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Amanul Haqq		16-8	Gorakhpur C. M. High School.
	Muhammad Daud Abbasi	• • •	17	M A () Calling Alement.
	Muhammad Hasan			M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  Bounce, College, Aligarh.
			16/3	
			21/1 13	Benares Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Muqsad Ali Kha		20-3	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Muqsud Ali Kha Muhammad Qumrul Hudu		17-3	Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Patna Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Muqsud Ali Khs Muhammad Qumrul Huda Muhammad Qutab Alam	տ	17-3 17-6	Jabbaljur Collegiate School. Patna Collegiate School. Detto
	Muhammad Muqsud Ali Kha Muhammad Qumrul Hudu	տ	17-3	Jabbaljur Collegiate School. Patna Collegiate School. Detto
440	Muhammad Muqsud Ali Kha Muhammad Qumrul Hudu Muhammad Qutab Alam Muhammad Rafi	 	17-3 17-6	Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Patna Collegiate School. Datto Ghazipur Missien High School.
440	Muhammad Muqsud Ali Khs Muhammad Qumrul Huda Muhammad Qutab Alam	 	17-3 17-6 18	Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Patna Collegiate School. Datto

•	Muhammed Wajib Muhammad Yusuf	•••	18-5 15-7	M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Patna Collegiate chool.
	Mukh Ram	•••	18-9	Moradabad Government High School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhaypada Annadaprasad	•••	17-8 17	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	. , Atindriya	•••	17	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
•	" Baikunthanath		18-4	Mahisadal II. E. School.
450	,, Bunkimnath	•	16	Birhlium School
	,, Bhubanchandra		17.7	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	,, Bipradas Girindranath	• • •	13-8 15	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.  Metropolitan Institution
	Huricharan	•••	15-5	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	, Hariprasama		17-3	Dacen Collegiate School.
	,, Kulidus	•••	17-6	Ariaduha H. E. School.
	., Kaliprasanna	•	18-4	Monghyr Zila School.
	" Mahendranath " Meghnath	•••	15-6 15-4	Malda Zila School. Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
460	Mrigendralal	•••	16-3	Birblam School.
400	" Nagendranath		17-7	Boinehi B. L. Institution.
	,, Nilmani	• • •	15	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
	,. Paradukinkar	•••	16-6	Birbhom School.
	, Priyanath Puraachandra	•••	17-2 17	Cawnpar Zila School. Glutal H. C. E. School.
	"Rakhalehandra		15-7	Bankura Zila School.
	Ramehandra		17-2	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal
	,, Sasikauta	•••	18-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,. Satischaudru		17 *	Santipur Municipal School.
470	,, Surathmath	•	15 15	Hughli Collegiate School
	Murali Manohar Lala	••	21	Howrih Government School. Rewah High School
	Murli Dhur Ganesh		18-7	Jabbalpur C. M. S. High School.
	. ,, Dhar Nagar	• •	18-4	Benares Collegiate School.
	Mustafi, Asutosli	• • •	16	Balagarh School.
	Mahitosh	•	17-4 16-6	Howrali Government School
	Nabi Bakhsh Nag, Gangakanta		15-4	Ludhiana Mission School.  Dacca Collegiate School.
	. Habseswar	•••	16-9	Jangipur H E. School.
480	Nandi, Atulkrishna		16-2	Metropolitum Institution, B. Brunch
•	" Brajagopal	• • •	15-2	A. P. Mission School, Allahabad
	, Saryendrunath	•••	15 19-1	Ranighāt H. A. V. School, Ramsay College, Almorah
	Narain Dalla Khawas Narain Sing	•••	19-6	Unao High School
	Nath, Kshetramohan		17	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur
	Nathooram	•••	17-10	Jubbalpur C. M. S. High School
	Nawah Lal	••	11	Balin School.
	Naziruddin Ahmed	•••	17 16	Benares Collegiate School. Calcutta Madrasa.
490	Nurullah O'Byrne, F.		15.8	St. George's Colleges, Mussoorie
-1	Omir Khan		14-5	Culcutta Wadrasa.
•	Pakrasi Bhubaumohan		17-3	Banda Zila School.
	Pal, Jyotishchandra	•	17	Bhagalpur Zilu School.
	" Satyapradip	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 16-2 \end{array}$	Sridbur Gausidbur School Nawabgunj. Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	Palchandhuri, Hemendranath Pandit, Ayodhianuth		17	Canning College.
	, Mohan Kissen		20	Ditto.
	,, Rajmruin	••	19	Ditto.
	Pandit, Pirthu Nauth Muttoo	• • •	$\frac{16-2}{15}$	Sitapur High School
\$(11)	Patra, Haridas	•••	19	Howrah Government School Aligarh Government High School.
	Pershadi Lal Platts, S. G.		15-6	Benares Collegiate School.
	Pramanik. Goshthabihari		16-7	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	" Rakhalchandra		16	Santipur Municipal School
	, Rammay	•••	19 16	Ditto. Burgilly High School
	Prem Bihari Lul Pudampurshad		18.5	Bureilly High School.  Ajmere Government College.
	Quusim Uddin Khan	•	15	Bhagalpur Zila School
	R. Hazari Lall		17-3	Jabhalpur Collegiate School.
510	Kaghumudana Pershud	• • •	16-2	Chapra Zila School.
	Raghinath Keshiya Sarvate	•	17-1 18	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.  T. M. Collegiate School, Benness
	Raghminth Prasad Seth Rahn, Sasadhar	· · · ·	16	L. M. Collegiate School, Benaces. Bagirhat English School.
	Rahim Bakhsh		18-7	Gorda High School.
	Rai Durga Prasad	•	19	Jabbalpur Collegiate School
	-			•

	D . D.I. J		20	Bahraich High School.
•	Raja Bahadur	,	18	Ditto.
	Ram Adheen	•••		Bar illy High School.
	Ram Charan	•••	20 .	Tamanaran College Reneras
	Ram Chandra	•	19	Jaynarayan College, Benares.
520	Ramchandra Daji	•••	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Ramehandra Vishnu Kukde	•••	18	Ditto.
	Ram Dhan	• • • •	22	Teacher.
	Ramji Das	•••	21	Saharanpur Mission School.
	Ram Lal Kahar		16-9	Sambalpur High School.
	Ram Pershad	•••	17-8	Agra Collegiate School.
			18-4	Victoria Collegiate School. Agra.
	Ram Prasad	•••	26-1	Private Str.dent.
	Ram Puri Goshnin		18	Chapra Zila School.
	Ramratan Prasad	•••	15	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	Ray, Abinaschundra	•••	15-2	Bogra Zila School.
530	" Akshaykumar	•••		
	" Anukulchundra	•••	15	Barisal Zila School.
	" Baidyanath		16-4	Dumka Zila School.
	,, Banamali	•••	16-2	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Blinbeschandra	•••	15-9	Hare School.
	Resignationally .	•••	16	Monghyr Zila School.
	Chundichuran	• • •	14	Kulia H. E. School.
	Chandrokumar	••• .	17	Mymeusingh Institution.
	(Jimmorasann)	•••	15	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	Haralal	••••	16	l'abna Zila School.
	"Jadabehandra		16-7	Barisal Zila School.
540			18	Chittagong Municipal School.
	,, Jasudakumar	•	17	Taki Government School.
	" Jyotindrumohan		15	Hare School.
	,, Jyotindramohau	•••	18-8	Naldanga Bhushan School.
	" Kailaschandru	•••		Manihorni H C F School
	,, Kalikacharan		15-6	Manikganj H. C E. School.
	,, Kusiswar	•••	15-3	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
	"Kiranchandra	•••	17-9	Naral H. C. E School.
	"Kumudnath	• • •	14-6	Pabna Zila School
	Lalbihari		18-6	Jagatballabhpur H. C. E. School.
550	" Mohimachandra		18	Jagannath Collegiate School.
990	Monoranian		13	Sarnamay's H. O. E. School, Ulipur.
	Mukundanath		16	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Daramasurasuma	•••	14-9	Dacen National School.
	Purnendu	•••	15	Mahes II. E. School
		•••	16-3	Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Katak.
	,, Rughunath	•••	16	Rowile H. School.
	Rujendramohan	•••	17-2	Barasat Government School.
	,, Rakhaldas	• • •	20	Gar Bowanipur H. C. E. School.
•	., Raklindraj	• • •	17-6	Ghatul H. C. E. School.
	" Rasbihari	•••		
560	,, Saradakuntu	•••	14-1	Bogra Zila School.
	., Sudhangsukumar	•••	15-6	Hare School
•	Raychaudhuri, Sibadas	•••	16	Baripur H. C. E. School.
	,, Umacharan	• • •	14-2	Dacca National School.
	Reyazuddin	•••	21-3	Ajmere Government College.
	Ross, A. B.	•	16-1	St l'eter's College, Agra.
	Rustomjee, C. H. M		15-6	Doveton College.
	Saheb Rai		23	Sultanpur Zila School.
	Sakhawat Hossain		17-3	Patna City Zila School.
	Samantu, Radhacharan		18	Searsele II. E. School.
570			16	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy
.,,,,	Sankhua. Daityariprasad	•••	17-6	Balasore Zila School.
	Sanyal, Baradakantu		15-4	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Girischandra		19-6	Puthia H. E. School.
		• •	17-5	Uttarpara School.
_	Krishnabandhu	• • •	18-7	Bareilly High School.
•	Sarju Parshad		16-10	
	Sarkar, Akshnykumar	•••	15-10	
	,, Binodbihari	•••		Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Jyotindramohan	•••	16	Ducen National School.
	,, Saratchandra	•••	14-3	Dinajpur Zila School.
580	, Sarutkunar	•••	16-5	Hindu School.
	., Sasisekhar		16-5	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	., Satyacharan		20	Mahisadal II. E. School.
	Sureschandra		16-6	Krishnoger Collegiate School.
	Suroschandra	•••	15-5	Birbhum School.
	Sarma, Chandrakumar		20	Sylhet National School.
	Raikisor	•••	18	Cachar High School.
	Sen, Abaninath	•••	18	Dacea National School.
	Aldagolaran	•••	¥9	Ditto.
	" Adnayematan	•••	<b>4</b> **	•

	Sen, Chandrakumar		19-3	Sylhet Government High School.
590	Tlansmalanulma	•••	17	Hindu School.
9,70	Harimanikya	•••	17	Dacca National School.
	fanardanham	•••	15	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Kalimahan	•••	17	Dacca Pogose School.
	Kaminikamud	•••	16	Cluttagong Collegiate School.
•	,, Kedarnath	•••	17-11	
	" Kshirodlal	••	13-1	Hindu School.
	, Nislehandra	•••	20	Chittagong Municipal School.
	, Prankrishua		16	Noakhali Zilc School.
	,, Ramehundra	***	16-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
600	,, Suradakanta	• • •	16-7	Burdwan Municipal School.
	"Saratchandra, No. I		1.5	Barisal Zila School.
	" Stratchandra, No. II		14	Ditto.
	Sasibhushan	• • •	17-6	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	,, Syamacharan	•••	18	Dacca National School.
	,, Tattweskumal	• • •	-15.9	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Seugupta, Chaudrakumar	• • •	18 13	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Krishnakumar " Nagendranath	• • •	17	Santosh Juhnubi School. Rauaghat H. A. V. School.
	Shakespearc, J. C.	•••	14-8	St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.
610	Shambhumaniyan Varma	• • •	18	Allahabad Government High School.
OLU	Shamsul Husun	• • •	20-9	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Shankar Lall. No. I	•••	18-4	Meerut Government High School.
	Shankar Lall. No. II		18	Ditto.
	Shelverton, T.		16-9	Private Student.
	Shiam Narayan		19	Hardoi High School.
	Shiva Sahaylull		20-7	Patna Collegiate School.
	Shumbhoo Dayal		19.3	Barabanki High School.
	Shway Hpaw Oo		18 9	Akyab Government High School.
	Shwe Mya		20-10	Rangoon College.
620	Sil, Naudalal	• • •	15-1	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	, Nityalal	•••	16	Hare School.
	Singh, Karher	• • •	17	Muttra High School.
	, Sheo Nandan	•••	17	Chapra Zila School. Pertubusik High School
	,, Shew Shankar		51 50	Pertabgath High School Rajshuhye Collegiate School.
	Sinha, Bishmprasad Gadadhar	••	16-2	Benares Collegiate School.
	Karanagindlan	•••	17-8	Lakshannath H. C E School
	Lal chanismosad	•••	19-2	Kendrapara II. E School
	, Natabar		17	Bankura Zila School
630	,, Rajamkanta		16-2	Kandi School.
	Siv Pratap Narayen	•••	15-6	Arrah Zila School.
	Siv Singh	• • •	20	Bareilly High School.
	S. M. Habibur Rohomun		16	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Sobhakar, Kshetranath	• •	17-5	Hindu School
	Som, Saratehandra	•••	16-8	Commillah Ziba School.
	Subhan Kareem	• • •	22-7	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sundar Narain Mushian	•••	20	Private Student.
	Suraj Bakhsh	••	18-2 16-7	Eyzabad Government High School.  Hindu Set ool.
4.44	Sar, Kamadaprasad . Saryya Deva Narayan	•••	17	Mukerji's Seminary, Mozufferpur
640	Syed Abdul Ghapi		17-G	Jampur Government High School.
	Syed Abdul Jabbor		17	Habiganj High School.
	Syed Ali Almed	•••	16	M. A. O' College, Aligarh.
	Syed Malmurmad Zahural Haq	••	14	Culcutta Madrasa
	Syed Malmunad Yusuf Ahmed		16-3	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Tagore, Sudhin Iranath		15-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	Tellnekdhari Lall	• •	17-3	St. Xavier's College.
	Templeton, J. H.		16-7	Rangoon College.
	Tewari, Rammandan		17	Balia School
650	Thu Gywai	•	16-1	Rangoon Cellege.
	Thakur Prasad	• •	18	Sultenpur Zila School.
	, Premsankar		19	Jabbalpur Collegiate School
	Thorpe, A.	•	$\frac{16-3}{18-3}$	Lahore Boys' High School Bureilly High School.
	Tikaram	•	17-3	Arrah Zila School.
	Ujagir Lal Upadhyay, Brijksor	•	18	Mukerji's Seminary, Mozafferpur
	Vidya Parshad	•••	19	Aligarh, Government High S has
	Vidyadhar Shridhar Joshee		16-9	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Vijaya Anand	•••	17	L M. Collegiate School, Bonares
660	Vishnu Prakash		18-2	Hardoi High School
	Wala, I. P.	•••	18.6	Lahore Boys' High School.
				<del>-</del>

Wallace, Mary Wasi Ahmed Wise, Janet Wise, Janet Wise, Janet Xavior, E. C.   16-9   Wise, Janet Xavior, E. C.   15-10   Abdul Aziz Abdul Goni   21-1   Abdul Goni   21-1   Abdul Goni   21-1   Abdul Muzaffar Muhammal Attaur Rahman Acharyya, Jyofis-blandra   15-1   Afaba Ahmad Khan Almadi   17-10   Afalur Roboman   20-1   Afalur Roboman   20-1   Afalur Roboman   20-1   Afalur Roboman   20-1   Ahil Haidar   16-8   Ahil Haidar   16-8   Ahil Persiad   18-1   Anin Abdulwan   18-1   Anin Abdulwan   18-1   Anin Abdulwan   18-1   Anin Abdulwan   18-1   Anin Abdulwan   18-1   Anin Abdulwan   18-1   Bati Livitichandra   18-1   Bati Livitichandra   18-1   Bati Livitichandra   18-1   Bati Livitichandra   18-1   Bati Livitichandra   18-1   Bati Livitichandra   18-1   Bati Livitichandra   18-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19-1   Bati Livitichandra   19					
Warnan Vichal Kane   16   City School, Naggar   Winterscale, J. C.   16-10   Wise, Janet       Wise, Janet       Wise, Janet       Wise, Janet       Wise, Janet       Wise, Janet       Winterscale, J. C.		Wallace, Mary	•••		Convent School, Rangoon.
Wasi Ahmed Wite, Janet Wite, Janet Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. C. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavior, E. 15-10 Xavio			•••		
Winterscale, J. C. Wise, Amet Winterscale, J. C. Wise, Amet Xavier, E. C. Samin Ali Universale  In Alphabetical Orace.  Abdul Aziz Abdul Aziz Abdul Gaut Abdul Gaut Abdul Gaut Abdul Gaut Abdul Muzzifar Muhamana I Atau Rahman Rahman Acharyya. Jyci-Schardira Adhan Muzzifar Muhamana I Atau Rahman Rahman Acharyya. Jyci-Schardira Afaba Ahmad Khan Ahmadi Afabur Robonum  In Aliadar Afaba Hussin Khan Ali Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar Ahi Haidar A			•••	19-7	Patna Callegiate School.
Wise, Janet Xavir, E. C				16.9	La Martinière College.
Karier, E. C.   15-10   Ravenshaw Colleganto School, Name.   16-4   Hughli Collegate School.					
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	Bhar, Saratchandra	•••	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, 1)wijendra		17-8	Hare School.
	,, Manmathanath	•••	15-6 18	Uttarpara School.
	" Rusikchandra Saratchundra	••	16	Dacca Pogose School, Naral H. E. School
	Tidax kantu	••	15	Ripon College.
	Upendrupath	•••	18	Allahubad Government High School
79	Bhaunik, Gagachacan		98	Rangpur Zila School
	, Mahendrachandia		17	Dacea National School.
	Bid, Sasibhushan	•••	17-6	Metropolitan Institution
	Bihan Lall	•••	18-3 17-3	Moradabad Government High School.  Dinapur Aided School.
	Bindeshree Pershad Bireshwarnath	•	19	Balaramjur Lyall Collegiate School
	Biswas, Dwarkun th	•••	18-3	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Finalul		20	Ripon College.
	" Nurendiakrishna	••	15	1 nsghara School.
	Boury, F.	. ,	14-5	St. Francis de Sales' School.
80	Brahmuniker Purcehandra Kr		$\begin{array}{c} 19.5 \\ 18 \end{array}$	Indore Madrasa. Bhastara School.
	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	• • •	17	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Bipinbiları Brada) anchandra	••. • • • •	18	Commillah Zila School.
	. Ctandrakunur	• • •	16-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Direanuth		16	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
	., Gokulcharan		15	Dacca National School.
	., Gopalchandra	•••	15	Rajshuhye Collegiate School.
	,, Lalitmohan	••	19 6 <b>1</b> 6	Dacca National School. Sanskrif Collegiate School.
00	" Smatchandra " Srischindra	•	15-6	Metropolitan Institution.
90	Syamacharan	•••	17-4	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Chander Pal Singh	•••	19-2	M. A. O. College, Aligarh
	Chattopudhyny, Adharunth		15-4	Barasat Government School.
	" Ambajkumar	•••	15-3	Hare School.
	" Bholainth		16-2 17-3	Metropolitan Institution.  11 Owrah Bible II. C. E. School.
	, Binodkumar Dekondranath	• •	17	Searsole H. E. School,
	, Debendranath Harischandra	•••	15-10	Mirzapur Government High School
	" Henkamul	•••	15-3	Dacca Pogose School.
100	,, Karmamay		17	Bardwan Ruj Collegiate School.
	,, Narayanchond	ra	18-9	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	,, Natayandas		15-8	Bali, Rivers Thompson School.
	Pratupchandra Purnachandra	•••	18 19-4	Lauhujang H. C. E. School. Kandi School.
	Ramratan	•••	16	Bankura Zola School.
	" Sitalelandra	•	17	A. P. Mission School, Allahabad.
	Srinmayan		13	Free Church Institution, Chansurah.
	,, Upendianath	••	£0	P. Gopinathiar School.
	Chandhuri, Anundakumar	• • •	14 20	L. M. Collegiate School, Benares.
110	, Har-adrachandra	•••	20-6	Sylhet Government High School Graham School, Tangail,
	,, Hridayoath ,, Nageadiniuth	•••	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	Padmakunur	•••	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	. Priyanath		15	Kutwa H E. School.
	Chhajjoo Singli		15	Meerut Government High School.
	Chhotay Ladl		20 19	Private Student. Barcilly High School.
	Chumi Lall	•	16	Free Church Institution, Chinswah.
	Das, Akshaykomar , Baidyacath	•••	16-3	Town School, Midnapur.
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120	, Darmenanta		17-5	Kandi School.
	,, Harkishen	••	19-6	Agra Collegiate School.
	, Hridayehandra	•••	17-4 15	Habiganj High School. Hare School.
	, Iswarehandru	• • •	20	Sylhet National School.
	Jugadunanda Jagamohun		21	Ditto.
	Tavrearial		6	Barasat Government School.
	Tavkrishnu	•	18	Agra Collegiate Sc ool.
	, Kanailal		16-8	Narm H. E. School.
130	" Lalmohan		16-8	Balasore Zala School
	" Maheswar	••	19-2 18-7	Barpeta II E. School. Town School, Midnapur.
	" Mudhusudan Nabirahundra	•••	18-3	Pacea National School.
	"Nabinchundra "Nikunjabihari	••	16 4	Barisal Zila School.
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Gureelarau  Jyotinchunth  Mabacschandra  Najosikanta  Najosikanta  Najosikanta  Nisikanta	Discollations:			Kuluskati H. E. Sahaal	
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Bacea Collegiate School   School   Neishanta   16-11   Dacea National School   Cachar High School   School   Nrisinhachandra   16-11   Dacea National School   Nrisinhachandra   16-11   Dacea National School   Surandra   19   Ghatal H. C. B School   Jagananth Collegiate School   Jagananth Collegiate School   Surandra   16-10   L. M. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Harinabhi A. S. School   Harinabhi A. S. School   Harinabhi A. S. School   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. S. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harinabhi A. School   Minapare   Harin		Transfer land			
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Makhanlal   13   Kneldakol Radhaballahh Institution.   Saratchandra   14-4   Maragacha II, C. E. School   Undur School.   Undur School   Undur School   Undur School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar School   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar   Chandernagar			•		Dumraon Waharaja's School.
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	Gunta Dimala			Edon Formala Achael Yanna
	Gupta, Bimala Kaminikanta	•••	16	Eden Female School, Dacca. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Rasamay	•••	18-8	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
210	Hajra, Gurudas		16-9	Dacea National School
	" Raghunandan		16	Patrasaer H. E. School.
	Hamilton. G	•••	18-5	St. Xavier's College.
	Harakh Prasad	•••	20/6	Toucher.
	Harga Lal	•••	18	Ambala Mission High School.
	Hari Wal.ratund Manjey		22-4	Private Student.
	Har Narayan Prasad	•••	$\frac{19}{15-9}$	Allahubad Kayastha Pathsala.
	Har Prasad Harprasad Agnihotry	• - •	15-7	Agra Collegiate Scho l
	Hazareo Suh		16	Jabbalpur Collegiate School. Mukerjee's Seminary, Mozufferpur.
220	Intiyaz Ahmud	•	19	Pertupgarh High chool.
~~	Jagadip Sahay		16	Gya Zila School.
	Jugannuth Saran	• • •	14	Chapra Academy.
	Jai Lal Sah Chakurayat	•••	22-7	Teacher.
	Jiyalal Tewari	• • •	18-9	Jabbalpur Collegiate School.
	Jeswant Rao	•••	22.3	Farakabad Mission High School.
	Knilasnath Kanzru	•••	18-7-21	
	Kar, Mathurachandru	•••	$\frac{20-5}{15-5}$	Sylhet Government High School.
	Syamacharan Khaja, M. Ismail .	•••	16.2	Howrah Govt. School. Patua Collegiate School.
230	Kosal Kishoro Bhargay	•••	20	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
- 70	Krishna Sahai	•••	19	Unao High School.
	Kumar, Barham Narayan		16	Matihari Zila School.
	Kunwar, Bahadur Lal		15-6	Benaies Collegiate School.
	Lajwanti Rallia Rum	•••		Amritsar Alexandra School.
	Lakshminarayan	•••	18	Gya Zila School.
	Lala Mritunjay Lal		16-3	Birbhum School.
	Lalita Frada No. I	•••	17-10	Bonares Collegiato School.
	Lalita Prada No. 11	•••	16-5	Ditto.
240	Liladhar Purshad Mahabir Prosad	•••	20 17	Chapra Zila School.
210	Mahadeva Dutta	•••	20-8	Victoria School, Gazipur. Arrah Town School.
	Mahuraj Krishna	•••	17-1	Fyzabad Government High School.
	Mahee Uddin Ahmed		13	Behar National Institution
	Malimood Ali, P.S.		15	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Maiti, Gobindaprasad	•••	18	Contai H. E. School.
	Maitra, Satischandra	•••	19-6	Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Basantakumur	• • •	17-3 17-2	Bogra Zila School.
	( l. ambrishna	•••	17-3	Dacca Collegiate School. Hindu School
250	Mahr J.	•••	16-6	St. Fidelis's School.
200	Mallik, Bhapondrachundra	•••	15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Maniklai		15	Ditto.
	" Nirmalohandra		16-1	Nural H. E. School.
	, Phandul	• • •	16	Hughli t olleginte, School.
	Mandal, Chintamani	•••	20	Searsole H. E. School.
	,, Madhushdan	• • •	17.3	Bishenpur II. E. School.
	,, Sisivkanta Maroti, Probhakar Lothey	••	70 10	Barisa H. C. E. S. bool. City School, Nagpur.
	Mitra, Bijaykumar	•••	15-i	Metropolitan Institution S. Branch.
260	,, Gopalchandra	•••	16	Hare School.
	,, Kalidas		17-2	Benares ollegiate School.
	,, Krishnapada	• • •	17	Metropolitan Institution,
	,, Mrigendralal	• • •	18	vity collegiate school.
	" Nandalal	•••	17-5	Konnagar H. E. School
	, Nripendeanath	•	16-1	Metropolitan Institution B. Branch.
	, Stischandra	• • •	15-8 14-9	Bavabanki High School Ca cutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Ishaq Muhammad Faruq	•••	21	Seoni Mission School.
	Muhammad Jalaluddin	•••	18-4	Moradabad Government High School
270	Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali	•••	20-10	Fyzabad Govt High School
	Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra		16	Hughli Collegiate School
	" Brajendranath	•••	16	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	., Charuchandra	•••	16	Ranchi Zila School.
	,, Charuchandia	• •	17	Hare School.
	, Harmehandra	•••	18 18	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowmapur,
	,, Haridas	• • •	18 15	Albert Collegists School
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	, Pan		•••	17	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
		aschandra		17-3	Madrasa-i-Anwaria
	,, Ram		•••	17-2	Banawaribad H C E Sahari
	•	knyar	•	17	Trunta Pan Training School
.)()(,	Sasibi			18-8	Good anga H. E. School
290			• •	17	Kandi School.
			••	17	Allahabad Government High School
			••	19	~ / /CILL/()I. 1011(11)() () ()
	Tarapa Murphy, J. H.		•	15 17-4	Simin Migh School
	Naha, Iswarehandin	••		18	St. George's School, Mussoorie.
	Nark, Jaydeb	•		17-4	- vegaulatii (allegana Saha)
	Radhanadisah	••		18 1	Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.
	Nanabhoy Nourajee Bu			16.8	Ditto Rangoon College.
	Nandi, Amulyacharan	••		19-3	University College,
300		ra	•	17	Jugannath Collegiate School.
	Narayan Bhat	••		17	Ala Mar Jendol'
	Pakrasi, Prasomakuma	r	•	16-2	Hare School.
	Pal, Hemchandra		•	17-5	Serajganj H E School.
	., Janakinath ., Kisorimohan	••		17-3 19	Numarkhali H. E. School
	" Mathuzanath	••	•	17	Ripon College.
	Palit, Matangicharan	••		16 1	Santosh Juhimbi School.
	" Narcudronath	••		18	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School. Albert Collegiate School.
	Panda, Narendranath		,	19	Ghatal H. E. School.
310	Pande, Ramkumur			17	Bennes Collegiate School.
	Pandit, Pahari Lal Nah	ru		18-7	Amount Mission High School
	Uttam Nath	•		10-11	Avesidency, Colligra Indone
	Pathak. Bijayram			W(7-1)	Denar H. C. E. School
	Patanaik, Banamali ,, Satyabadi	•••	•	16-8 18-5	Puri Zilu School
	Pramacik, Pratapehand	ra.		18-7	Piyarimohan Academy, Katak.
	Prayag Dutt	ra		18	Our cian's College
	Praying Das Kutura	••			Unaa High School.
	Parnachandra	•••		17-6	Allahabad Government High School. L. M. Collegiate School Benures. Allahabad Government
320	Pyaray Lat Agnihotri	•••			Alluhabad Government High School.
	Raghmath Rao K.	•		-	2 and the College Billia Scale and
	Rajaram Apajee	_ `		<b>~</b> ()	Free Chillen Distriction Mosses
	Rajkhowa Indradhar	•••		- ,	2000 08 00 0 11190 Sehool
	Rajnarain Ramchond	•			Dureinv Theh Selved
	Randhir Prashad			17-2	Allahabad Government High School.
	R ungholam Lul	•••			Runchi Zala School. Chapra Zala School.
	Ram Kishm	• •			Ludhiana Mission School.
	Ramkrishna Bishna Bia	gwat .	-	15-2	Jubbalpur Collogiute School
	Rashid Husan	•••			Moradabad Government High School.
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	A mu bakrishna Chandrakisor	•••		!5-8 - \$  5 -	South Suburban School, Bhownipur,
	Gopalchandra	•			Same Swift Dollows
	Indoseklar	•••		6.4	Jur Bhowampur School.
	,, Ja adindranath	•••			Birbhum School.
	,. Juanchandra				Raishahye Collegiate School. Ingannath Collegiate School.
	" Jyotindramahan	• • •			Kntwa H. E. School.
340	" Kalikaikar			li j	Bunkura Zila School
	,, Kaliprusama	•••		10-7	Rajshahye Collegiate School
	,, Krishnanath	•••		10 0	peurs Free College.
	" I ratapelandra " Satyendranath	•••		119	Bliagulpur Zilu School
	Same a salaman man	•••		10.2	Proper H. E. School
	,, Tarasandar	•••			Town School, Midnapur,
	Roy Zuda Numaylal Va	rmı			Pabna Zila School.
	Salia, Harendranath			17-10	M. A. Ö. College, Aligarh.
	Salig Ram	••			Dighapatia H. E. School.
	Sanyul, Durgadas	••			Berhampur Collegiute School.
	Kalilochan				Chatmohar Sambhanath School.
	Kisorimohan	•••		1 /	Vatauonar Samhhonatt. c + -

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	Sarkar, Asutosh	•••	16	Purnia Zila School.
	Randannhan		17-5	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Taradiawan		19	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
		•••	16-3	Rajshahye Collegiate School
	,, Kaliprasantia	• • •		
•	,, Marmathanath	• • •	15 16-6	Krishnagar A. V School.
	,, Narayaneliandra	•••		Jirat Chandrakona H. E. School.
000	,, Saratchandra	•	18	Midmpur Collegiate School.
360	,, Satinath	••	18	Chuadanga H E School
	July The House	•••	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sayyad Wajih Uddin	••	20	Bareilly High chool.
	Sen, Bimalaprasanna	•••	14	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Henichandra	•••	14-6	Hindu School.
	,, Lalitmohan	• • •	14	Ditto.
	,, Manmathanath	•••	14	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Matilal		16	Sodpar School
	,, Prakritiprasanna	• • •	17-5	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Sareschandra	•••	16	Oriental Seminary.
370	Sengupta, Bhubaneswar	•••	16	Kalia H. E. School
	,, Debendranath		16	Jessore Zıla School.
	,, Indranarayan	• •	16-6	Birbhum School.
	,, Mahendrachandra	• • •	19-3	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Rasbihari		17	Bagirhat H. E. School,
	Set, Praphullachandra	***	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	Shaik Baboo Zan		19-9	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
	Sheikh Bi-arat Ulla		15-6	Nawab's High School, Murshedabad.
	Sheo Prasad Aguihotri	••	16-7	Jabbalour Col egiate Schoot.
	Shew Parshad		18	Bareilly High School.
380	Shiva Bart Lal Varma		17-11	Allahabad Government High School.
	Shiv Chand		25-7	Tea ker.
	Shiva Mongal Ray		17	Gazipur Mission High School.
	Shiva Ram		23-9	Teacher.
	Shunker Singh		18-2	Meerut Government High Schoot.
	Shyam Tall		16	Chapra Zila School.
	Siuha, Baijnath		17	Balia School.
	., Brijkunar		17-8	Teacher.
	Indranarayan	••	16-8	Kandi School.
	., Jogindranarayan	•••	18-11	Uttarpara School
390	., Kedarnath		16-1	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	Tarinicharan		16	L. M. S. School, Khagra
	Sit's Sahay	•••	19	Pertabgarn High School
	Syed Aboul Sattar	•••	19	Sylhet Government High School.
	Syed Mohmad Raza	•••	17-2	Canning College.
	Tagore, Balendranath	• • • •	15-3	Hare School.
	Thakurdas	•	19-9	Benares Collegiate School.
	Thakur, Kedarnath	- •	18	Pandra H. E. School.
	Thakur Prasad	••	17	Arrah Town School.
	Tripati, Brajamohan	•	16-2	Ranchi Zila School.
400	Vishnoo Gopal Naik		16	Jabbalour Collegiate School.
100	Viswas Raa Bhaway		19	
	Wasudoo Ramchandra Halwi		15	Ditto ditto Ditto ditto.
		•		
	Washdeo Vithal Limaye		15-10	City School, Nagpur.
	Wyankatesh Seoram Bhalerao		17-3	Ditto ditto
	Zainuddin Ahmed	• • •	18	Bhagulpur Zila School.

Senate House, The 17th May 1886. W. Griffitus,
Registrar.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

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PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;												£			•

### Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th May 1886.

LIABILITIES.	# a. p.	ASSETS.	H	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,600 0 0 47,56,684 15 0	Government Securities Other authorized Investments	63,43,780		-
Public Deposits at R a. p. Head Office 11,30,74,917 4 9 Public Deposits at	2,44,61,576 4 2	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities  Accounts of Credit on Government	48,13,776	•	4
Branches 3.13,86,058 15 5 Other Deposits at Head Office and	3,01,22,802 13 2		79,92,635 2,53,97,392	9	5
Branches Bank Post Bills, &c	3,06,427-14 2	Bullion	9,61,891 13,577 11,41,237		7 6
	•	Strongs	6,52,382		6 3
			5,88,29,564	9	5
		Cash and CurrencyNotes at			,
•		Head Office . 93,25,274 11 8 J Cash and Cur- rency Notes at	2,21,92,517	1	11
		Branches . 1,28,67,242 6 3			
Ruphes .	8,10,22,081 11 4	Rupers .	8,10,22,081	31	4

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta, 21th May 1880. J. GORDON, Chief Acett. & Dy. Seey. Rate for Demand Loans oper cent, Percentage 30'02 By Order of the Directors, W. D. CRUICKSHANK, Ofig. Secretary & Treasurer.

### TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th May 1886.

No. 4.—Mr. C. F. H. Macleane, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenown of the 3rd May 1886.

The 21st May 1886.

No. 5.—Mr. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with ellect from the forenoon of the 23rd April 1886.

The 22nd May 1886.

No. 6.—Mr A. D. Hill, Assistant Supernitendent, 1st Grade, is allowed turlough for twelve months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th April 1886.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,

Director Ceneral of Telegraphs in India.

### AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENE-RAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st May 1886.

No. 2008.—The privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 1818, dated the 7th instant, to Captain E. S. Masters, Adjutant, Bhopal Battalian, has been extended to 17th June 1886.

By Order F. L. PETRE,

ist Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

# AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

### NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 19th May 1886.

No. 1180 G.—Lieutenant C. Hutton Dawson, Officiating Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted thirty-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd May 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order, HUGH DALY,

tor 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.

### CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 19th May 1886.

No. 526-351.—Under the provisions of Section 7, Act X of 1870 (Land Acquisition), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that whenever any land subject to his jurisdiction shall have been declared under the Act to be needed tor a public purpose or for a company, the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara may direct the Collector to take order for the acquisition of such land.

The 22nd May 1886.

No. 541-589.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorize the exercise by all Excise Officers in Ajmere-Merwara, not inferior in rank to a Sub-Inspector, of the powers described in Section 14, Act 1 of 1878. (Opium Act).

By Order, HUGH DALY,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr Gent. .

### DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS,—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th May 1886.
No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 131, dated 14th May 1886, Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is posted to the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway.

No. 48.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is granted furlough in India for twelve months, with effect from the forenoon of 10th May 1886.

F. S. STANTON, Colonel, R.E., Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter or Absente without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calculla, this 21st day of May

James Jeffery.
Age,—20 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 melies.

Colonr of— Complexion, dark; Hair, dark brown; Fyes,

grey. Date of Desertion,—18th

May 1886, ace of Absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.

Trade,—Labourer Regamentals or

At what Place Enlisted,- RIMMES,-Was on

Guildford, Survey.

Parish and County in which

Born,—Peckhain, London; Survey.

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Number, Rank, and Name, Place of residence for last No. W. S.—347. Private 12 months before enlistment, Peckhain. London, Surrey,

> Marks, -- Sem, centre of forchead, sear, right ten-ple, sear, left thigh, sear, left shin, two moles on back.

William, Calcutta. Regimentals of pl. Date of Enlistment,—14th Clothes,—Regimentals, white clothing

W. J. HOLT, Lieut.-Colenel, Comdg and Butto., The Queen's K. W. Sarrey Regt.

### Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 26th May 1886.

-	_	
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency De- partment on the evening of	R	K
the 10th May 1886 Value of Government silver in the		! !
Mint on the same date	5.78.154	11,37,783
Ann — Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department Dato dato Government	2-49-957 250	
Diput-		2.50,213
New compand to Reserve Treasury during the week .	<b>2,51,</b> 000 ,	13,87,998
Petty items issued to miscella- neous purposes	• •••	2,51,000
Balance on the evening of the 20th May 1880	•••	11,36,008
Silver held on account of the Currency Department Ditto ditto Government	2,54,708 ° 8,82,200 °	
here is in addition awaiting assay—		11,36,998
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	30,0.27	! !
ment	55,85,350	50,23,277

A. W. BAIRD, Major, R.E., Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT. he 27th May 1886.

### CURRENCY NOTES.,

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :-

### Allahahad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. No. of Notes. Name of Claimant. 50 Bhawan Das Manohar Das, . D 17-S7351 . Benares, 100) Mrs. S. J. DaCosla, Allah-100) abad. . Di20~ 02750 ... ,, ---(15 35

AI LAHABAR, The 26th May 1886.

H. I. BRERFTON,

Asst. Accountant Gent., In charge of Paper Currency Office.

### Lahcre Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No No of Notes. Value. Name of Claimant. Ľ. h 20-04144* . 100 Revd, Hildephonsus, Catholic Chaplain, Amballa. * Belonging to Agency No. 3, 1 mbaha,

LAHORE. ( The 25th May 1886.

W. H. EGERTON,

for Deputy Commissioner of Currency.

### Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Rear No. No . I Notes. Value, Name of Clatmant. ¥, 100 N. Muhammad Sahd, Rowther 100 & Co., Kotagiri. . 13 46-97834 .. -17837 FORT St. GEORGE,

The 17th May 1886.

C. HALL, Chief Superintendent. In tharge of Paper Currency Dept.

### FOR SALE AT THE PATNA OPIUM FACTORY SAW MILLS, GOOLZARBAUGH.

Two Armstrong's patent dovetailing machines adapted for cabinet makers and builders and

packing-case makers.

They are of one inch pitch capable of dovetailing planking 15 inches wide and 11 inches thick and will cut the dovetails at the rate of 20 feet of planking per minute.

Each machine is arranged for cutting ordinary and blind dovetails and dovetails on the angle and is easy to work. The discs being set to the proper angle, the board is fastened on the travelling table by a cramp which on being set in motion travels along the front face of the saws.

The machines are similar in construction to the one exhibited by Messrs, Robinson and Sons of Rachdale, England, at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84.

Each machine cost £106 12s. 8d.

Landing in Calcutta plus R43-13-0

These machines are perfectly new and are sold merely because they are not of the required specifications.

Offers are invited.

### Apply to Dr. H. WHITWELL,

Principal Assistant to Opium Agent, Benar, Patna

### POST OFFICE.

### NOTHICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May 1886.

With immediate effect, parcels will be received at any Indian Post Office for transmission vid the United Kingdom to the Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Tortola)

2. The rate of postage for parcels addressed to the places named above will be one rapec per pound.

3. The limit of weight for such parcels will

be seven pounds

4. The conditions as to size, contents, value, customs declarations and manner of posting generally will be the same as those prescribed for parcels addressed to the United Kingdom and intended for delivery through the British Post Office.

L. G. W VIT.

Asst. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post

Adels, Mrs. C. L. Allen & Co., W Drake, R Fletcher, Mrs.

Office or 25th May 1880.

Office or 25th May 1880.

On core of Read, Miss I.

Mayn skis Themistick Schule, W.

Morton, Mis. A. Thou y., H.

Pawer, J. D. Wikinsin, Messr & C.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Angeli, Sig D. Godfrey, J. B. Pace, J. Barnes, G. J. Goodall, Miss. Proc. Barnett, Mr., James. Growt, J. E. Peterse Hates, J. N. Grout, Mrs. M. Disconsistent of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the process of t Barnes, G. J.
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Godfrey, J. B.
Goodsli, Miss.
Gow, J. E.
Grout, Mes. M.
Gow, J. E.
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Godfrey, I. J.
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Harron, Mrs. G.
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Harron, Mrs. G.
Harron, J. D.
Jonkins, P. B.
Kelly, Mrs. G.
K. J. M.
Kukbrule, J.
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M. O.
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### The 29th May 1886.

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Ditto duto ditto ditto  Ditto Brok Post and Pattern Pickete .  Manutus, Maha (Scycleles) Mayotte,	sth June	from Bombay, Ditto, Ditto,
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# گورنمنت سنكونا فبري فيوج

یہ، دوا کوئینائیں کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکتہ کے پرٹائکل کارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنگ صاحب سے ع**رایک** مقازم سرادی واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سواے اونکے عو کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ غوید لیڈے سے ب**قیبت نقد حسب** نوے ذیل خوید کوسکتے عین یعنے نوخ چار اونس کے تھن کا بأر روپيم آتهم انه : آتهم اونس بے ثين يا آتهم روپيم آتهم أنه : ایک پوند نے تین دا سولد ،وپید آٹھ آئد '

اور عوام الناس بوقائكل كارةن يعنى كمپني ياغ كے سیانٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بعیص نقد حسب نوع ذیا خوید كسكتنے عين يعنے نرخ جار اونس قين كا پانچ روپية آئه، آنه : آثهم اونس بے تیں دا دسی روپیم آتهم آنم ; ایک پوئٹ کے تیں کا بیس روپیه '

یہ، دوا کلمته کے بڑے بڑے والیتی اور دیسی دوا ما**نونمیں** بتى في ماسوا ع قيمت مذكورة بالا في محصول قاك جاو ار آتھد ارنس نے ٹین کا آتھہ آنہ : اور ایک پونڈ کے تبي ١٥ بارة أند ٬

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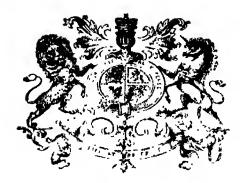
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# The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1886.

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Abstract Statement of the Andited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the Quarter ended 30th June 1885.

		1	
Receipts	Amount	Disbursements	Amount
			-
Subscription. Entrance Fees Interest Miscellaneous Deposits Government of India Amount withdraw Advances Recoverable Opening Cash Balance	134 1 3 n 2,532 0 0 432 3 7	Annuity lestablishment Miscellaneous Valuation of Assets and Liabilities Government of India Deposits Interest on Security Deposit Closing Cash Balance	R a f. 1.153 0 0 314 14 3 232 1 1 30,587 0 5 370 2 0 10 10 0 359 8 6
Total R	. 13,661 15 0	FOTAL R	13,661 15 0

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The 16th May 1886

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### Lost.

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BAMA CHURN MITTER,

Fleader, Swall Cause Court.

### Lost or Stolen.

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 052357, of the 4½ per cent. of 1879 portion, for R2,000, originally standing in the name of Russick Lall Ghose, and last endorsed to Russick Lall Ghose, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

TARA PROSAD CHATTERJEE,

Treasury Officer, Burdwan.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE, The 19th May 1886.

### Stolen.

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 174407, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and lastly endorsed by Mr. Rajagopala Chary to V. Thavasumuthu Nadar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, was stolen with the proprietor's writing-box, which contained it, on the night of 1st October 1885, from the Abkary Office at Trivandrum. The transfer endorsements are only on the upper half of the Promissory Note and not on the lower half. Payment of the above note and of the interest thereupon have been in consequence stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate note in tavour of the proprietor.

V. THAVASUMUTHU NADAR,

Abkary Contractor, residing at Porayar,

near Tranquebar.

QUILON,
The 25th October 1885.